漢英韻府
"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."
STEREOTYPED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS FOUNDRY.
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 Lobscheid’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 kwon hwa 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-Portuguez, in De Guignes’ Dictionnaire Chinois, and in my Canton Dictionary. Dr. Medhurst’s translation of the K’anghi Ts’ien 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 崑文備覽, 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 Fukchau 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 hwa, 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 hwa 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 XVth 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 Biondelli 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-Italiani, 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 Sretzen, whose journals have lately been published, sometimes makes entries in them in the Platt-Deutsch of his native province, and states expressly that he uses 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 佩文韻府 in 110 volumes, and the Classification of Dissyllables 駕字類編 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 despairs of 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 本草綱目, the Book of Nature 三才圖 and the Names and Pictures of Vegetables, 植物名實圖考; 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 杜瓜 is the papaya, while in the other it is the quince. Again, the panda of Nipal (Ailurus refulgens) is probably intended by the 香; but one would need to know well
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. Blodget 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 tu'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 Yuen Yin, 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 Guiges' 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:

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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 southeastern 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-fung 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. 1. — 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 kwen huëa 官話 or Official Language, and known as the Court or Mandarin Dialect, is spoken throughout the regions north of the Yangtsz' River, without much variation in its idiom and grammatical construction, and very extensively in the provinces south of it, except in Fuhkien 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 kwen huëa, 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 extension 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 one 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 cumbrous 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 营 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 Chou Xing, about B.C. 1100, but it was completed by Ts'ueh-hia, a disciple of Confucius, nearly seven hundred years after; and remodelled into its present shape by Kweh T'oo, 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, tree, 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 旨 is defined by the following group of words: 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, 旨, and 旨, 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 三才图会 or Pictorial Book of Nature, published in the Ming Dynasty in 106 volumes; wherein various objects belonging to Heaven, Earth and Man, are treated 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, the 腿, joined to 王 a bay, means the nose stopped up by a cold; it is read man'; in a different tone from man', 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, 鸟, or 矢, these being common characters for those things already in use.

The earliest work on this principle is the 讲文 or Discourse on Meaning of Words, published about A.D. 100, wherein the characters are arranged in 514 groups. They were rearranged by Ku Yé-wang of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 513), under 512 radicals; and again in the Sung dynasty by another writer under 514. 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 241 in the 六義 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 Kanglii's Dictionary, and the 彊文備要, 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 T'ang dynasty, was reduced to 150 in the Sung, and the initials were thirty-six. Subsequently these were rearranged and reduced by various authors, but all adhered to the mode of combining initials and finals brought from India by the Budhist priests Shii-yoh 沈約 and Ch’ing-mung 神瑊, during the Liang dynasty, A.D. 516. The 戒文類قدم, 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 habituated 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 考 or 火 are indivisible simple sounds or names, as a or 0 are to us; but we describe them as li or hung — 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 these people are still more perplexed, perhaps, when they try to read English according to their own letters, 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 赖 is expressed by uniting 父 and 喛 to make 赖, i.e. 山 and 土 to make 赖, 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 惠, 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-tung Yuen 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, 张, 做, 放, which as it has the same final with 方, 羊, 均, 模, enables him to perceive that it is to be looked for under the 方 final. Turning then to the table of initials, he sees that it belongs to the long-sound initials (經, 翁, 聲), and runs it over, saying 方, 做, 放, 織, 做, enables him to perceive that it comes under the initial 方. Now this character 方, as an initial, is known because it is derived from 方; by confounding them in spelling, as 方, 方; we thus get 方, 防, 方. 方, 方, (all under the same initial, and the last one) 方, 做, 放, 方, has all the five tones complete. This is the warp (經) way, and it can also be called the lengthwise (縫) rule.

But if one wishes a shorter way to find this same character 方, let him run over the sounds 方, 方, 方, and he will immediately perceive that it comes under the sound 方, the fourth of the finals; looking there he will see it among the characters under 方, the first one in the shang ping tone. This is the warp (縫) way, or it can also be called the crosswise (編) rule. This warp and woof way is certain, and there is no more convenient and direct manner of ascertaining the sounds of characters than by thus following them along and across. All other sounds can be ascertained in the same way.

It would be just as impossible for a Chinese, able only to speak his own language, to learn how to find a character from these directions if he desired to learn to read, as it would be for a foreigner who had just landed, and could not speak a word. Both of them must learn the sounds of the characters from a living voice; both must, so to speak, be introduced via voce to the acquaintance and name of the character, as they would to the name of a visitor, or a row of flowers. The impossibility of writing foreign sounds with Chinese characters, so that native scholars can thereby read the words and study the books of other languages, is thus seen in its full difficulty; no doubt, it has had much to do with the isolation of this race, and the formation of their national character. The student in every other civilized nation can study foreign languages through his own; but however well a Chinese may read or speak the English language, for example, he cannot open its treasures to his countrymen by a grammar or praxis, so that one of them could, otherwise unaided, read or learn it. The Buddhists tried to introduce the prayers of their religion from India to their fellow-disciples in China, using the Chinese characters; the result was only a rude transliteration of the Sanscrit sounds, to which the meanings were originally given; these sounds are still recited but their sense is mostly lost. It is safe to say that their symbolic language has shut out the people of this land from mental intercourse with their fellow-men more than any other one cause.

Foreigners have also arranged their dictionaries on three different plans. One is the analytic mode, under the 214 radicals, as has been done by De Guignes, Morrison, Medhurst, and Lobscheid; or according to an abridged series of radicals, as elaborated by Gouguif. Another is the phonetic, adopted only by Gallasy in the Systema Phonetica, in which he grouped characters by their primitives. The third is the syllabic, in which the characters follow one another alphabetically, as has been done by Morrison, Medhurst in his Hokkien Dictionary, Mackay and Baldwin, Goddard, Douglas, and Williams.

It is the plan followed in the present work, and is on the whole the most useful to the foreign student, for it brings together homophonous characters, arranged in the order of their tones. Such are most frequently interchanged and mistaken by the people themselves, and those which a foreigner has most need of discriminating
INTRODUCTION.

He is certain in speaking, at first, to confound words of different tones, but written with the same letters, as you smoke; you words; you 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 斯 and 斯; or perhaps, more frequently occur under the same radical, as 皆, 皆, 鳥, 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 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 initials 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 Yuan 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 Kanghi had finished the Thesaurus and Lexicon which reflect so much credit on his reign; and, perhaps, was suggested by the former of those 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 17th century,—the 中原音韻 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 中州全韻 or 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 Yuan 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 have been engaged in the preparation of dictionaries, 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 described. Of these the 字學 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 字彙 or Classification of Characters stands pre-eminent. 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 tyro and young learner, each and all need it.

But there are even more who do not all know that the book called Wu-fang Yuan 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 字彙. Its compiler is Pan Tang-fung 樊騰風 of 龍山 龍山 in the district of T'ang-shan 唐山 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 carefulness displayed. The plan of the 字彙 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 this 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 finals 館目 with reference to the twelve musical pitch-pipes, and the five fundamental tones of voice; and these with the twenty initial 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 mere 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." If one will carefully examine this work, they will find that this principle has been observed. Original sounds may
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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 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 really regret the
number of those books which have been lost, leaving only the 字彙
Classification of Characters preserved.

In the spare moments of my public business, I have got out a revi-
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 楷-singing 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 first six finals (cen, ãu, ang, üng, òu,
and ao) are light and clear like heaven, and it is not
suitable to mix with them the heavy and gross sounds of the
楷-singing, which are therefore scattered among the
last six finals (u, o, ë, a, ai, and i), these being gross and
thick like earth, and assimilated to the 楷-singing, which
therefore are distributed among them."

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 帕.
2. P'-ao 鬆.
4. P-ang 蝦.
5. T-en 丁 and tw-an 短.
6. T'-en 丁 and tw-an 短.
8. L-iü 雷 and lu-an 阿.
9. Ch-iu 竹 and chu-ang 釅.
10. Ch'-ang 竹 and chu-ang 釅.
14. Ts'-ioh 瑟 and tsan-an 時.
15. S-sh 紫 and sw-an 隨.
17. K-iou 金 and ke'-an 奏.
18. K'-iao 金 and ke'-an 奏.
19. Hue 火 and k-o 好.
20. W-a 嘉 and wu-an 安 and the suppressed initial,
as in ai 艾 or uh 息.

If all the possible combinations of these initials and
finals existed in the kues hsu, there would be 1368 syll-
ables, 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 ma, mu, and mung, 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 for shen 看
(spelled 戶連 sh-i kien); and others by the imperfect
vowels, as ts' for tai 子, to distinguish it from tsì 齊,
but in this, the greater accuracy of alphabetic writing is seen.

The following table includes the combinations of ini-
itials and finals in the Wu-fang Yuen Yin, with a leading
character under each syllable, and also shows the 楷
singing 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.

1. T-iou 天 includes t-iou 丹 and k-iou 圈.
2. J-iou 人 includes j-iou 賓.
3. L-iou 龍 includes l-iou 龍 and l-iou 冷.
4. Y-iou 羊 includes k-iou 丘.
5. S-iou 牛 includes ch-iou 周.
6. Ng-iou 梨 includes n-iou 禾.
7. H-iou 虎 includes h-iou 豬.
8. T-iou 麒 includes t-iou 麒 and l-iou 略.
9. Sh-iou 蛇 includes s-iou 蜜, y-eh 葉, y-iou 月, and
   k-iou 結.
10. M-iou 馬 includes p-iou 八.
11. Ch-iou 豬 includes k-iou 背.
12. T-iou 鬆 includes t-iou 堆, ts'-iou 聚, æ'思, yr' 而
   and w-ì 唯 with t-iou 德 y-ìh 玉, l-iou 力, and
   k-iou 曲.
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### Characters to Illustrate the Syllables

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### Table Explanation
- **N**: Character
- **NG**: Character
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- **TW'**: Character
- **W**: Character

This table illustrates characters and their corresponding syllables, providing a visual representation for learning and teaching purposes.
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 Fuhchau 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 Macalay and Baldwin’s Dictionary enumerates 90 finals, and gives 928 syllables, of which scores are colloquial.

The dialect spoken in and about Changehun, near Amoy, is exhibited in the 十 十 十 or Fifteen [initial] Sounds. It has 15 initials and 50 finals, which produce 846 syllables, including the modifications of the juk shing; the number of distinct enunciations in that dialect including all tonal modifications, is not far from 2500, according to Medhurst; and this is nearly the number spoken in Fuhchau. According to Dougas’ Amoy Dictionary, the variations heard in the two prefectures of Changehun and Tsienchun nearly 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 Kiu-yang chen, has not been so much studied as those, but it has marked peculiarities, and approaches nearer to the kwan huck than either of them.

The speech heard at Shanghai and Ningpo, and throughout Kiangsu and Chekiang, assimilates still more to the kwan huck 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 Shanghaï 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 Shu-chan and Hangchau differs but little from that at Shanghái and Ningpo.

The kwan huck spoken at Peking, and indeed with inconceivable variations in the provinces of Chihli and Shan-tung, has received much attention from Mr. Wade. In the Kiang Ching Lu he enumerates 25 initials and 45 finals, and places the number of distinct syllables at 397; in the Tse-chih-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 50 as in the preceding table, as he follows more strictly the Chinese mode in the arrangement of words in the initials shé, sue, sue, &c., putting them under the finals beginning with u; which thereby corresponds 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 least 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 sinologists, when used to express the same Chinese sound, each in their own tongue, as ren, ou, and u for 睹; or wu, oen, and ren for 交, we have a most 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 turtle-in for 大人 to-tsin; see-u for 睌; houci for 血; tau-mas for 大馬; ta ma; czei for 桃; and for 大安 ta.
XIX.

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 kwan law. In order to diminish the use of accented letters, the long ο in father is written o instead of a; and this involved the change of the short ο in quota to a; and of a, as ow in howl, to ο; the diphthong ai, or the English i, is altered to i, because the ai represented the broad sound as in aiste; the terminations id, king, idi, and kih, have also 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. a as in father; written a by Bridgman, Goddard, Jenkins; a by Yates.
2. ο as in quota, variable; written a by Bridgman, a and i by Morrison; a by Edkins, Bonney; a by Macly; a by Goddard; a by De Guignes, Gallery; a by Wade; a by Goncalves.
3. e as in men; written e and e by Medhurst; e by Macly; e by Gallery.
4. é as in grey, or a in say; written e by Goncalves, De Guignes, Macly, Douglas; ay by Morrison, Medhurst; a by Wade.
5. i as in there, or a in fun, hat; written i by Macly; a by Goddard, a by Yates; a by Edkins; e by Douglas.
6. ι as in pin, and never occurs as a final; written e and i by Morrison; i by Macly; i by Douglas; e and e by De Guignes, who writes y when it is the medial vowel.
7. ι as in machine, and left unmarked [ι] when a final; written e by Morrison, Medhurst; y by De Guignes when final; i by Wade, Macly, Douglas; e by Bonney.
8. o as in long, or ow in law; written ο by Bridgman, Macly; o by Goncalves; ο by Jenkins; ow by Bonney; ow by Edkins, Yates; o by Doty; o by Douglases.
9. ο as in no, crow; written ow by Morrison; o by Bonney; ow by Goncalves; o by Macly, Douglas, Goddard; o and o by Yates.
10. ο as in könig, a German sound; written o and o by Gallery; ο by Wade.
11. u as in put, bull, and seldom heard as a final; written ow and u by Morrison; ow by Gallery; u by De Guignes, Goncalves.
12. u as o in food, or o in move, and left unmarked [u] when a final; written ow by Morrison, Medhurst; u by Goncalves; ow and o by De Guignes; u by Wade, Douglas.
13. a as in June, above; written o by Goncalves; o by Morrison; u by De Guignes.
INTRODUCTION.

14. — ə as in turn or ə in barn; written ə by Edkins, Yates; ɐ by Maclay.

DIPTONGS.
1. — ə as in castle; written ə by Bridgman; ə by Morrison, Medhurst; ɤ by De Guignes.
2. — ə as ow in howel; prolonged; written ow by Morrison; ow by Gonçalves; ə by Bridgman; ow by Bonney.
3. — ow as ow in now; written ow by Bonney.
4. — ie as in height, or i in sigh; written əi by Douglas, Bridgman; ə and ã by Bonney; ə and əi by Gonçalves.
5. — əi as e ι in greyish; written əi by Morrison, Wade; əi and əi by Gonçalves.
6. — eu as ow in course, shorter than No. 3; written ow by Morrison; eu by Callery; ow by Gonçalves, Wade.
7. — ə as au in Capername; eu by Maclay; əu by Bonney; ca by Gonçalves; ca and əa by Devaux.
8. — ia as in priest, or ya in yard; written ca by Morrison, Gonçalves.
9. — iu and ao, each letter sounded; written cae and coax by Morrison; cau by Gonçalves.
10. — ie as in siesta; written əe by Morrison, Medhurst.
11. — ə as ca in fiatly; written əe by Jenkins.
12. — io as iar in years; written co and əo by Morrison.
13. — ia as eu in pern; written əi by Bridgman; ew by Morrison; ieu by De Guignes; eu by Gonçalves, Maclay; ceau by Bonney.
14. — əi like ə in chewing prolonged; written əo by De Guignes.
15. — of as in bolt; written ə by Morrison; o by Douglas.
16. — ə as oui in knowing; written or by Maclay.
17. — au as in Mantua, each vowel sounded; written ca by Douglas, De Guignes.
18. — əe as in cue; it runs into ə when a final.
19. — ə as eur in dewy, or ou in Louis; written ouy by De Guignes; oy by Morrison; ou by Gonçalves.
20. — əi as oui in cooing; written əi by Gonçalves; uy by Morrison, Bonney.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.*
21. — ə as in lamp with closed lips, as a suppressed cough; written m by Medhurst, Douglas.
22. — ə as in nose, as a nasal made by closing the nose, a whining sound; written ny by Douglas, Goddard.
23. — ə as in the middle of a word as əiəu, or often at the end, as əuə; more distinct usually than in the French en; written ə by Edkins.

24. — ə, tə, a peculiar sibilant; the first can be made by changing ə in dəzy to s, and speaking it quickly; written so by Morrison; si by Gonçalves; si and tə by Wade; st by Edkins; ss by De Guignes; st by Callery.
25. — ch and sch, like the preceding but softer; they are often uttered by a person who stutters, as if in speaking chin or shin, he could not get out the n; or like the sound made when cludging a child for making a noise; written ch and sh by Wade.
26. — rh, like the word err; written er by Gonçalves; er by Wade; wh by Morrison; wh by De Guignes; er by Callery; or by Jenkins; rh by Edkins.

CONSONANTS.

Of these, only h, k, m, n, ng, p, and t, occur as final letters.
1. — b as in bar.
2. — ch as in church; written ch by De Guignes.
3. — ch', the same sound aspirated.
4. — d as in dun.
5. — dy as in dizzar, or j in judge; written j by Yates, Douglas, Goddard.
6. — dz as in adze.
7. — f as in farm.
8. — g as in guy.
9. — h as in hung; as a final it is nearly suppressed.
10. — h before ə and ə, a sibilant sound resembling an affected lisp, and easily confounded with əh; written əh by Wade, ə by Edkins, sh by Jenkins.
11. — j as in the French jaunais.
12. — k as in king, kick; written c by Gonçalves.
13. — l as nearly the same sound, but softened and aspirated.
14. — l as in Lion.
15. — m as in mar, lam.
16. — n as in nan.
17. — ng as in singing; written g as an initial and m as a final by Gonçalves; ng initial and m final by Callery; gn by Medhurst; gh by De Guignes as initial.
18. — p as in po', top.
19. — p as the same sound aspirated.
20. — s as in sand; before ə, it closely resembles No. 10.
21. — sh as in shall; written ch by De Guignes; z by Gonçalves, Callery.
22. — t as in top, lot.
23. — t as the same sound aspirated.
24. — ts as in wits; written ch and ə by Gonçalves; z by De Guignes.
25. — ts' the same sound aspirated.
26. — v as in vine.
27. — w as in want, wa; when it follows another consonant, as chw, lw, lw, &, it shortens as the two coalesce; for this position Wade and Goddard use v, and Douglas use v; written v by Gonçalves; v and ə by De Guignes.

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* 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. — *zh* as *z* 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 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 *chung* is sounded like *jung*, or *chung*, or *ung* or *sung*, 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 *lim* occurs, with *i* (as in *machine*) in the middle; and in the south, no guttural *ng* 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 adopt 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 *fan*, *lot*.

2. *e*. — 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 flatters o'er her young," shows that in that language it is very differently written. I prefer *a* to *e*, *ei*, *e*, or *u* of other authors, chiefly because it is less liable to be mispronounced 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*, *luk*, *voh*, but northward it is usually preceded by *i*, as in *tien*. 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 *a* or *e*.

4. *ê*. — This vowel occasionally occurs at Fuhchoan in the middle of a word, as in *hêng*, *tok*, before a decided consonant; and at Shanghai and Swatow, in nasalized words, as *kêng*, *pêng*; but it is almost always a final, as *chê*, *mé*, or succeeded *g* or *n*, as *tiê*, *biê*.

5. *ê*. — This is rarely heard in the north or at Canton, but in Kiangan and southward it is common alone, as in *tên*, *sêh*, *pêh*; or more commonly preceded by *i* as in *piê*, *pêng*, *siêk*, *kêng*; in all these words its tendency is to broaden out into *biêng*, *siân*, as at Amoy and Swatow.

6. *ê*. — This vowel is always written in the middle of a word, as *ming*, *kib*, *liê*; in the latter class of words it apparently ends them, but even then the vowel approaches the next [ê] so that *tih* and *pih* become *ti* and *pi*. As a medial vowel in diphthongs like *ia*, *ie*, it is one of the commonest sounds in the language, and undergoes very little alteration.

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

8. *ê*. — This is the only sound of the vowel in Mandarin, and almost always as a final; but after *b*, *f* and *p*, in the southern dialects, it often runs into the next, where it also occurs in the middle, as *sung*, *toê*, *kôk*.

9. *ê*. — 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 *yong*, *sông*, *toê*, &c., occurring in many words which have an *ê* 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 *long* and *toê*, as *tawng* and *tawy*; though, on the other hand to and *pêh* are more like to be sounded like *taw* and *pode*, than like *taw* and...
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It is a choice of difficulties, but the argument in favor of writing o and ə as in long and lo, is not a little strengthened by the vast preponderance of the first sound throughout China.

10. ə.—This sound is not often heard in the southern dialects, but is common in Kiangsu and northward, chiefly as a final; the ə in the, in toh, o in tuh, and ə in tu, each and all run into it in one place or another; in Chihlii, it characterizes words which have a tendency to become guttural.

11. u.—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 ə as a medial, as is noticed under uu and w (Nos. 17 and Consonants 27). Maclay writes the sounds u and ə alike, but they are not the same, and especially in Cantonese are kept clearly distinct as in sin, sut, shorter sounds than soon, soot; while kum, kut are like com, cot; in the word sung, the vowel is evidently a prolongation of sun rather than of kum. Common readers will no doubt often mispronounce such words, until they hear the right sound.

12. ɨ.—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 juk shing, as to, tub, where alone it occurs in mandarin, and marking it in the middle as min, jut. In Canton and places north of it, there is a tendency to sound this final as ə before certain initials, as mə. pə. for mu, pu.

13. u.—This vowel sound occurs in all the dialects in the middle and end of words, as chú, shin, put, ngung, əl; &c., or following the vowels i, a, e, and ə; suffering different modifications with each of them; its tendency is to run into u (No. 11), but the changes are slight. It has generally been written in this way.

14. ɨ.—This sound is not found in mandarin, and is not a common sound. It runs into ə and ə 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 chiu, siuh, ngiung; but these combinations are limited to a small district. Some would perhaps write it ə, which it nearly resembles, had it not been prolonged as if followed by an r, as in the English words turn, bird, her.

DIPHTHONGS.

1, 2, 3. ai, ao, au.—These three are almost everywhere heard only as finals, and the two first form, when preceded by i, the common triphthongs, ai, and ao. In Fuhchau, they are followed by h or k, as in paih, paw. The third sound is written ou by Wade, but the risk of mispronouncing words thus written as soo, hoa, and not saw, low, owing to the common use of ou by the French to express a final ə, renders au or ou preferable; the English ow for au is also liable to confusion, as seen in the sentence, "The row of flowers now flowed to the tow-line." Morrison used ow to express both au and ə (i.e. now and wo) in two of his works.

4. ei.—This final sound, unknown in mandarin, is common in Cantonese, where it is carefully distinguished from ai, but the two seem to run into each other further north, or ei is changed to i, and No. 3, ei.

6. eu.—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 夏 shen, sə lu, ə shen, is usually quicker than the pronunciation of the same words shen, lu, shen, 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. en.—This sound is rarely heard as a final, and is most common at Canton; at Fuhchau the second vowel is often prolonged in ə, as eul, while at Canton it is also shortened into ə, and forms one of the most characteristic sounds in that dialect.

10. ir.—This diphthong is unknown at Canton, where the l take its place, as in sin for sien, but reappears as one goes north. When followed by u or m, it turns into ium or ium, iun or iun at Swatow and Amoy, and ieng at Fuhchau; at Nanking and Shanghai it is again superseded by in and ə. In all words having this diphthong before n, there is difficulty at the south in distinguishing ə from ə; but at the north this difficulty is mostly confined to those words where the i is merged in the other vowel.

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

13. ɨə, əə.—The first of these occurs mostly as a final in all the dialects, but it is also heard in mandarin before n in a few words; the second occurs only in the middle of words, and then is rather a prolongation of ɨə; it is hardly ever heard in Fuhkien or Kwangtung.

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

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

18. ɨə, əə.—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 juk shing, and followed by the
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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 'sing, 'lim or 'hm.

23. a.—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 a is probably its fittest mark, though in the romanized Ningpo dialect it is undistinguishable.

24. cc, ts, d, c, s.—These four are the only sounds 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 heardmostly at Shanghai, and the regions of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

25. ch, sh.—The characters spoken with these peculiar sounds get their full sounds of ch, c, and sh as one goes south from the Yangtsé 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 sou h of the Moelling, 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 3 preceding by a consonant, as m'rh, w'rh, f'rh, &c., which is caused by the elision of an intermediate final, the full sound being mung 'rh 明而, wun 'rh 明而, fang 'rh 風而, &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. ch, ch.—This initial and sh, ts, sh, 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 Te'ien 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, e, 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 Yangtsé River.

4. 6, 11, 5. d, d, j, d.—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 d 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 is. At Peking, d is often heard before a and u, and the initial j often becomes d, and the j runs into r; as da for ta, and rau for jau.

7. f.—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 ng 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 Madagascar and Douglas have done, is unjustifiable; owing to the sounds which ph and th have in English, and which will always mislead when the unintiated 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 useless. The characters to which he often applies it as ñ chih, ñ chich, ñ peh, &c., are never heard in the jh shing, while he leaves it off in ñ ti, ñ u, ñ te, &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 hs 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 hang or hs, he will probably nearly express this sibilant initial. The Spanish x, as in Quixote, comes near it, and would be much the best symbol, if it were not that it would be mispronounced by the common reader, as in jëng wén hên, &c.

12. 13. l'.—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; jing, jic. In Kiangsu, it is often doubtful whether the word
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ends abruptly enough for an $h$, or should be written $h$. The aspirated initial $k$ before $i$ and $u$ is one of the difficult sounds in the mandarin, and is often heard like $h$, $ch$, or $kh$, and still unlike all these.

14. $t$.—Along the southern coast this initial is often pronounced as $n$ before $a$ and $i$; not so frequently before $b, a$, or $u$; but all over China there is a curious interchange of the two letters, which perplexes the foreigner. At Amoy, $t$ often approximates the sound of $d$.

15. $m$.—This letter occurs as a final from Canton to Amoy, in those words which end in $n$ in the **kwan** language; but there seems to be no general rule guiding the change, as many retain the $n$. It is unheard at Fulchuan and northward, but reappears in Kiangsi. As an initial, $m$ often changes into $b$ at Amoy and Swatow.

16. $n$, $ng$.—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, $n$ often interchanges with $l$; and $ng$ in the mandarin is elided into a guttural $o$ or $e$, as $mön$, $ngö$, especially in Cihli; but this initial is the most capricious of all, and its changes are irreducible to a general rule.

18. 19. $p$, $p′$.—As a final, this letter only occurs in many parts of the coast provinces south of the Yang-tsê River, in the juk shing of those words whose other tones end in $m$ in Cautonese, as $kim$, $kip$. In mandarin such words always end in $n$. As a final, $p$ is unknown from Fulchuan northward, but as an initial it generally follows the mandarin, except in Kiangsu, where it alters into $b$ in some of the tones before certain vowels.

20. 21. $s$, $sh$.—These two initials play the same part among the Chinese as they seem to have done among the ancient Israelites, and form a true shibboleth 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-jung Yuen Yin; but from that city going coastwise to Shanghai, the $sh$ nearly everywhere turns into $s$ or $z$, and reappears generally when further north; there are, however, many exceptions over this wide range. Between Canton and Macao, for instance, the $sh$ is changed in many words, as $shuai$ 水 becomes $su'i$; and just the same difference exists between Peking and Tiensin; yet in Sh^wu^ hien, a district west of Macao, most of the words which at Canton begin with $s$ take the $sh$.

22. 23. $t$, $t′$.—This letter occurs as a final in the same regions with $p$; and as $p$ always follows words ending with $m$, so the $t$ shows the **juk** shing of words ending in $n$ in the other tones; the modes of variation from the fourth tone in mandarin into the abrupt consonants $k$, $p$, and $t$, in the three southern dialects, have not been traced sufficiently to lay down any rules; at Fulchuan, the finals $p$ and $t$ are not heard. As an initial, $t$ becomes $d$ in certain tones in parts of Kiangsu near the Yangtse' River.

24. 25. $ts$, $tś$.—These are much interchanged everywhere in China with $ch$, $chś$, 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 Fulchuan, it is entirely superseded by $ch$, and in Shanghai is mostly used in those words which at Canton and Peking begin with $ch$.

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

27. $vo$, $we$, $luca$.—This letter is employed as an initial consonant in this work, as in $wung$, $wän$. The Chinese spell words beginning with $kw$, $sw$, $&c.$, as $ku-wang$ for $kwang$, $su-wan$ for $swan$, &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 $u$ as in $shuo$ 率, $suăn$ 睦. &c.: De Guignes and Douglas use $o$, as $hoang 黃, $hoat 黑', &c.; but the general method has been to use $w$, and regard the letters $shw$ or $hw$ as the initial. The medial vowel is itself modified by the preceding consonant, and after $t$ or $p$ it is much more distinct than after $k$ or $h$; but an Englishman is less likely to misread a word written $luan$ or $goat$, than if it be written $luan$ or $loan$, $goat$ or $goat$. Besides which, as stated above, the diphthong $wa$ is more distinctly heard at Amoy and Swatow in many words ending with a vowel as $suaw$, $p'wua$.

In Fulchuan and Amoy, the initials $chō$, $hō$, $lō, m, n, ng, p$ and $s$ are followed by $w$; i.e. by this medial vowel, making this class of initial more frequent there than elsewhere; at Canton, $kw$ is the only initial of this kind, and $gw$, $hw$ and $kw$ at Shanghai. Though the Chinese divide by the initial consonant, as 多 官 to-luen for 端 luen, their ignorance of alphabetic writing makes their practice no guide to our mode of expressing such sounds; and the use of $w$ is attended with the least risk of mispronunciation.

28. $y$.—This letter is used only as a consonant in this work. De Guignes used $y$ to express the final $i$ and $i$, as in $ly$ 里 and $tsay 敎$; and some others write the short $i$ in the diphthongs $iæ$, $iə$, &c., with it. At Ningpo it has been thus employed, and when the $i$ is doubled, as in $ning$, $ni$h, the use of $y$, as in $ning$, $ny$h, is perhaps preferable. In Peking, some words beginning with $y$ change it into $r$ before $u$ and $a$, as $rung 羿$ for $yang$, $ruh 疆$ for $yeh$; but it is an exceptional deviation.

29. 30. $z$, $ž$.—The initial $z$ begins many words at Shanghai and Ningpo which elsewhere begin with $s$ or $z$, and forms a marked feature of the speech of that region; it is unknown in Fulchien, and is limited in other directions as in Kiangsi and Nganhu. The initial $ž$ is a change from $j$ in Peking and its vicinity, but does not extend very far, as it is unknown in Shantung.
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SECT. III.—ASPIRATES.

These words which commence with ch, cher, k, kow, p, t, tw, ts, tsu, 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  敷气 is of foreign origin, which no native scholar can understand without explanation. In alphabetic writing, when the aspirate begins the word, as hang 狄, hwang 眼, it is plainly marked by the letter  k alone, which distinguishes vary from hang, and  hung from hwang. But if this letter be written after other consonants, especially  p or  t, the word is liable to be mispronounced as  phing ((actor)  猪, or  thing 眼, at least by Englishmen. De Guignes used it in words like  choung 睡, tschoung 輸, thsoung 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 感, wrote it  thong, placing an aspirate before the  k; Douglas omits the aspirate, as in  there 这, phi, 皮; but there is such a risk of confusion, that they have not been followed elsewhere.

The Greek spirites asper ['] 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 Fuhchau, and Douglas' Aoury Dictionary. There are 156 aspirated syllables in the Wuy-fung Yuen Yin, not including those under the initials  b and  bu, 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 Fuhchau 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 hoarse 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 these 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  yün, yün, yün, yín and yīn, to indicate the differences in the sounds of 雲, 云, 響, 雲, 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  chàng, ching, cháng, chā, to represent 張, 衝, 衝, 扯, where the upper and lower shing 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 *ch'ing* for the lower *p'ing* shing. In his *Rokkéen* 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 *kwen*, *kwoen*, *kwun*, *kwut*, *kwén*, *kwén*, *kwut*, to show the local differences between the sounds of the characters 君, 柱, 棍, 孟, 瑣, 郡, 湖, thus using only five accents to show seven *ching*, 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 *ching*, 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 *kéen*, *késah*, *kéi*, where one sign is for the prosody, and the other for the *ching*. 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 *ao*, and *o* in *long*, the latter being written *o*. 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 Gonçalves, is that of marking the *ching* by a figure after the word, as 1, 2, 3, 4, to represent the same five *ching* 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 inverted period for the *p'ing* shing. The following sentence,— *we are his comrades.* 輯^m^2 mën^m^1 sœs t'á t'á hõ^2 hõ^3* by Gonçalves in his orthography and tones, where the mark for the *p'ing* shing in the fourth word *t'á* would easily be overlooked. He applied the same five signs to indicate the eight *ching* 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 *tsch* 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'ui* shing, so that each one represents a different tone from that denoted by Gonçalves. The sentence above quoted would be written in the Peking dialect, *wê^3 mën^1 shê^1 hõ^2 t'á t'á* chê^3* 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 Chinese Dialect*, Mr. Edkins has contrived to eliminate all tonal marks except an apostrophe ['] and a comma ["], as *tshâ* for the *shang* shing and *tau* 道 for the *k'ui* 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, Goldard and Baldwin, is a modification of the native mode of indicating the tones. Chinese authors do not usually indicate the *ching*; 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 *tshâ* and *tu* 皆 or *tau* 道; 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 *ching* 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.* — _tsing yo* 做 'to do'; *tso* 做 is read *tsing* 做 *tso* 固 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*, *k'ui*, and *juk*, and 5, 6, 7, 8, for the lower *p'ing*, *shang*, *k'ui* and *juk*, so as to make them applicable alike to all dialects; otherwise, as in the example cited above from Gonçalves 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-fung Yuan Yin*. They follow each other in the order of that work, *shang* *p'ing*, *hsia* *p'ing*, *shang* *shing* and *k'ui* *shing*; words in the *juk* *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.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

平声去声 平声去声

sheng shang sheng shang hua hua hua

温‘稳’属‘云’尹‘混’核

In Peking, the tones of these eight characters are easily marked by the same set of signs:

温‘稳’属‘云’尹‘混’核

In all the southern dialects, the sheng are commonly divided into 上声 and 下声, or an upper and lower series. They are also more generally called 平声 and 去声; the first term denoting the two even tones, the second all the others, grouped as the deflected tones. East of Canton to Fuhshan, the second and sixth or upper and lower sheng sheng, coalesce in exactly the same sound. In the region around Shanghai, the two series are subjected to other modifications, according to Edkins, who enumerates twelve modulations heard in the sheng of words, and enters very fully into the subject, illustrating each one with examples.

The names which have been given to the sheng by foreigners, have usually had more or less reference to their native names. For instance, the 上声, 下声 and 平声 have been called the upper and lower monotive, primary and secondary smooth tone, upper acute and lower even tone, and high and low even. Other tones have also received many names, but as soon as the learner begins to perceive their real nature by talking with them the natives, he naturally uses their names as the ones which must accurately describe them.

As this work is chiefly intended to aid in learning the written language, the student is referred to other treatises* for general and particular descriptions and illustrations of the sheng in the various dialects. After reading the authors referred to in the note, it is probable that the student will agree with Edkins, that the Chinese terms a 平声, 下声 do not in the majority of cases, represent the actual effect of the sound on the ear. When first adopted they must have represented the tones of the dialect spoken by the writer who selected them; but when applied according to universal practice, to the sounds given to the same characters in other parts of the empire, they convey no idea of the actual pronunciation.

Yet the characteristics of the sheng are alike in all parts of the country. They are not, strictly speaking, either tones, accents, modulations, brogue 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 sheng have five elements, viz. pitch, quality of voice, inflexion, stress, and time," and he has neatly explained those heard at Fuhshan 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 sheng; if the right sheng be not spoken, the right word is not spoken, it is some other word. For instance if a person says 卢 instead of 卢 an orphan, he does not say the word for orphan at all, he says that for 故 obi, or 固 firm, or 固 to hire, or some other word, equally unlike it in meaning. The sheng 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 speaking, 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 threaded, which 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


nacular, Dyer’s Vocabulary of the Fuhkien Dialect, Mackay’s Dictionary of the Fuhkien Dialect, Williams’ English and

Chinese Vocabulary, and his Easy Lessons in Chinese, pp. 43-55,

Callery’s Systema Phonetica pp. 68-72, and Chinese Repository,


VII, p. 87; but the fullest description and critical examination of

the tones are to be found in Edkins’ Shanghai Grammar, pp. 6-70, and in Wade’s Course, where exercises on them are given.
in his Course, or the sets of examples drawn out by Edkins in his Shanghái 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 Hokkéen 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 shíng 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 mangled in vocabularies, 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 dissyllabic 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 shíng 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 Tsz'-tien, in which it is registered in the most convenient way. The system of spelling therein used, called jin t'sieh 反切, can be illustrated by the character sin 心, which is spelled sil-foo 唒 林, and the reader is directed to take the initials of the first word, and the vowel i and final m of the second, and call the word sin in the p'ing shíng. Foh fo 與 is spelled long-pen 房法, to be read kep in the jiu shíng. Ch'ien 轉 is spelled dek-yu 直 輪, to be read du in the p'ing shíng. Kih 赶 is spelled la-kip 居 伙, to be read kep or kep. Ma 馬 is spelled mok-hia 莫下, to be read mi. Tich 討 is spelled dek-sek 徒 緣 to be read dik.

From these examples it is seen, how the two characters 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 Kwang Yun 廣韻; Tung Yun 唐韻; and other works chiefly of the T'ang 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 Hangeban. The pronunciation of the Mongol dynasty of Yuen is known from the Bashku monuments. A comparison shows that the modern mandarin pronunciation was then in a state of formation, and fully preserved the letter m among the finals.

The present k'ung lens cannot be taken, therefore, as a guide in reading the phonetic signs of the jin t'sieh, but they must be derived from the values furnished by the Sanscrit alphabet, as employed in the formation of the 等韻 or Sorted Finals, a volume found among the introductions to K'anghi's Dictionary.

The thirty-six initials there used are to be read with their corresponding values in the Sanscrit alphabet, in the following manner.

| K | 漢 k | 郡 g | 疑 ng |
| t | 漢 t | 定 d | 泥 n |
| ch | 微 ch' | 定 d | 宛 ni |
| p | 漢 p' | 並 b | 明 m |
| f | 漢 f' | 奉 v | 微 v, b, m |
| l | 清 ts | 從 dz | 直 s | 非 z |
| ch, ts | 徵 ch' | 並 dj, dz | 禪 zh |
| y | 漢 y | 武 h | 來 l |

The emperor's preface and decree following it dated 1710, should be regarded as proof that the pronunciation of Shàn Yoh 沈 約 is to be taken as the standard in his
dictionary. This involves three things:—1st. That the pronunciation of the old middle dialect, as still spoken in Hangchau, Soochau, and the adjoining region, furnishes the initials. 2nd. The dialects of Canton and southwestern Fukien, 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 Shun Yeh, who framed the syllabic spelling with the assistance of Hindoo Buddhists, lived in Kiang-nan, when the court was at Nanking, and when Buddhism was in its most flourishing condition. The transcription of names in Julien's "Methods" 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, 法 is yop or yap, not heet as at Amoy, or fat as at Canton, or heek as at Fukien.

In further elucidation of the above particulars, the usage of Japan, Corea and Cochín-China may be appealed to; for the transcription of Chinese sounds ancienly 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 平聲 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 上聲 and 去聲; and in the mandarin heard at Nanking, in the 上声; in that spoken in the northern provinces, the 上声 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, ti 归 (formerly tî') is distinguished from ti 地 (formerly dê') by tone at Canton into 归 and 地, as well as change of finals into to, and tō; at Shanghai they are ti and di, the initials being changed; but in kwan hia, both are read ti.

Method of finding the old sound of a word in K'ang-hi.—

Look in the tables of rhymes, for the value of the phonetic signs used to spell it in the jin têh. For instance, 鴻 is spelt with mo-pang 武方, and is to be read mony; for 武 is in the tables under the initial 道 in the column 名 and 微 for m; and under the final tâng 宗 in the column 部 and 非 for p.

The old sound of p'ing 鴻 is spelt with bi-pang 皮方, and is to be called hing. That of kui 鬱 is spelt with ko-hot 古忽, and is called hot. In these two cases, bi' is found under b in the tables of rhymes, and ko' under k.

The old sound of kia 鬱 is spelt with kiuang 居反 and is to be called hax. 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 反 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 kwun hia, 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 b, t or d, k or g, &c.; also to discover the ancient tone, which often differs from the modern, as in dê' 归 which was at first 'pê'; but is now nearly everywhere read tê'; and lastly, to learn whether ng, n, m, b, 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'ang-hi 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'ang-hi 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', dz'. 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 fs, but that f' came from an older p and p'. The com-
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pilars of the tables, finding that in certain dialects, both 
and p existed as the initials of some characters, and 
and p' as the initials of others, separated them in the 
tables. It may be that p' was then the reading sound, 
and p, p' the colloquial. In modern times along the 
southern coasts east of Canton, the p' 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 
referred 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 
still found in the old middle dialect.

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

On the finals and medial vowels.—It will be conveni- 
cent for the student to write the final consonants and 
vowels in the margin of his copy of K'ang-hi's Dictionary 
opposite the tables. In the first page headed kou 坤, the 
first division reads ka, ka, ka, kai; the second, kia, kia, 
ka, kia; the third kia, kia, the fourth kia or kia. In the 
fifteenth page, the first division is kia, kia, kai, kia; the 
second kia, kia, kia, kia. 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, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
2. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
3. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
4. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
5. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
6. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
7. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
8. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
9. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
10. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
11. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
12. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
13. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
14. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
15. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.
16. — kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia, kia.

2. The Kaun Yang. 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'ang-hi 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 ping shing being first 
registered, and then those in the shang shing, k'a shing 
and jah shing, following each other in this order; 
those words falling under the ping shing are divided 
into two parts, owing to their number. The Kaun Yang, 
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 tung 東, tung 冬, 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 Kaun Yang, as it is 
there first found. The Kaun Yang and the 
Canton Pui Yin begin with the final en.

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 Kaun Yang. 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 
Kaun Yang. The old pronunciation thus ascertained 
agrees in most essential points with that of K'ang-hi's 
Dictionary, but the variations caused by vowels are much 
more complex. During the formation of the present 
kwun kwon, 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 Kaun Yang.

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 value: —the modern o 
is from a, a from u, u from o, i from e, i from a, i from a, 
the imperfect vowel in se' from i or a, i from e' or u, 
y from o, a from e or 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 contemporary with the old poetry. A great 
shortening of the range of the hissing letters s, z, 
ch, &c., is a mark of the same period. At that time, 
ch was probably lost entirely in t, and df in d. The 
researches of native scholars, and the existence of dia-
lects 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
language, belongs the dropping of final letters from a host of words spelled in the Kwang Yüan with vowel finals only. The rhymes of the old poetry require that many words now spoken in the liu shing and other tones, should be read in the juk 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 Pekingsese. 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 Yüan, 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 contracted to describe the differences between the speech of Kwangtung and Kiangsu provinces. The word patois is more applicable to the varieties of a dialect, like those heard at Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchau, 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, but 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 Nganhwui, 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 Lew Mäng or "Dreams of the Red Chamber," are proof enough that the kwun 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 急 is read ngoi at Canton, gwü at Swatow, ngwö at Fuhkien, and nga at Shanghai? The kwun 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
正音 or true pronunciation, is probably the most used,
and described as 行”的话, or the speech everywhere
understood. The Peking, however, also known as 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 ٣ before ٣ and
٣ into ٥ or ٥, 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 ٣ and
٣ are often coalesced with their next syllables, as تا٦ّ٥
٣٢ ٣٢ ٥٢ 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 Fukien, the Pearl
river in Kwangtung and others in southern China from
the Yangtse-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, Changchau
or Fuhchau, give any 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 Fukhien 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 Kin-ying cheu, 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 ٣, from the kwan hwa and the
Fukhien dialects. Words like lien 連, liang 眼, hii 下,
i-kah 家, hii 学, hii 休, hii wing 向, hii 皆, 㖹, etc. become
li, liang, ku, kep, lek, yun, kai, &c.; the only
exception to this rule is in the final tao of the mandarin,
which uniformly ends in ٥, as ٥ for kao 釣, hii
for hiao 陽. Another feature is the frequent change of
aspirated words beginning with ٣ or ٣, into a breathing
or labial consonant; for instance, Li 氣, huan 歌, k'o
科, tao 口, k'oh 洞, k'ang 康, etc., change into ki,
jiau, fo, hau, hot, hom, &c. A very few words, unaspirated in
mandarin, take an aspirate in Cantonese, as ٣ 携 becomes kw'è or kw'ol. 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 ٣ and ٣, and their affiliated
sounds ٥ oversee and ٥ oversee and the final ٥, though in the inter-
vening region of nearly two thousand miles, these initials
and sounds are frequently changed, altered, and inter-
changed in a most perplexing manner.

In Cantonese, the initials ٣, he, ka, ٣, j, lep, ne, ٣,
she, lao, ٥, and ٥ of the kwan hwa, and the initials d, ٥, v,
and ٥ heard along the Yangtze’s, are all unknown. No
word begins with ٥ as at Amoy, but south and east of
Canton there is a tendency to add ٥ ٥ before words begin-
ing with a vowel, as ٥ ٥ becomes mp; and to substitute
٥ for ٥.

Compared with the dialects of Swatow and Amoy,
the Cantonese like the kwan hwa, has no nasal sounds, nor
do they ever change the initial ٣ to ٥ ٥, or alter the finals
٣ and ٥ into contracted nasals, as shing 真 into ch'ê or
ch'en 陳 into ch'ên. Unlike the dialects in Kiangsi,
Chekiang and Fukhien, 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 com-
mon 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 these
dialects; but in Cantonese, as in Pekingese, there is
nothing of the kind.

The Cantonese dialect has only ٥ ٥ among its ٥ ٥
finals, which make the juk shing in ٥, ٥, ٥. These are
grouped in the Wu-fung Yuen Yin under the first four
finals ٥, jiau, liang and yang, which have no juk shing.
In the latter work, words ending in ٥, ٥, ٥, ٥, ٥, ٥, ٥,
and ٥ form this tone, but in Cantonese none are heard
under these six finals. For instance, the series 息'等
德' '德' is read 'tông, 'tông, 'tông, 'ták, at Canton; but
in the north, the series [提 杜] is read tu, ‘tu, tu, tu, tu, tu, tu, tu, tu, the last word would, at Canton be found under the series [提, 提, 提, 提, 提]. The terminations in the jih shing at Canton follow one rule. Words ending in ng, have it in k, as king, king, king, king; those ending in m have it in p, as cion, twon, twon, twon; and those in n have it in t, as jion, loun, low, kot. This holds good at Swatow, but at Amoy they are all sounded gently, and p and t often lapse into h, as if dropping back into the mandarin. At Fuhchau they are softened to h, which prevents 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 far 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 westery and southerly from the city even into Kwangsi, but its northerly limits are undefined; eastward the Swatow and Hakká dialects soon supplant it, though the people of Fuhchau in 惠州府 use the Pén Wén as the Cantonese do.

The dialect spoken in Ch'auchan in 潮州府 (locally read Focih lu), in the eastern part of Kwangtung, and in the adjacent parts of Fukien, is less widely understood than the Cantonese, and is closely affiliated to the Amoy in its general character. The people of the two regions can understand each other with much difficulty. It is spoken along the coast of Hainan 1, and is almost the only dialect of Chinese heard in Siam. 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, 綠 for lea, tid, 與 for chil, &c. It has many nasal sounds, and changes u and ng into yu, such as kyu for king; or tuu 塗 for ton; and often drops the final k where the Cantonese retain it. The initials b, g, ch, ch, c, m, ng, ngm, p, are frequently heard, and indicate its affinities with the Fuhchau dialect; as the absence of sh, ts, sz', tsz' and j, show its separation from that of Canton. Of these, sh usually becomes s, sz' becomes si', and ts becomes ch'. aspirated ch'i' turns into t, and j is divided between h and p. No sibilant b, j, y 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's Lessons 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 y, and other forms of the mandarin. There are only seven tones, as is the case further east; but the ch'ing shing is inflected into three modulations called shang 上, 下 shang 去, and hia 下, 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 Changchau 漳州 and Tsienchau 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 Changchau 漳州府, 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 syllabic 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 origins 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 Changchau, 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 terser book style are not small.

The Fuhchau dialect, which is fully illustrated in Baldwin and Mackay’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 ışı and ışı, the universal change of the liquid finals ŋ and ŋ into ŋ, the absence of all nasal sounds, and the prevalence of initials with a medial ŋ or $/, as pɨi, ɲɨwə, ʍaŋ, ʍək, &c. over those with a medial ɨ, as ciə, ɲiəŋ, ʍiəŋ, &$, though the two are constantly interchanged. The final ɨ is heard plainly from this point northward to Shanghai, and, as it is elsewhere in the south, is the completion of the series in the ɨak shɨng, of words ending in ŋ. There are several curious and peculiar anomalies in the tables of tonal finals; as ɨaŋ, ɨaŋ, ɨiəŋ, ɨək; ɨiɨŋ, ɨiəŋ, ɨək, &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 փ mouth to a character, as ɨsq for place; and Fuhchau people add ա men as ɨa to know. In the Amoy or Téchín 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 Nanking 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 Chekiang and Kiangsu shows its affinity to the ɨaw ɨceu in its grammatical idioms, absence of the finals ʍ, ᵽ, ɨ, and a general softness of tone, in marked contrast to the abrupt finals noticeable in Fuhkien and Kwantung. But it is almost unintelligible to a Peking or Sz’ch’uan man, owing to the numerous changes in the initials ɿh and ɿ, ɧ, ɴ, and ɲ, the prevalence of ɨ, ɨ, ɨz, ɨz, and ɨ, 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 Kiang-chou 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 K’ung-yên 廣 語 and the ɿung-ch’i T’se-t’ien; but as they are applicable to the present subject, that of examining the range of dialects, I here quote them with some abbreviation of details.

"Nowhere do we find such an accurate general correspondence with the tables given in K’ang-li, 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 north, the thick series of consonants, ɡ, .undefined, &c. marking the lower series of words in tones 5—6, makes its appearance in Nan T’ung-ch’ou, a prefecture near the northern bank of the Yang-tze River which enters the ocean. The transition from the d, &c. heard at Shangnghai to the t, &c., where the region of the northern mandarins is approached, is marked by the introduction of the aspirate. Thɛ ཙ changes to ʦ ʦ before it does to ʦ. At Ch’inkiang, the two pronunciations are mixed; and there the five tones and nasal finals of the Kwan ʦ, tɛɛ ʦ, and tɛɛ ʦ are heard only in the he ʦ, where they should properly be; and 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 Nan-kwang, a connecting chain of dialects links the broad pronunciation of this region with the similar system extending over Chekiang and most of Kiangsu. This line extends through Ning-kwoh in 淮安府, but does not reach the Yang-tze River on the north, nor Hwu-chou in 鄭州府 on the south; in this city two tones 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 ɡ, ɟ, ɟ, are heard around the T’ung-t’ing lake in Hunan, showing the same system of pronunciation as at Suchau in Kiangsu, which goes to prove that the native tables of sounds given in K’ang-li are founded on what is now a provincial system. Of the three abrupt consonants, ɟ is often heard at Shanghái; but at Fuchau 江州府 and ɹ are heard with their correlates ʍ and ɲ, but no ɹ final; at N’ank’ang 福州府, west of the P’oyang lake, p and ɹ are represented, but no ɹ or ɹ, and the finals ɲ and ɲ are confounded."
INTRODUCTION.

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 *Gib-on* 吳音, i.e., 吳國音 "sounds of the Kingdom of Wu," and by means of their *kenou* or syllables, have probably nearly retained the first pronunciation. For instance, *sakou* is read *sakou* by them, while it is *child-bou* in Amoy, and *tsolkou* at Canton; 誠病 is *sokubijou* in one, and *cheping* and *chapung* in the other two; 偵文 is *sokou-bou*, *child-bou* and *tsolkou* respectively. The second phrase has altered most of these three, and the 誠病 appears now to have lost its *jih shou* 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 *z*, *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 *t* follows it, and sometimes lengthens it, as *king ko* becomes *kiou*; *f* and *v* often become *r*, *t* becomes *d*, the final *k* is soft and easily confounded with the *jih shou* 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*’, *s*, *z*, *ts*, and *ts*’, *ts*’, *l*’ indicate the word to be in the upper series; while *g*, *b*, *d*, *b*’, *v*, *z*, *zz*, *dj*, *dz*, *r*’ *m*, *m*’, *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 *shou shou* and *k*’*k*’ shou 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 bok* 布白 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. Kirih began in 1860, has not been prosecuted to any large extent.

Rev. Messrs. Pearcey 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 logarithm, 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 *sh*, *ch*, *h*; are unknown, and no final *h* is heard; the frequent use of the initial *ni* and final *di*; and change of *c* for *a*, also mark the southern city. Its idioms are often unlike those heard at Shanghai, and more nearly approach the pure *kuan hua*.

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 *shou ping* and *liu ping* at Hankow, are just the opposite in actual sound to those so called at Tientsin; the *jiuh shou* is retained in name at the former place, but it is not perceptibly different there from the *liu ping*, 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 聚論 聚訓 or Sacred Commands of K'ang-hi, are here arranged in parallel columns. The first column contains the sounds of the Weiting Yuen 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.
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## INTRODUCTION.

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INTRODUCTION.

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 nurse 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 as myriad of the living 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, be not 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. Tsangtz’s 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 are 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 俗話 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.

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### INTRODUCTION

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**INTRODUCTION.**

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而廣之如曾子所謂居處不莊非孝事君不忠非孝
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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 meaningless 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 far 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 亙, 未, or 申, 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 大, 木, 人, &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 he only an additional labor to all who use that hook. 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 木, which the Chinese regard as containing in itself all the strokes used in writing, and making them into the following series 一 二 三 丁 丁 丁. 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, 畢, 夫, 引, 于, 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 China, 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 子部 or Class characters; and a reference to the classified list on page 1133 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 1151-33. A rearrangement of some groups would improve them, no doubt; and a few new radicals, as 丹 red, 木 a fig, 木 mulberry, or 森 hemp, might be added; but long usage, and their adop-
INTRODUCTION.

It appears from researches into the cuneiform language, that it also possessed something like the Chinese radicals. "Certain classes of words," says Rawlinson, speaking of the language of the Assyrians, "have a sign prefixed or suffixed to them, more commonly the former, by which their general character is indicated. The names of gods, of men, of cities, of tribes, of wild animals, of domestic animals, of metals, of months, of the points of the compass, and of dignities, are thus accompanied. The sign prefixed or suffixed may have originally represented a word, but when used in the way here spoken of, it is believed that it was not sounded, but served simply to indicate to the reader the sort of word which was placed before him. Thus a single perpendicular wedge \( \vdash \) indicates that the next word will be the name of a man; and a wedge preceded by two horizontal ones \( \vdash \vdash \) tells us to expect the appellative of a god; while other more complicated combinations are used in the remaining instances. There are ten or twelve characters of this description."—Rawlinson's Five Ancient Monarchies, Vol. I, page 270.

It may be surmised, that the use of such signs arose at a time, when the written language of the Assyrians was in a transition state between the symbolical and the alphabetic; and if they had been neighbors of the Chinese, they might have adopted the form.

Chinese philologists have looked upon the radicals chiefly as expedients to facilitate the arrangement and search for characters; and have applied their efforts rather to illustrate the composition and origin of the characters themselves. In the 烏文, they are arranged in six classes, and under each class, the supposed number of characters belonging to it is stated, with much information about their origin and changes.

1. Imitative symbols or 象形 like 月 moon, 608.
2. Indicative symbols or 言事 like 言 three, 107.
3. Symbols combining ideas or 會意 like 田 tears, 740.
4. Inverted symbols or 轉註 like 正 standing, 372.
5. Syllabic symbols or 形聲 like 魚 a carp, 21,810.
6. Metaphoric symbols or 假借 like 心 mind, 598.

It may be inferred, therefore, that the 2425 characters comprised in five of these classes, include nearly or quite all the ancient and original characters in the language; and that it is by the combination of a radical and phonetic, that the vast majority of the words in the language have been formed. The introduction of printing and the compilation of dictionaries, have given more uniformity and certainty to the characters, and there is now no difficulty in ascertaining the correct forms, In a few cases, slight variations, as 舂 and 麦, constitute different words; in other cases, a change in the arrangement of the parts, as 門 and 閣, makes two different words.

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 significance of the character, as 烏 and 麦 or 麦 and 尺, 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 玉 gem or 瓷 tile, and the first to 矢 men. 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 亠 to step on stones in crossing water; 亠 to thump, as a vessel (a Canton word); 亠 to drip; and 亠 an old form of 亠 an old form of 満 an old form of 碗 a vessel, crossed against stones. In other cases, as in 亠 to wash and 亠 the sounds of the characters alter by the transposition of their component parts, while their meaning, to fly, to soar, does not alter; but 亠 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, 亠, 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 愛, 詩 or 愛, 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 expressive 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 hooks.

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>Radical</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yih</td>
<td>Of this incongruous group of characters, about a dozen are primitives; this and the next seven groups contain many original forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kwan</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 Chu</td>
<td>This radical is rather prominent; but of the characters only two are in common use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Pich</td>
<td>This radical is the first stroke in nearly all its incongruous compounds, most of the common ones being primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Yih</td>
<td>This is usually found on the right side like a hook, as in 艮; but there is no relationship in meaning among the compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Kueh</td>
<td>This leads the most incongruous group in the language; it contains 事 and 且, 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>Radical</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Rho</td>
<td>All the common characters are primitives; it sometimes incloses the other strokes as 坚, or is put below as in , or on the left as 凡.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Teu</td>
<td>This radical is placed on top, as 爻; 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 Jan</td>
<td>This group, with the exception of a few primitives, as in 炎 and 灯, is a natural one; the compounds denote the actions, &amp;c. of man; the radical is usually contracted on the left side, as 組; in others astride as 今; it is described as 炎 人 並 and 單 lind, or single-stemmed, to distinguish it from No. 60 牡.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Fan</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 隅; they have no likeness of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Jans</td>
<td>This and No. 9 are distinguished by this being placed on top as 均, or in the middle as 市; the meanings are incongruous, and all the common characters are primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Pah</td>
<td>This radical is placed above as for, or below as in 典; some practice is required to recognize it in the compounds, which have no common significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 K'ying</td>
<td>The largest part of this group is really under its compound 聞, which being similar to 日, renders it difficult to distinguish 聞 and 聞; in many others, 闻 and 闻; it is in combination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Mih</td>
<td>This radical called 蕃, or half-precious cover, lies over the other strokes, and does not envelope them like the last; there is some relationship to its meaning as a part of the characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Radical</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Ping</td>
<td>This is usually placed on the left, and all its compounds refer to cold, wintry, &amp;c., forming a natural group; it is described as 雨 水, i.e. two-dot water, and several characters are interchanged with No. 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Ki</td>
<td>This is distinguished from No. 10 由 by its enclosing the other strokes in about half the compounds; in the rest it is underneath, or on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Tan</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Piao</td>
<td>The contracted form, called 刀刀, knife at-side, is always placed on the right side, as in 刊: but the regular form is placed below, as in 炎: the group has reference to cutting, severity, and uses of weapons, forming a natural collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Lip</td>
<td>In a few cases, as 胆, this radical is put below, but it is easily distinguished from the last by not being contracted; the compounds relate to strength, fatigue, violence, &amp;c.; several hybrid characters, as 祐, occur among them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Peo</td>
<td>In nearly every character, 请你 incloses all the right side of the other strokes as 勻; they refer mostly to ideas of enveloping, bending, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pi</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Fang</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Hi</td>
<td>The upper stroke in this radical projects; the compounds mostly mean to store, and many of them are in common use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Shih</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Pah</td>
<td>This radical is mostly found on top as 具, or on the right side; the group contains many ancient forms, and all partake somewhat of its meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Tsieh</td>
<td>This radical, when on the right side as in most cases, resembles No. 103, as in 明; when at the bottom, it is like No. 39 as 書; most of its common compounds are primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Han</td>
<td>Some likeness is seen among the characters here, which refer to protection, shelter, &amp;c.; it is known as 蕃, or the bald side, dudgeon, allowing to No. 53 唐, with which it is often interchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sze</td>
<td>In this group, the radical is in combination as in 去, or repeated as in 異, and not placed uniformly; the compounds are unusual and heterogeneous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The occurrence of radicals in Chinese characters is a fundamental aspect of its structure. Radicals are found at the beginning, middle, or end of a character, and their meanings are often inherited from their components. Here are some examples from the text:

**Three Strokes:**
- 全 (Qín) is placed on the left or under, in combination with a few characters; it is usually found at the top of the stroke, indicating the presence of a radical.
- 金 (Jīn) is placed on the left or under, in combination with a few characters; it is usually found at the top of the stroke, indicating the presence of a radical.

**Radical Use:**
- The radical 水 (Shuǐ) is placed on the left or under, in combination with a few characters; it is usually found at the top of the stroke, indicating the presence of a radical.
- The radical 火 (Huǒ) is placed on the left or under, in combination with a few characters; it is usually found at the top of the stroke, indicating the presence of a radical.

**Radical Influences:**
- Except in a few old words, this radical covers the other strokes on the left; its compounds relate chiefly to the parts and actions of the body, &c.; it is interchanged with 骨 (Gǔ) in a few cases; about twenty characters relate to shoes, all having 足 for their real radical.
- This radical occurs in combination as 耳 or 吾, but is mostly found on top; many characters refer to streams; one name for it is 三 or the three staves.

**Radical Characters:**
- All the common compounds are primitives, in which 干 is found in combination, as 內 or 或 or 于; their meanings bear no resemblance to the radical.
- This radical occurs in combination as 州 or 真, but is mostly found on top; many characters refer to streams; one name for it is 三 or the three staves.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- This radical is occasionally found on the left, and its transverse stroke projects beyond the left of the radical, distinguishing it from the next.
- The transverse stroke projects, and it is placed underneath as in 鬢; the characters are mostly obsolete.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- More than half these characters are formed of another radical 多, as 朝; their meanings are incongruous, though ideas of number appear in a large proportion.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- This radical enters so much into combination that its compounds are almost always in a large proportion. It is composed of another radical 多, as 朝; their meanings are incongruous, though ideas of number appear in a large proportion.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- Usual found on the left, as 女; or underneath, or in combination as 寶; the group relates to female, beauty, intrigue, heiress, &c.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- This radical, called 小子頭 and 寶子頭, alluding to the head and shoulders of a man, and 偶 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 小 contracted, as 小, all of which refer to sleeping; with these exceptions, the meanings relate to shelter, houses, &c.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- In this group, which is a miscellaneous one, the radical 大 is placed underneath or on the right; most of the common words are primitives.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- Near half of this group is formed of the character 少 as the radical, as 小, and shows traces of its meaning; the others form rather a natural assemblage of ideas.

**Radical Characters (cont.):**
- This radical is usually on the left side, and its compounds are about equally divided between two of its forms, except 賜, which is used more than all the others put together.
INTRODUCTION.

No. 162 木 are many synonyms; the group contains ideas of walking, advancement, &c.

FOUR STROKES.

心 61  The characters mostly refer to the feelings, passions, mind, &c.; it is called 心; or, in 心旁, upright-heart side; the contracted form is always on the left as 像, and the other beneath, as 像; the regular form is usually beneath.

戈 62  The contracted form is always on the left as 戈, and then it is not so easily detected; it resembles No. 56 戈, and is interchanged with No. 18 戈 in a few cases.

手 63  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 手.

支 64  The contracted form, called 乍手 乍, and 乍手, is placed on the left, as 乍; and the full form elsewhere, as 手; the group is a natural one, acts and marks of the hand, ability, and power being the prominent meanings.

支 65  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 66  The contracted form of the radical, called 昭支 昭 and 乍支, 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 乍, but are seldom met.

文 67  The contracted form is seldom used, and the radical is placed variously; the compounds generally refer to strokes, variegated, mixed, &c.

斗 68  Ideas of division are prominent in this natural group, in which the radical is on the right side; a few variants occur.

斤 69  Ideas of division are prominent in this natural group, in which the radical is on the right side; except a few like 斤; the primitive is seldom another radical.

方 70  This group has two radicals, and has only eighteen compounds under it as 万; the other is 万, a flag, as written 万; these compounds refer to the shape or color of banners, making a natural collection.

无 71  The common character under this radical 万 has no likeness to it in meaning, and the rest seldom occur.

日 72  This natural group refers to the sun, time, luminous, &c.; the radical is usually on the left, and when on top it resembles the next, as 日; some of these latter are like others under No. 13 阳, as 昼 or 日; sometimes the next radical and No. 134 日 are wrongly written like it.

日 73  A miscellaneous group; 万 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 74  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. 130 月, but practice will distinguish them; others having it on the right or at the bottom, as 期 or 有, are easily known.

木 75  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 本 or 東.

欠 76  This is easily confounded with No. 66 欠, as in 欠 and 欠; it and Nos. 52 扣 and 149 有 have several interchangeable forms; in this group, the characters refer to the touch, condition, and force of the voice,—on the whole a natural collection.

止 77  When this radical is on the left as 止, there is an allusion to its meaning; but when in combination as 正 or 止; or under these as 止, no likeness is apparent; it is interchanged with No. 60 止 and No. 157 止, and rarely with other radicals.

父 78  The proper radical of this group is 亻 a rotten bone; contracted to 亻 in the compounds, all of which refer to whatever is dead, offensive, &c.; 亻 is also interchanged with No. 104 亻; and is generally placed on the left side, or underneath as 死, which last is the radical of ten other compounds under it.

母 79  When she is used as a radical, the primitive is never another radical; it is placed on the right; characters like 亻 which appear to be under this, have their radical on the left side, the rest being an empty skins; a dozen characters are also formed of 亻 sound, with a primitive, so that there are really three radicals instead of one in the group.

在 80  In this small group the radical is underneath the other strokes, as 在 or 有; most of the characters being primitives.

比 81  Two radicals are here combined, of which 亻 heads one half as 比; and 岸 a bare the others, as 比; none of them are much used, but the latter are most alike.

毛 82  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.

氏 83  The three primitives in this group 氏 氏 and 氏, are all found as radicals of some characters under it, which consequently show no likeness in their meanings.

气 84  These few characters all bear some relationship to their radical, which covers the other strokes.

水 85  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. 22 水 and No. 112 水; the radical is called 三点水 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 求.

火 86  This group indicates the appearance and effects of fire, &c.; the radical is called 回點火 or four-dot foot, and in most of the compounds occurs on the side, or in about one third of the whole, as 火; it is underneath.

爪 87  In about one half of the characters, chao is contracted on top, as 鳳; in the rest it is found on the left; it is easily distinguished from No. 97 爪 by the dot.

炎 88  This small collection is very natural; 火 is placed on top, and its compounds refer to a father, and his different appellations.

交 89  Two primitives 火 and 炎 are the common characters in this group, which all show slight affinity to the radical.
INTRODUCTION.

皮 皮
This is a radical placed variously, but is easily seen; the uses and parts of skin are the common ideas.

皿 皿
this radical is usually found on the left, and when underneath resembles No. 132 \( \text{且} \); the contracted form, as in 春, is like No. 122 \( \text{日} \), as in 無, but such are few; in the primitives 真 or 直, it is in combination.

目 木
These relate to the eye and vision; their radical is usually found on the left, and when underneath resembles No. 132 \( \text{且} \); the contracted form, as in 春, is like No. 122 \( \text{日} \), as in 無, but such are few; in the primitives 真 or 直, it is in combination.

矛 刃
This and No. 115 矛 are somewhat alike; it is placed on the left, and its compounds give the names and describe uses of lances.

矢 矢
A large proportion of this group indicates a connection with 短 short; the others chiefly refer to arrows, and have the radical on the left.

石 石
This radical is on the left or underneath, and conveys something of its meaning to all its compounds; it is interchanged with No. 32 \( 木 \) or No. 36 \( 木 \); also with No. 96 \( 王 \) or No. 46 \( 山 \) in many cases.

臼 臼
This is placed on the left or underneath; the contracted form 硕 is not used in books, but resembles that of No. 115 矛, as in 無 and 矢; it is hence called 矢衣 矢, in allusion to this similarity; the group contains words of a religious nature.

専 専
These few characters are mostly primitives, as 處 or 矢; they slightly resemble the radical in meaning.

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

穴 穴
This can only be mistaken for No. 40 \( \text{穴} \), but it is not always easy to tell whether the upper or lower radical determines the place in the dictionary, as in 穴 or 耳; holiness, boring, and darkness, are prominent ideas in the group.

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

SIX STROKES.

竹 竹
This is on top, and called 竹花 頭 or bamboo flower top; its compounds denote the kinds and utensils of bamboo, with a few referring to writing.

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

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

缶 罐
Kinds and uses of jars are the leading ideas; the radical is interchanged with No. 93 瓶 or No. 75 瓶; in a few cases it is often written like No. 167 瓶, unlike as the two are.
INTRODUCTION.

This radical is on top, and called 四字部 or the letter-four radical, from the resemblance; it is often contracted as in 网; a few like 网 suggest Nos. 13 门 and 14 口; the meanings refer to nets and traps.

羊 123 Yang This is often contracted as in 羊 and 羊, or written in the old form as 羊; it is usually on the right or beneath, and several are interchanged with No. 198 龜; the ages or colors of sheep, &c., are common meanings.

羽 124 Yu This conveys something of its meaning to its compounds; it is found on all sides, and in combination as 翼; several are primitives.

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

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

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

耳 128 Rہ This and No. 109 亅 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 熊 and underneath.

聿 129 Yu This is placed on the left, or in combination as in 堪; the radical adds nothing of its meaning to its common compounds.

肉 130 亅 The contracted form and No. 104 月 are written alike, as in 服 and 彼, but this group is the largest; and many characters like 肌, which would be searched for here, come under the other radical; those under 亅 have it on three sides, and the full form is usually found underneath.

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

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

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

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

舌 135 She This is the radical on the left, as 舌, and the ideas of licking or sucking predominante, making it a natural though but little-used meaning.

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

船 137 Chù A natural group, referring to the parts, uses, and positions of boats; the radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 75 木 and No. 85 水 in a few characters, but in some others erroneously with No. 130 山 as 船 for 船, in which 方 is the radical.

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

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

艸 140 Tsao This radical in its contracted form on top, as in 艸, is called 草花头 or 草字头; it is the largest group and one of the most natural, comprising the names and condition of plants, vegetables, grasses, &c.; it is interchanged with No. 75 木 or No. 115 禾, and others.

虎 141 Hu This radical, or its commonest compound 虎, affects the meaning of its derivatives, which relate to tigers and leopards, showing how common they must once have been; it covers the other strokes, or is placed on the side, as 虎.

虫 142 chóng This natural group includes snakes, insects, reptiles, &c., having characters interchanged with No. 195 魚 and No. 208 鼠; the radical is usually on the left, but when doubled it is underneath, as 彭, which makes scores of synonyms.

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

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

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

西 146 Hsi 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.

SEVEN STROKES.

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

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

言 149 Yen 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 亅, and a few with No. 61 心.

谷 150 K'un Words in this group interchange with No. 46 山, No. 85 水 and No. 170 草, all referring to valleys; it looks a little like No. 135 聾 when written badly.

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

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

為 153 Ch'ai This group is like the last, both containing many synonymous forms; ch'ai occurs only on the left.

別 154 P'ei This occurs on the left or at the bottom, and in combination as 便; the prevailing ideas in the group are of property, trade or honors, making a somewhat natural collection; the radical is sometimes called 便.
Most of the characters convey some idea of redness, applied to earth or to the face; the radical is found on the left.

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

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

This radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 129 肉, No. 128 耳, No. 132 月, and No. 186 骨; a small and natural group.

This natural collection refers to vehicles; the radical is on the left, but in a few, as 車, it is beneath, or as 船, inside.

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

As a radical or in combination, as in the common words 質 or 種, this imparts no meaning to most of the characters under it; No. 168 起 resembles it.

The contracted form on the left is by some called 船, poling-boat ast-place, from a fancied resemblance; this and the groups under No. 170 月, No. 60 月 and No. 157 起 all have some characters in common.

Except in a few cases, as 乘, the contracted form of this radical, described as 雙 萬, a two-lobed ear, is placed on the right side, as in 乘, by which alone its compounds are distinguished from No. 170 起; they mostly refer to land, places, inclosures, &c.

This is placed usually on the left, but others occur like 質 or 種 or 吹; the characters mostly refer to pickles or spirits, and are effects.

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

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

This group refers to metals, their uses, shapes, &c.; the radical is usually placed on the left or underneath as 金, it is interchanged with No. 112 石 and No. 75 王 in a few cases.

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 髪 and not originally this one.

This radical covers the primitive as 眼, 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.

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

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

This stands on the right as 雅, or beneath as 鶯, but in a few as 筠 or 茅; it is obscure; it is often interchanged with No. 150 鶯; and most of the words denote kinds or acts of birds.

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 雲, in which 雲 is the real radical.

This is placed on either side as in 靜 or 聞, and imparts a shade of its meaning to the compounds, and its sound too to most of them.

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

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

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

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

This small and unused group is incongruous in its meanings; the radical is usually beneath as 金, and looks like No. 175 起.

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.

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

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

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

This is usually on the left as 矢, but otherwise in a few cases as 矢; in some unusual characters it is interchanged with No. 130 肉, No. 119 月, and No. 30 日; the words mostly refer to sorts of food, appetite, eating, &c.

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

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

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

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 聞 and No. 130 肉 in a few cases.

The radical is the only word in common use; nearly half of the compounds have sheu for their radical, while 金 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. 168 長.

The only character 夏 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 火 a steaming vase, as in 火, 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 idiocy of the Chinese.

This is usually on the left, though 首 and others are exceptions; it is also interchanged both with No. 205 土 and No. 142 口, but the group is unusually natural.

In this natural group a few characters are interchanged with No. 172 了; 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 了 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 麻 and 燕; 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 燕; in some it is interchanged with No. 119 米; the characters mostly denote kinds of millet, pate, &c.

Ideas of shades and combinations of black, whiteness, &c., belong to this group; the radical is on the left as in 黑, or underneath as in 黑, 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 鼠, No. 142 口, and No. 213 羊, and they mostly refer to reptilia.

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

This is usually found above, as 煎, which will prevent its compounds being looked for under No. 68 火; a few words as 煎 really belonging to it, are found under No. 131 火, because their right half is omitted; they denote size and sounds of drums.

The names of reptiles form most of these characters; it is occasionally interchanged with No. 142 口, and No. 153 火; 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 炎; 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 炎 and No. 30 中.

Like 210, many characters here should have been placed elsewhere, as only a few of those with 炎 refer to a dragon, which really acts as the phonetic.

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

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

SECT. VIII.—THE PRIMITIVES.

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 \( \text{口} \), the combination of the radicals \( \text{口} \) mouth and \( \text{白} \) white, to form the word for exacted, is etymologically speaking only apparent, since the upper half is really a contraction of \( \text{口} \) by, which having now lost its full form, has become simply \( \text{白} \) 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.
derivatives in which this symbol 管 occurs, where it
mates with the radicals 手 hand, 心 heart, 水 water, 之 ice,
&c. to make common words like 拿 to carry, 毒 concord,
to rule, 澐 to melt, &c.; for in such it is properly a
primitive, in so far that in all of them it was a full char-
acter before combining with those radicals. Yet it is not
strictly their phonetic; for these four are now read 管, \( i \),
ch and yé. 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 Marsman's term pri-
mitive is preferable. When the primitive does give its sound,
as under 管 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. Marsman 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 ac-
tording 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 primiti-
ve. He found that the language contains 3967 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 primitiv-
es with other radicals, and thus estimated that about
4081 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 com-
bine 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 管 and 龙 read
chung 龙 which afterwards combines with 人 to make
龙, and with nothing else; another example is an old or
erroneous form of 管 with 心 underneath, a mere synony-
mous 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 dis-
carded for the same reason, their great rarity. These
together make 2178 echaracters, 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 1689 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 primiti-
v. In describing them they may be arranged for conven-
ience into the following five classes, according to the
relation they bear to the radicals.

I.—The 214 radicals themselves, when used as primitiv-
es.—There are only 127 of them included in Gallery's
list, but these are of frequent occurrence. When two
combine side by side, as 嘉 婉, 老, 標, &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 傳 嫂, 老,
&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 primitiv-
es. Under the radical 水 water there are 117 com-
pounds, which are made by combining it with another
radical, of which 59 follow its sound, and 68 do not, or
are primitives. Out of 113 similar characters under 木
wood, as many as 72 are sounded like their phonetic,
and about 20 of the remainder as 蒲, 杉, 備, &c., are
primitives. Out of 101 such derivatives under 神
plants, as many as 78 retain the sound of the primi-
tive radical. Out of the 333 derivatives of this sort under
these three common radicals, only one 胞 has the sound
of the radical 老, and that is wrongly placed, seeing it
is a sort of bird, and 老 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 羽 fine
hair, is found under 羽, and not under 羽 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 644 to their present number, the compilers
of the 为 形 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, 红 焰 are placed under 炎
and 火; but the remaining strokes possess no
meaning when it is removed, nor have those three char-
acters any reference to bow, smoke 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 乐意, 丁. 千. 无. &c.; but most of them as 昆, 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, 封, 林, 雁, 畫, &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, 織, 坐, 來, &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 伽, 嘲, 森, 塞, &c., of which only five are common primitives. The last three classes together compose about one-third 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 易 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, 何, and 合, whose progeny as 路, 何 and 洛, or 驛, 常和 防, with 前, 答和 翌, and others, all combine with radicals to form new derivatives. A few of this class are composed of two derivatives, as 聽, 蒙, 脣, which form a small collection easily recognized. The language contains many characters of this kind, which in classifying them by their primitives as Gallery has done, must be left out; but when arranged by a radical, can be easily asorted. They are not very common indeed, as 然, 率, 無, &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 is used as a mere phonetic as in 然, or to aid the sense of the derivative, as in 然, 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 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 Gallery, 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. Gallery 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. 283 合, of which he gives only 33; under No. 1040 作 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 he 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.
LIST OF 1040 PRIMITIVES.

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

TWO STROKES.

乙 1 Yih Rad. 5.—The sounds under this primitive are yih, chah, seah, yah, and kih; the characters placed under it as a radical might also be reckoned; it is a contraction, as in 1 for 祐, and reappears in No. 150 乍 and No. 38 且.

万 2 Kao Affractus.—This group is read k'ao and kih; the primitive is found in No. 194 去; and perhaps also in No. 241 去; it is never used alone.

十 Shih Rad. 21.—This character has modified the meanings of some of its compounds, which are read shih, ki, chin and kieh.

丁 4 Ting A noun.—This phonetic gives the sound to nearly all its derivatives, the others being read chang and ta; it is used as a contraction for No. 841 力, and No. 513 錐, from which it flows from it.

刃 5 Tao Rad. 18.—The half-score of characters under this is read 乔, except one or two read ch'au, and their meanings are not influenced by it perceptibly; it is not the same as No. 34 刃, though the two are often written alike.

力 6 Lieh Rad. 19.—The derivatives here are read igh and lieh or rieh; an offshoot 這 kieh produces a sub-group in No. 659 些, having no affinity with it.

工 7 Tingh Rad. 20.—This resembles No. 32 工, and reappears in No. 66 工 and No. 257 工; the compounds are read feun, pien and yuen, and in some of them it is a contraction of No. 107 力.

乃 8 Nai In.—This group is read nai, jiang and yin; there is no similarity in the meanings of the characters.

儿 9 Ki Rad. 16.—This occurs more frequently as a primitive than a radical, and is often used as a contraction for No. 836 錐; one or two read jih and kih, all the others ki.

九 10 Kiu Rad. 17.—This and the last are easily confused, and No. 10 九 is interchanged in a few cases; the leading sound is kiu, the others are kow, kow and sih.

匕 11 Pi Rad. 21.—From this proceeds No. 108 匠, with which one of this group 匠 is easily confused; the sounds are pi, yii, триу and yih.

人 12 Chen Rad. 9.—Two of the compounds, Chen and 柳, give rise to a few derivatives; the sounds are jian, xin, shen and wei, and the significations are equally unlike.

八 13 Peh, P Rad. 12.—This is readily distinguished from the last as a primitive; the characters are all read pa or pah except pui.

戈 14 Po To regulate.—The contracted form of 禾 is written like this primitive, which is seldom met except in combination; one of its derivatives is read ngai, the others i.

又 15 Yin Rad. 29.—This occurs as a contraction for 田 in 截, for 復 in 叔, and 莫 in 遊; the compounds are read yin, yin, and nei.
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Rad. 57.—This character imparts none of its meanings to its derivatives, which are read kung, and kiung; two of them, "and" and "for," lead sub-groups of five or six characters, and No. 156 弁, may come from it.

Rad. 49.—This and the next four, as primitives, be joined in one, for they are almost accurately written; this group is read "and" mostly, also "for" and "the"; one sub-group under No. 331 彳 is large.

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

Sword.—This and No. 5 刀 are similar in sense, but their groups differ in sound, this being read "and" throughout; No. 332 彳 comes from this, but the form 仇 is a contraction of 彳 shuang.

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

Rad. 39.—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. 604 气 and the 8th radical 气, with which it is interchangeable; its compounds are read kih, yih, kih, ho, lok, kuh and kien.

A sprout.—The sub-group under No. 210 车 is the only important one; the compounds are read koh, cho, shih and te; 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 ladle.—This primitive afflicts the meaning of a few characters under it; their sounds are mostly choh and kih, with pok, yeh, tao and lioo; the and koh both lead two or three compounds.

Rad. 36.—This character reappears in a large sub-group, No. 255 多; its few important compounds are read sih and te.

A homophonic 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 "and" its meanings are various, and one 区 forms a group of four.

All.—This and No. 49 会 are much alike, and the next group resembles both of them; these derivatives are read fan, except one contraction 风风.

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

Forced.—The sounds of the compounds in this group are cho and chai, and the primitive evidently affects the meaning of its derivatives.

Rad. 47.—The characters in this group are read ch'wen, Ch'wen shun, kiiun, siiun and teh, and their meanings have very little in common.

Rapid.—This primitive is an altered form of No. 45 凡; its compounds are like it in sound except "and" 风, but differ in their meaning.

The derivatives of 女 as a primitive are read jii, but they are seldom met with, and have diverse meanings.

The few characters in which this is used as a primitive are read k'eu; the groups under No. 257 船, No. 268 船 and No. 169 旬 come from it, but show no affinity in sense or sound.

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

FOUR STROKES.

Rad. 68.—This group is homophonic except 能 and 与 lioo; the compounds are diverse in their meanings.

Rad. 70.—A large and nearly homophonic group, a few only being read pung; the characters exhibit traces of the phonetic in their meanings.

The note.—This character flows from No. 9 且 only in appearance; its derivatives are read kung, kung and kang, and some of them are like it in meaning.

Some of the characters in this group are read min and tib, but more than half are wun; one of them, No. 830 wun, leads a small sub-group.

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

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

The compounds are all read loco, and one or two partake of the meaning of their phonetic.

The sound sin or tsin pertains to all in this group, except 花 another form of 花 chi; the meanings have no noticeable resemblance; No. 403 花 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 会; its derivatives are read yuen or wun.

A well.—Some of the characters are somewhat like their phonetic in meaning; they are read tei and tang.

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 luan, the others are yun; none of them alike in their meanings.

The characters under this phonetic are all read like it; it reappears in No. 223 车 and No. 355 会, besides groups under 车 and 车 of three or four words.

Unfortunate.—This properly flows from No. 7 之; it occurs again in No. 267 之 and is often written 之; its derivatives are mostly read yuoh and yu or yut.

Oblique.—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 read pun and fen, and many of them partake of its leading idea of opposition.
INTRODUCTION.

89 Yü

Red. 43.—The sounds of these compounds follow their primitive, but it has had no perceptible influence on their meaning.

90 Kāng

The forecarm.—The derivatives are mostly read hung, and this primitive is often interchanged with No. 156 関; the meanings of many of them allude to a twang or vibration.

91 Pēh

Note.—The sounds in this group are pah, peh, and pei, and the meanings of the characters show no resemblance; No. 138 多 is often interchanged with it, and No. 398 爰 is derived from it.

92 K'üen

Red. 94.—This and No. 23 天 are often wrongly interchanged; this group is read k'ien and ūi; and the compound 河 is a good example of ideographic writing.

93 Huo

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

94 Ya

To cut off.—The sounds in this group are tsiēk and tsi, and the chief sound; others are read hia, kia, and chia; for No. 424 烈 is interchanged with it in several characters.

95 Ch'i

A short dress.—This and shi 市 is a market, are nearly alike in form, but this is the phonetic, and half the compounds follow it; others are read pē; and chū; the sub-group of five under 市 is read shi.

96 Chi

Red. 65.—The group under this as a primitive is more important than that under it as a radical, and it is not easy to draw the line; the sounds are ch'ü and k'i in equal proportions, with three read hao.

97 Miin

Obscure.—This resembles 丐; its compounds follow its sound, and in several of them 市 takes its place from mere identity of sound.

98 Muh

Red. 75.—The few compounds are read muk, hia, hiao, and sung, of which No. 278 suspends, and form sub-groups.

99 Yu

To give.—This group is read yī, su, shu, chu, and ye; in combination the primitive is often written like No. 36 子; and one or two of the compounds have a few derivatives.

100 Yān

To lead on.—The compounds under this character partake slightly of its meanings; their sounds are yin, shin, and changer.

101 Lu

The second hour.—The derivatives are read ch'ēn and chin; their meanings show no resemblance to it or each other.

102 Ku

A chord.—This often occurs written 夫 in obsolete forms, and resembles No. 239 夫: the compounds are read kwai, kū, kū, geē, and ne, a miscellaneous group.

103 Muh

Note.—This character is easily confused with No. 103 夫; but it seldom occurs in combination; its sounds are all like the primitive.

104 Ang

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

Rad. 81.—This primitive comes from No. 11 且 and gives its sound to all under it, but no trace of its meaning; No. 354 且 and No. 655 且 are connected with it.

Cruel.—Some likeness of sound appears in this group; it is sometimes written 秉 or 幽.

Note.—The compounds are read kín and king, but none of them follow the meaning of the phonetic.

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

To divide.—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 pān, pun and pin.

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

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

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

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

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

Rod. 90.—This rules the sounds of only a part of the compounds, the rest being tsān; and imports its meaning to none.

Rod. 77.—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, 尤 is regarded as a contraction of 帽 by many.

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

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

Few.—The sounds chao, miō and sha appear in this group; their significations show little influence from the primitive; 12 characters occur under the radical 豚, having this for their radical, and partaking of its meaning.

FIVE STROKES.

A vestibule.—One sound runs through this group, but its meanings are incongruous; it is contracted to 尤 in some characters.

To carry on the back.—A group nearly uniform in sound, but diverse in its meanings; some of them are interchanged with No. 35 舊.

Rad. 116.—A trace of the meaning of the primitive appears in many of the compounds, most of which are like it in sound.

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

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

The sounds here are shi, i and sien; their significations vary much; it is sometimes interchanged with No. 289, and No. 542 is an off-hand.

This group is read ku and bu, but their meanings differ widely; No. 497 and No. 544 are derived from it.

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 fa, and sfa, 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.

One sound pervades this group, which yet exhibits no likeness in its meanings; it is a hybrid.

Uniform in sound, with the exception of mi, in some of the compounds is improperly interchanged with it.

The compounds are read tiao, chiao and shao; their meanings are diverse; it is contracted to in some cases.

The sounds in this group are kun, with a few ho and kis; the meanings however show few traces of its meaning.

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

The words here are read cheh, tien and i; their meanings indicate little affinity with each other.

More resemblance exists in this group to the sound than the sense of the primitive; No. 555 is one of them.

This is derived from No. 35, the characters are read shu and i, and few of them are.

Suddenly. The primitive gives its sound to nearly half the group, the rest being tsoh, tsih and tso; No. 611 is one of its compounds.

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 primitives resemble the primitive in sense.

A phrase. The compounds are read khi, keu and hku or ku; it is sometimes written hku, but not correctly.

Besides the regular sound pe, a few are read po, or pei; the meaning of skin appears in only three or four.

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

Rad. 97. Words in this group are kwa, kou or hu, but none of them relate to melons.

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

About half of these derivatives are read ti, and the rest chu; in some of the latter it is interchanged with the primitive, which is not the same as No. 106.
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A series.—These all follow the sounds of the phonetic, and No. 578 黄 is a compound which leads a few others.

Punishment.—This group is uniform in sound, but has none in signification; it is perhaps derived from No. 62 風.

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

A model.—These generally follow their primitive in sound, but it does not influence their meanings.

A foreigner.—This group is read i and u; the phonetic is sometimes wrongly interchanged with No. 501.

Ashes.—The sounds here are 小, 1516 and 1651; a few show something of the primitive in their meaning.

Constant.—Two of these are read 1915; the primitive is sometimes written like No. 73 1915 and No. 245 1915, but there is a clear distinction between them.

To arrange.—The sounds are 吉 and 1; but none of the compounds show much trace of the primitive.

A hundred.—This group is read 5011 and 1807, and in one or two some influence of the phonetic appears.

To have.—Besides 5011 others are read 1807, 1871, and 1915; a few show traces of the meaning of the primitive.

To complete.—Two are read 4296, as exceptions to 1515; their meanings sometimes partake of its own; it is not the same as No. 224 1515 or No. 235 1515.

To preserve.—About half are read 1515 and 1807; none exhibit any decided trace of the primitive in their meanings.

The eighth hour.—This primitive is not to be written 1515, which nearly resembles it; the sounds are incongruous.

To bring.—With 1807, the sounds of 911 and 1121 also occur; in many compounds some ideas of bringing or grasping are noticed.

To ride.—With 1807, the sounds of 911 and 1121 also occur; in many compounds some ideas of grasping or grasping are noticed.

The sounds in this group are ’911 or 1121; few of them relate to the meaning of the phonetic.

A button.—Much diversity of sound exists here, as 1807, 1121, 911, and 1121; No. 421 1121 is derived from it.

A temple.—In this group all differ from the primitive, the sounds 1911, ch, and 1121 being common; No. 697 changes from it.

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

To sound.—All but one are read 1516; the primitive is not in use, but most of the compounds show traces of its meaning.

Fortunate.—Modifications of the sound 1911, as 1911, 1516, 1807, and 1911, occur in this group, which is very incongruous.
The sounds  are heard in these compounds, which are unlike the primitive in meaning; it is also used as a radical under 夕 the evening.

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

Dangers.—The sound 嵬 alters into kuei in most of the characters, some of which resemble it in meaning.

Emperor.—He and kuei are the sounds in this group, but none of them show the sense of the primitive.

Rioted.—Pal, miih and miih are the sounds; the meanings show little likeness to the primitive, which is altered to No. 131 水 in badly-written characters.

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

To descend span.—The sound kuei varies into hiao, kung and yung; the primitive is not used alone, and differs from No. 348 色 slightly.

Each.—The most part of this group is read koh, then koh, koh, Teho and te; from it flows No. 504 司 and No. 865 路.

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

A sign.—The sounds yau, tiao, tuo, choa and fii are found here, but the meaning of the primitive does not appear.

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

To prostrate.—These are uniform in sound, but not in sense; it is easily distinguished from No. 278 待 and No. 72 大, from which it flows.

To fight.—All agree with their phonetic in sound at least; it must be distinguished from No. 176 升 and No. 345 伐.

To necessitate.—The sounds are uniform in this group; one of the compounds 伐 is sometimes used for itself.

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

Towards.—Huang runs into shang in some of these; it is to be distinguished from No. 296 向 and No. 291 同.

Rad. 143.—The sound of hiah glides into siih in many of these characters, and one is read sih.

An official charge.—With one exception this group is read sii; the primitive is sometimes abbreviated to in composition, which is seen also in No. 373 邑.

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

Both.—The sounds of tsiih and shaw run through this group; No. 478 乾 is somewhat like it in form.

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

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

Is, if.—Most of these follow their leader, shii and sii being exceptions; it is somewhat like No. 188 咸.
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| 352 | Patient. — This group comes from No. 34 足 and is read nien, no, jiu or jiang; the primitive is sometimes badly written like No. 467 足. |
| 353 | This is derived from No. 65 木, and its combinations are read kwaw; the primitive is sometimes improperly altered to No. 229 竹. |
| 354 | Jue — This is a subgroup of No. 108 古, and its sounds are all pu, but their meanings are unlike in all respects. |
| 355 | The sounds here are yu, tu, su, cha and shi; the primitive is often written 余 wrongly, and a compound 除 reappears in a subgroup of three or four. |
| 356 | To contain. — This group follows its leading sound, and some have tried to find traces of its meaning; it resembles No. 182 份 when written badly. |
| 357 | To hopp. — A group read li, eli and liao, but showing no similarity to the primitive in sense. |
| 358 | To barter. — The sounds of tai and shai, with the aid of jiu, shao, tab and yueh, are heard, most of them common characters. |
| 359 | Filled. — This group is sounded tuan, tuon, tai and so, showing the uncertainty of the phonetic element; the forms of this and the next are to be carefully noted. |
| 360 | Certainly. — This group is mostly read nei and nai, with t and s; three of the derivatives are like the primitive, an interjection. |
| 361 | Robust. — These characters are read like their primitive, which is itself derived from No. 118 手; none of them indicate any affinity in meaning. |
| 362 | Flowing water. — This small group is read taeh, or tawa in some dialects; the primitive is sometimes written 乌 like No. 483, and often 々; neither of them accurately. |
| 363 | A step. — This group is read pu, except two that are pronounced chih or seh. |
| 364 | Dry. — Four characters are read kum, the rest are huang; they are derived from No. 20 木, and many derivatives in the two groups are synonymous; 早 is like it in form. |
| 365 | E. — This is also written 無, but the briefer form is also correct; the compounds are read like it, and the two mean much the same. |
| 366 | Rad. 147. — Most of these are read kien, others kien, yin and tien; it is a natural group and easily distinguished from those under the radical. |
| 367 | Rad. 151. — All are read pei or pai; it is not always easy to discriminate between this and No. 490 具, especially in badly-printed books. |
| 368 | Quickly. — Pong ma ping are the sounds in this small group; three of them relate to marriage contracts. |
| 369 | Rad. 106. — All are read l, except hai and hui, but none of them derive their meanings from it. |
| 370 | To help. — This is derived from No. 193 古, and the group follows its sound; their meanings are different, but one may force a connection in 赞 and say it is the tree which helps the farmer. |
| 371 | To divide. — These words are read pih and pah, and a little ingenuity can discover traces of the meaning of pick in most of them. |
| 372 | Rad. 168. — All are read yik or yeh; but the meanings of the derivatives differ entirely from the primitive.
### EIGHT STROKES.

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### INTRODUCTION.

The group is read ts'ung, except for yi, but the meanings vary according to the radical. It reappears in the sub-group No. 896.

It is contracted to ts'ing in common books; its similarity to No. 703 often leads to mistakes; most are read kien, others are yeon and yien.

A vertebra. This is often written without the connecting line, with six strokes; most of the characters are read lai, two are read leh, and its form is a sub-group of three.

The few compounds in which this serves as a primitive are mostly read chok, with tsok or tsuk, but none refer to its meaning very clearly.

Wearied. All this group follows its leading sound, but none of them its significance; it is easily confused with No. 499, and care is required to distinguish them.

To cry aloud. All are read wo or yi, but their diversity of meanings shows that the primitive has had no effect upon them.

High. This group is read tsau, tsoi, or chou; its meanings bear no affinity to the primitive.

Like. About half of these are read shuo; others are shau, tsoi, and chou; a sub-group is found under No. 658.

A preface. This is derived from No. 178, pit, which has three sub-groups, but they are seldom interchanged with this; their pronunciation is like the primitive.

To nourish. These are read like the primitive, and one of the compounds is a synonym of it.

To enjoy. This is to be distinguished from No. 179, if; it makes two sub-groups. Nos. 727 and 728; shan and shan are the only sounds in it.

A metropolis. Most of the compounds are read liang, then king, liuk, and kung; No. 863, and No. 809, form two sub-groups.

Only two of this group are in common use, one of which is read fen; the primitive is not used.

These characters are all read kung; the primitive is written kung and kung in most cases.

Most of the derivatives are read tan, others are yen, shan, piin, and liuk, and a few of them refer to it in their meanings.

This group is mostly read wen, the derivative bin being the chief exception.

A wife. All non-read w, but in none of them can any trace of the primitive be seen.

This is also written in, and there seems to be no difference between the two; they both look like kung, which has no derivatives; the sounds are uniformly tien.

Military. This group is mostly read wen, the derivative bin being the chief exception.

A treble. This is often written in, apparently to show the radical plainly; the sounds of tsch, tien, shen, and shen are heard.

The shoulder. This group reads like its phonetic, but none of the characters are much used.

Surprising. The sounds i and ki are the only ones in this most numerous group under one primitive; three or four of its compounds as the waving, flourishing and read, form sub-groups.

To come on. This group follows the phonetic; the primitive is sometimes written leh when it resembles No. 257. leh.

These characters are read yah and ngah, but only one of them has any reference to its meaning.

The sounds chih and sheh are the chief ones; No. 674, chin, is derived from it, and care is necessary to distinguish the two.

A pig. These sounds in this group are chah, chang, chok, and tan; it is derived from the radical, and is often carelessly written without the crossed line.

Suddenly. The sounds in this collection range between yen and ngan, yeh and ngh.
INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.

How.—The sounds here are not and not, as well as not, but only one word is in common use.

To reach.—This sub-group is derived from No. 237 桿 and is uniformly read 交.

Happily.—This primitive differs from No. 249 普 and is sometimes written 卓 in pedantic or ancient style; the derivatives are mostly read 皮ong, and half of them mean to note; it reappears in No. 927 棘.

To take.—This resembles No. 314 爲; about one-half of the characters change into 未 and 未; No. 864 彎 forms a sub-group.

To show out.—From the similarity in sound, this is sometimes interchanged with No. 752 彎; the derivatives are read 皮ao.

Poisonous.—This group is read 皮h, excepting 皮fai, but has no unity of meaning; the incorrect form is occasionally seen.

Rad. 171.—Some confusion exists in these derivatives, many of which properly come under the radical; all are read 皮ing, except 皮先, and many of them relate to color.

A sound.—A sub-group from No. 239 普; its characters mostly refer to suspension, and are read 皮an and 皮u.

An eminence.—This resembles the preceding, but is never interchanged with it; the characters are read 皮ing or 皮yang.

Second to.—The prevailing sounds are 皮an and 皮a; this primitive forms sub-groups under 皮 and 皮 and No. 819 彎.

East.—This resembles No. 332 皮 in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read 皮ng except 皮chian, but their meanings have no likeness.

Affair.—Uniform in sound with the primitive, but showing no affinity to its meaning.

Extreme.—The compounds of this phonetic follow its sound, and it is almost a synonym of 棵 its most common character.

To limn.—This is regarded as a contraction of 皮 and the full form is also found in well-printed books; the characters are mostly read 皮boh.

Robust.—This resembles 皮, and its full form 皮 seems to have been often intended in the compounds; No. 946 彎 and No. 955 彎 form two sub-groups; 皮, 皮en, che, 皮an, 皮n, 皮n and 皮n are the sounds under it.

Perhaps.—This group is read 皮ooh, 皮ooch or 皮b; there are sub-groups under No. 791 彎 and 桕.

Two.—The sounds in this group are all 皮ong, and a tinge of its meaning is seen in several of them.

A forest.—The sounds 皮, 皮n, 皮an and 皮an occur under this primitive; it is not the same as 桕, with which it is occasionally confounded.

To evolve.—This is derived from No. 99 岳, and the group is uniformly sounded 皮, but the compounds show nothing of its meaning.

A pine.—This is derived from No. 116 彎, of which it is a sub-group; all are read 皮ng, but have no likeness of meaning.

This.—A large and homophonous group; three small sub-groups flow from it, as 基 a foundation, No. 294 彯 that, and 棕 bluish.

Anciently.—The sounds 皮, 皮k, 皮ok and 皮ok, in the 皮h 皮ng, and 皮a, 皮o and 皮o in the 皮h 皮ng occur; one derivative No. 960 彦 heads a small sub-group.

Light.—The sounds of 皮en, 皮an and 皮on are common in this group; some sub-groups are formed from it.

To sweep.—See and 皮e are the sounds; one derivative 菰 is another form of the primitive, which is not in use.

Regular in its form and sound, and three or four of the group show some analogy to the primitive in their signification.

The sounds are 皮h, 皮h, 皮ch and 皮h; the primitive comes from No. 207 形, with which it is occasionally interchanged.

The sound of these characters is mostly 皮ch, then 皮e, 皮ok and 皮o; an idea of continuity is often seen in their meanings.

A letter.—The sounds here are uniformly 皮n, but the significations are unlike.

First.—A small collection, read 皮ng; the derivatives are of trifling importance.

The compounds are 堆 or a; it is one of several sub-groups derived from No. 145 彳.

To receive.—All but one 彳 of this collection are read 皮sh, and that is rarely used.

This group is read 皮n; there are few common characters except 皮 and 皮, the last of which reappears in 皮a, a soaking rain.

Ornamental.—One of this group is read 皮nci, an exception to the usual sound of 皮n; four or five are common characters.

This group is read 皮ng and 皮ng; some of the words affect the meaning as well as the sound of the primitive; it is interchanged with No. 420 彳.

Most of this group read 皮, the others are read 皮s and 皮; the distinction between it as a phonetic and a radical is dubious.

The sounds of 皮n, 皮ng and 皮en occur in this group; the primitive is often contracted to 皮, and may be sought for under six strokes.

These are all read 皮en, and a trace of its meaning is perceptible in many of the derivatives; where the radical is placed underneath, 彳 is sometimes contracted to No. 219 彲, which thus becomes a synonym.

Uniformly read 皮; this group has no similarity in meaning.

A line.—This collection of characters is read 皮, but their meanings are very diverse.
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| 脇 | 456  | Pendent.—The sounds chak, to, shai and yue occur in the group, in which no affinity of meaning is seen. |
| 走 | 457  | To dispute.—The sound wò varies into vo, jü, jin, nö and ngö; this primitive is like No. 336 㐊, and the two are often written wrongly. |
| 鍾 | 458  | A pinch.—The sounds of this group follow the primitive, and in many of the characters some glimpses of its meaning are seen. |
| 肥 | 459  | Fat.—All are read jì, and one or two show some analogy to the primitive, as 脬 from obesity; it is interchanged with 巴 in one instance. |
| 朋 | 460  | A friend.—This group is read pàng, with one or two read píng; a sub-group of nine characters is formed from 肥, many of them synonymous forms of it. |
| 服 | 461  | To subdue.—All are sounded shù or shì; this group is properly derived from 走 to govern, under which are found to recompense, to blush, and others. |
| 戰 | 462  | Crime.—These are sounded 靈 and 胡; their meanings differ widely from the primitive. |
| 畢 | 463  | To open.—One character 畢 is peculiar in its sound, and the ancient always covers the radical. |
| 陳 | 464  | Around.—So many in this group are read tón, that the more usual sound chun is made doubly; their meanings have no affinity. |
| 部 | 465  | A kín.—This group is all read fèn; the primitive is derived from No. 258 筆, and the two have many synonyms. |
| 忽 | 466  | Suddenly.—Nearly alike in sound, are hau, shu, shih, and shih, these characters also present many analogies in their meanings; the primitive proceeds from No. 96 均, and is not the same as No. 563 均。 |
| 尾 | 467  | A pit.—This character proceeds from 走 a mortar, and its compounds are read lién, yen, han, kan, tan, chau, and kia; it has been variously written in several countries. |
| 欣 | 468  | Joyful.—Many of this group are synonyms with those under No. 99 均, and resemble their primitive in sound and sense. |
| 島 | 469  | A flower.—These differ wholly in sound and sense, and no analogy can be traced; the primitive 埧 resembles it; 仏 and 仏 are all its derivatives. |
| 兒 | 470  | A child.—This is often erroneously written 兒; the group is read 騰, 騙 or 騙, a few varying, and many show a trace of the primitive. |
| 右 | 471  | An instant.—This is often contracted to 賴, and like No. 467 賴 and No. 953 賴 is derived from 走 a mortar; its compounds are all read 賴。 |
| 佳 | 472  | Rad. 172.—As a primitive, this is confounded with kia; and must be regarded as the same; a sub-group is formed from 鳥 a sparrow, which then resembles No. 626 鳥; the sounds shi, sai, tai, huck, wei and chau occur under it. |
| 寶 | 473  | Taffety.—This group is read pet, mien and kia, and one of them 仌 has two derivatives. |
| 鬱 | 474  | Rad. 170.—The derivatives are all read fen except 亖, but their meanings are unlike; in some characters it is contracted to No. 208 亖; when the radical is under. |

**Despicable.—** This group is mostly read 㐊, then 仌 and 仌; it is often incorrectly written like No. 488 㐊。

**Obscure.—** This character is altered to 㐊 in those which are read údo, apparently to indicate their difference from those read 㐊, which more resemble the primitive.

**To think on.—** The sounds ｕｉｅ, ｕｉｅ, ｙｕ， ｊｉｅ, ｍｉｅ and ｕｉｅ 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 ㎞ to nine, the others being read ｙｉｎ and ｚｉｏ; ㎞ forms a sub-group of three.

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

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

**A cottage.—** This is derived from No. 262 ㎞, with which it has some synonyms; in ㎞ and 肉 it is altered from the radicals 金 and 食。

**The compounds are read ㎞ and ㎞; No. 584 肥 is much like this in appearance.**

**Wild land.—** These are often read ㎞; the primitive is also written ㎞, but is not interchanged with No. 363 ㎞.

**A younger uncle.—** The sounds here are shub, teh, teh, shih and tai; their meanings are quite unlike.

**Willing.—** This group is read ㎞ and shih; the primitive is a little like No. 479 ㎞.

**To excel.—** The sound ㎞ varies into ㎞ in nearly half, others being read ㎞ and ㎞; it must not be written ㎞ as in the other form of No. 826 ㎞.

**A tiger.—** This is regarded as another form of Rad. 141 ㎞ and ㎞; all the compounds are so read; No. 673 ㎞ 肥 and 肥; each make a small sub-group.

**None of.—** This group is sounded ㎞; the primitive is sometimes contracted to ㎞, which more easily distinguishes it from the next.

**A peak.—** These compounds are all read ㎞, but have no resemblance in meaning; ㎞ is altered to ㎞ in some of them; this and the last are easily confused.

**To prepare.—** This group is read ㎞; the phonetic is often written like No. 367 ㎞, which has nothing in common.

**An obstacle.—** The half of these are read ㎞ and the rest ㎞; the primitive has some relation to No. 240 肥 in some of the synonyms.

**Fruit.—** About two-thirds of this group agree in the sound ㎞, but the others, read ㎞, te, te, ㎞ and ㎞, are so much in use, that the primitive is of no use to the sound.

**Bright.—** One of this small group is read ㎞; the others ㎞; there is no resemblance in the meanings.

**To alter.—** Most of these derivatives are read ㎞, others ㎞, ㎞, ㎞ and ㎞; the primitive is similar to No. 592 ㎞.

**Like.—** ㎞ takes the place of ㎞ in about one-third of this group; in badly-printed books the primitive resembles No. 685 ㎞.
INTRODUCTION.

Ixxi.

昌

Distinguished.—All are read chung in this group, and the primitive is shadowed forth in the meanings of many; its form resembles No. 597 爭.

固

Stable.—This flows from No. 153 古, and the group is nearly uniformly sounded, ku, ko and hūb being variants.

界

To give.—This primitive differs from No. 475 介, though confounded with it; the group is regularly sounded pi.

困

A granary.—This and No. 377 困 are easily confounded, and the similarity of their sounds kien and k'iou is a reason for particular care.

典

A law.—This group follows the phonetic tien; one variant is read tain; in some cases, No. 953 聽 is badly written like this.

尙

Shang.—This group is read shang, chang and tang; similarity of sound may lead beginners to confound this and No. 715 營; several sub-groups flow from it, as No. 870 益, No. 1032 善 No. 736 堂 No. 914 焉 No. 858 順 and others.

沓

Heavy.—This group is read tah; in a few of the compounds it is interchanged with No. 698 畏 from identity of sound.

NINE STROKES.

宜

To publish.—This flows from No. 245 宜, but it has little in common except sound; most of the words are read hien; No. 553 意 is interchange within it.

客

A guest.—This offshoot of No. 272 客 differs from it in sound, i.e., being most common.

突

Suddenly.—One sound, tub guides this group, but no ingenuity can detect any uniformity in the significations.

恒

Constant.—This group somewhat resembles No. 503, but it is a sub-group from No. 228 侯, and all the characters are read hung; none are much used.

帝

A sovereign.—In combination this is occasionally interchanged with No. 755 當 and altered to 王, but the group is nearly uniform in sound and form; shang is an anomaly.

禄

Rud. 180.—The use of this character as a phonetic or a radical is often perplexing; most are read yun, the rest yin, yen and wen; some of them are good examples of ideographic writing, as 彰 sick in sound for drunk.

職

A profession.—This is also correctly written 職; the sounds are all yin, but the meanings are unlike; it resembles the next in its form.

施

To concede.—This appears to be derived from No. 35 施, and is often contracted to 施 in common books; the compounds are read i and shu.

度

A measure.—The sounds here are tu, tub and tub; it resembles, but is not likely to be confounded with the席席席席, as that forms no compounds.

位

A group nearly all read yin and yun; the correct form is contracted to 形 in well-printed books.

亭

An arbor.—This sub-group arises from No. 4 丁; and is sounded ting; the primitive varies into 形 at all times.
INTRODUCTION.

To conceal.—This is really a sub-group of 甚至 yen, but that has only one or two compounds; nearly all are read yen; yet and are the exceptions.

Happy.—Most of this group are sounded in or in, the rest are pih; 富 forms a sub-group of four characters.

Crude.—This group is read mih; the primitive resembles a compound of No. 249 剜, but the two are easily distinguished.

To call up.—The prevailing sound yin alters to yen and kie in a few cases; the phonetic often interchanges with No. 290 灼.

To desire.—This resembles the character 蟻 shea, but that forms no compounds; the sounds are uniformly yin.

Ocular.—A nearly homophonous group read shing and shung; and the meanings are totally dissimilar; under No. 1007 股 is a small sub-group.

To examine.—This primitive resembles No. 785 視 in sound, and both may be derived from No. 192 視; its sounds are all cha.

Excessive.—Shii, chien, ten, kan, ada and chin, are the sounds in this group; their meanings are even more diverse.

Certain.—Most of this group are read mei; only two follow the primitive in sound, and none in meaning.

A leaf.—The numerous sounds here are read yeh, sieh, tieh, cheh and sheh, and in several its meaning can be traced.

南 South.—A uniform group in sound, but unlike in meanings.

Soft.—These are read jue and neo; a large number exhibit traces of the meaning of the primitive, as in 居 wu; this group is read men, men and men.

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 ai; but none of the meanings of the primitive enter into them.

This resembles No. 572 背, and some care is necessary to distinguish the two; the sounds are tiin and tiin.

Rad. 179.—It is sometimes doubtful in this group which should belong to the primitive and which to the radical; mei is altered to ho and ai in a few cases.

To carry.—These derivatives are sounded, tu, but their meanings are incongruous; it is allied to No. 367 具.

Beautiful.—Hiw as is the usual sound in this group, except one or two read twao; the meanings are sometimes like the phonetic.

All.—These are all read si or ai; their meanings have no relation to that of the primitive.

Eyebrows.—A group read mei throughout; the old form of the phonetic 21 is often used.

Yield.—About half are read yuen, kwon and kiien; the primitive is interchanged with No. 928 玉 and No. 527 玉 in a few cases.
To concert.—The sounds of yen and yün occur in these characters; this is a sub-group from No. 285 月, but the two have no analogy.

To ascend.—The sounds are yün, shu, and ten, mostly the former; this and No. 517 這 may hastily be confused.

A leader.—Half are read t'en, the others yün and shu; it proceeds from No. 324 四, but the analogy between them is unavailing.

This group is entirely homophones; in many cases the compounds it is interchanged with 從 and 之.

Red. 183. —This group is quite unnecessary, as the characters under the radical contain all but one.

To explain.—This is similar both to No. 482 知 and No. 412 窮; most of the derivatives are read chuen, then tean, yün and hui.

Brains.—This group is all read yün; its meanings occasionally allude to the primitive.

Virginity.—All the compounds are read ching, but their meanings bear no likeness to the primitive.

I/.—This group is read ching, jing, chin and cho; it is derived from No. 139 知, but their meanings are diverse.

Sprouts.—A few in this collection change miao into mao and mao, but none indicate any affinity with the primitive.

Law. —Most of these words are read tao or tai; and none indicate that the primitive has perceptibly influenced their meaning.

The sky.—This resembles No. 494 昵, and in many cases is confused with it; Nos. 707 左 and 798 今 for sub-groups; the sounds are sung, chung, tang, chang and shang.

To be.—The sounds shih and it above equally divide this group, one of the easiest to recognize.

Mysterious.—Uniform in its sound ching, this is derived from No. 123 禍, with which its meanings have the most affinity.

A star.—This group is read sing and tang; the primitive is derived from No. 164, 生, and one or two derivatives are like it.

Who? —A large group sounded koh, ngoh, ohk, hick, ye, hick, and au; ok is often used for its primitive, and yu leads a small sub-group.

The sound of mao changes into mao, sung and shu in some characters; this primitive is often contracted to in combination.

None.—Ya, yang, ang and yon are the sounds; it somewhat resembles No. 577 看, and reappears in No. 921 万.

To flatter.—Uniformly sounded tsuk; the derivative 聽 has three under it, but they are not common.

To think.—This is like in favor, whose four compounds are rarely met; this group is sounded se, si, sui and tsi.

To fear.—A group read wei, and similar in form and sound to the next, but presenting no likeness in sense.

Snore.—This primitive resembles 呼 a helmet, but that form no compounds; these are read wei and hui.

To frighten.—This phonetic is like No. 994 吓, with which it is often interchanged; the words in this group are all pronounced yau.

To cover.—This loves from No. 296 门, with which it is often interchanged, and agrees entirely in its sounds.

A very month.—These derivatives are sounded kwa, ko, kwa, ao and se; the primitive is not in use, and one compound 用 reappears in No. 924.

Beginning.—The sounds tsen, chuen, jui, chai and

This group, whose primitive is a contracted form of 聽 singly.

TEN STROKES.

To rule.—This, a sub-group of No. 256 小, is read tsai, tsze, and hai; the primitive exerts no influence on the sense.

To fill a chest.—The primitive is regarded as an old form of 冠; and covers the radical; the sub-groups are No. 1001 紧; with 遠 and 遠; the sounds are kien, kien, sa, chai, and sae.

A household.—These derivatives are all read kia; it is not a sub-group of No. 412 窮, nor should it be confounded with No. 623 紧.

To injure.—The sounds are hai, kia, koh and koh; several of the characters are not unlike it in signification.

To remove.—This is derived from No. 166 去; with which it is sometimes interchanged; the sounds are all cha.

A hollow.—A sub-group from No. 172 穴; the derivatives are uniformly read wa.

Patient.—A group having little in common in the meanings of its characters, which are uniformly read yang.

This has now become an imperfect character, often contracted to 炎 in common books; No. 806 阿 forms a sub-group; the sounds are yang, yang, king, lao, lao, tao and king.

The side.—An offset 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 管.

Curvet.—These compounds are read tsk, but their meanings are very incongruous.

Great.—These derivatives are read dang, and most of them are in common use; it is not likely to be confounded with No. 720 長.

Royal robes.—Like in their sound kwa, these compounds show no affinity with their phonetic.

This.—A group read tsz or tsi, and having two small sub-groups; the primitive is properly written 萬, but contracted to 紐 and 紘.

To rear.—All the compounds are read chuen, and a remarkable similarity is to be seen in their meanings.

Ranged.—This primitive resembles No. 617 納 and still more 將; to compare jote; the derivatives are sounded se, tsai and shuen, and are in common use.
INTRODUCTION.

干

A shell.—This primitive was originally 砂, now altered to accommodate the radical on the left, as in 介: their sounds are koh, keh, kih, kih, ko. and kih.

殻

A sepiocerasium.—This primitive flows from No. 244 介, but the meanings in this group are unlike either; most of them are read shi, not kii.

盈

How?—This primitive is also written 益 and 資, but in the compounds the correct form is generally followed; their sounds are koh, ko, nyo, yeh, kai and nga.

貢

Tribute.—The sound kung in this group is an affinity with No. 27 虫, and the whole character reappears in No. 1039. kung runs into hong and hung.

摂

A robe.—This resembles No. 616 史, and is contracted to 詔 in writing and common books; No. 928 重 flows from it; the sounds are yuen.

補

To publish.—This and No. 718 部 are very easily confounded; 彼 forms a sub-group; the sounds are pu, pu, and pei, the last being most common.

退

A chestnut.—This phonetic rules the group under it; the character 柿 is very similar, and has seven derivatives; the two are easily mistaken unless care is taken.

推

To prepare.—This primitive is often written 柿, and incorrectly 與, both of which lead one astray when searching for it; pi, pai and pei are the sounds.

來

Surmise.—The radical is placed on the right in these characters as in 來; one sub-group occurs under No. 895 郞; the sounds are kau, kau, and wah.

學

To recede.—This is interchanged with No. 682 退 in a few characters; one alone is read naa.

弱

Week.—This group has the sounds 休, jok, mu, 休 and mok; the primitive has little influence on the meanings.

示

Late.—This is also written like 習; a root ceroes, under eleven strokes, and both forms are correct; the sounds vary from zi to ts'ii and chi.

展

To expand.—These characters follow the sound of their primitive with two or three exceptions, some being read both chen and yun.

貢

Fragments.—This appears like a sub-group under No. 330 郭, with which it shows no connection in sense or sound; all its characters are read sich.

飾

Like.—Similar in sound, these characters are unlike in form, a few being written 似, which are regarded as synonyms.

沉

To steam.—This flows from No. 255 部 and has influenced many of its compounds, all of which are read ching.

砂

Grain.—This primitive resembles 介 to join, and each of them form sub-groups; these are all read san, but have no similarity of meaning.

砖

To bind out.—In this group the compounds all differ in sound from their primitive, which resembles No. 467 介 in shape; all being read tao.
INTRODUCTION.

The characters are read  

The sounds are  

The primitive has no analogy with the preceding.

Red. 194. — Ku-t'si is the common sound, with  

To help. — This group is read  

A lion. — Most of these characters are read  

A fox. — The compounds are read  

Together. — This primitive is contracted to  

An elder. — Nearly uniform in their sound  

Mulberry. — These compounds all read  

Able. — The sounds  

Stupid. — This is occasionally contracted to  

Tea. — This group is uniformly read  

Plants. — This resembles No. 657  

Time. — This is a derivative of No. 559  

To fig. — This is continually interchanged with No. 863  

Bull. — This is derived from No. 288  

Red. 188. — This group can be easily distinguished from that under the radical; the sound  

To increase. — These derivatives are read  

A sty. — This is easily discerned from No. 439  

An officer. — This is often contracted to  

Warm. — This is also written  

A sight of. — Part of these compounds are read  

The sounds of the characters vary from  

A sub-group is found under  ; the primitive bears resemblance to No. 852 .
**INTRODUCTION.**

| 598 | How? — The sound 何 changes into *nye*, hai and kai in most of the derivatives, whose meanings are more incongruous than their sounds. |
| 597 | Fragments. — This primitive resembles No. 782 稈, and is often written 與: 五 is the common sound of the derivatives whose meaning refers to communication. |
| 592 | Secret. — This is a sub-group under No. 132 世 through one of its compounds, which also forms other groups, all of which are known as *mi* or *mii*. |
| 704 | A robber. — This is often written 赂 (or *mii*); the compounds are all read *ben*. |
| 710 | To vocate. — The primitive gives its sound *yin* to most of this group, the exceptions being read *yen*. |
| 711 | To lodge at. — Shi, suh, and *sin* are the sounds; a glimpse of the primitive appears in some of them. |
| 712 | Adorned. — The primitive regularly gives its sound to all its compounds, but its meaning to almost none of them. |
| 713 | A border. — Most of this group are read *bing*; an exact sound *kang* is heard in a few, enough to render all uncertain. |
| 714 | A rod. — This is easily confounded with the next, but their sounds are unlike; these being read *thi*, *siih* and *shih*; 它 forms a small sub-group. |
| 715 | To consult. — Similar to the last, it is less frequently used, and the sounds of the derivatives are all *siaa*, and their meanings considerable affinity with it. |
| 716 | Kindred. — Similar to the preceding in form, its sounds are unlike it, following the primitive *tet*, except in one or two cases. |
| 717 | Many. — The compounds are read che and chek; one (遮) forms a sub-group, but the primitive imparts nothing to their meaning. |
| 719 | The Chinese found some difficulty in ascertaining the characters, whose sounds are *ma*, *mo*, *mi* and *man*; as many now under the radical, should have been placed under the primitive: No. 1025 *lu* makes a sub-group. |
| 720 | Common. — Part of this group is read *jang* and others *yang*; the primitive is contracted to 五, and often interchanged with No. 227 月. |
| 721 | Tranquil. — These derivatives follow their leader *kang* in sound but not in sense; this primitive and No. 391 康 resemble each other in form and sound. |
| 722 | Rad. 103. — This group and that under the radical are quite unlike; these are all read *tho* but one, *siah*, which forms two compounds. |
| 723 | Productions. — Uniformly like the phonetic *cian* in sound, this group shows no likeness of meaning in the characters. |
| 724 | To separate. — Part are read *chii*, but none are *fi*; one derivative 肉 leads a sub-group of 12 characters, most of them synonymous forms. |
| 725 | To drag. — These few characters are alike sounded *kien*, and the meaning of the primitive appears in each. |
| 726 | A leader. — This primitive has four sounds itself; its compounds are read *lih*, *suh* and *shuair*, none of them bearing much likeness to it in meaning. |

**Explanations.**

| 727 | A suburb. — This is derived from No. 396 稈, with which some of its compounds are interchanged; they are read *kwoh*; its shape resembles No. 802 見 and the next. |
| 729 | — This, like the last, is derived from No. 396, and resembles No. 744 稄 and No. 742 稊; its compounds are read *shak*. |
| 730 | Great. — This group is all read *yang*, but the number do not all retain a trace of their primitive. |
| 731 | Snow. — This resembles No. 629 *shiu*, but it occurs less frequently; the sounds are all *sin*, and the meanings unlike the primitive. |
| 732 | Truant. — This and No. 320 稃 look much alike, but this is the least common; most of the compounds are read *cshang*, *cshang* and *shang*. |
| 733 | A beam. — The sounds here are *hshe*, *sheu* and *siich*; these read *huang* often interchange with No. 820 仿 from similarity of sound. |
| 734 | A rule. — Most of the characters in this group are read *tseih*, others are *chei*; their meanings sometimes show traces of the primitive. |
| 735 | To blame. — The sound *tseh* changes into *tsih*, *teh* and *chii* in a large proportion of the derivatives; whose meanings exhibit little affinity with each other. |
| 736 | To split. — This is an obsolete character, which gives its sound *s* to most of the compounds, though its meaning to none. |
| 737 | As an echo. — A homophonic group read *jii*; many of the characters exhibit the idea of blankness. |
| 738 | Troubled. — This group is read *tseih* and *tsuh*, and many words in it are allied to the primitive in sense as well as sound. |

**V.**

| 739 | Lively. — These compounds are all read *cha* or *chaang* or *chung*, but none show the influence of their primitive. |
| 740 | How? — A group where the phonetic *yen* leads the sounds of the compounds, but does not influence their meaning. |
| 741 | Proud. — Nearly uniform in its sound *yea*, the others are read *sae* or *yo* and *chii*; a few resemble the primitive in sound. |
| 728 | To take. — This is like No. 744 稃 and No. 728 稾, but occurs more frequently; most of the words are read *chih* or *ehi*, and others *tien*. |
| 743 | Stones. — The sounds are *king* and *sking*; this character is obsolete, and often contracted to 五 for its compound 稈. |
| 729 | Apt. — These derivatives are read *tho*, *jeih* and *ehi*; it closely resembles No. 742 稅, and the two are often confounded even by natives. |
| 744 | Hidden. — This group is read *sah*, with the exception of 肉; the compounds show some traces of the phonetic in their meaning. |
| 745 | To connect. — A group whose compounds follow their phonetic *tien*, but none of them resemble it in meaning. |
| 746 | To decapitate. — The sounds here vary from *chun* to *tean* and *tian*; 五 leads a sub-group of three. |
| 747 | Exclusively. — This and No. 618 稱 are frequently confounded in poorly-printed books; the group is read *chun* and *tian*. |
A place.—The sounds here change from "k" into "y"; 

**To resipre.**—This is often incorrectly written "ch"; which is 

**Dignity.**—All the compounds are read "t'sean", like their 

**To signalize.**—A large and regular group in its 

**To wound.**—Almost half the compounds are read "sien" 

**Varnish.**—This primitive resembles the radicand 

**A girdle.**—The sounds here are "chae", "tai", "ti" and "cki"; 

**A few.**—The primitive gives its sound "ku" to most of 

**Equal.**—This somewhat resembles "kai" a couple, or 

**Violent.**—The phonetic gives its sound "k'ang" to all 

**To console.**—This gives its sound to most of its 

**To look.**—A small group, uniformly read "ku", and many 

**To practice.**—This group is read "sik" and "chek"; the 

**To fly high.**—The leading sound is "kan", but "kan", 

**To know.**—The few derivatives are read "sik", but their 

**To make.**—This sub-group comes from No. 342 "tsao"; 

An offshoot from No. 592 "s", and an idea of 

**To sencefle.**—About half of this group is read "tsai", 

**To follow.**—These few characters are read "ka", like their 

**A basket.**—These characters are read "kah", but their 

**To follow.**—This and the next two are similar; half 

**Imperial.**—A small group, read "yi", whose words show 

**To transport.**—The derivatives are read "si" and "sien"; 

**To meet.**—This flows from No. 348 "tsai", with which 

**To seek.**—This sounds vary to "tui", "ming" and "niao"; 

**Already.**—The compounds in this group are read "ki", 

**A helmet.**—The few derivatives under this primitive 

**To kill.**—The compounds are read "sah" and "sah", and 

**To correct.**—An unimportant group, uniform in its sound 

**A conversation.**—This is occasionally interchanged with 

**A nest.**—This resembles No. 987 "tsao", the characters 

**A tiger.**—This primitive is sometimes written like No. 

**A bell.**—One of the sub-groups under No. 501 "tsao"; 

**Not.**—The radical is usually written beneath the primitive, 

**This group is mostly read "leu"; others are "li", and one 

**Long.**—The phonetic gives its sound "tsun" to this group, 

**Remarkable.**—The sounds in this group are "yi", "sah", and "chek"; and leads a sub-group of four; in K'ang-hsi's 

**To induce.**—About one half of this group is read "lo", 

INTRODUCTION.
INTRODUCTION.

A kingdom. — Derived from No. 430 甘; the compounds in this group are mostly read Kwo like the phonetic, with whose meaning they have no affinity.

979 wu

6 GMO}

980 amio

These are the only sounds; the primitive is sometimes wrongly written for No. 926 鸡.

981 pe

982 Ten. —This is very similar to No. 626 鸡 and the two are not carefully separated in books; it is like a bird, which is made from No. 472 月.

TEN.

979 Tung

980 Tung

981 Ten. —This is derived from No. 592 鳥, and all its compounds follow its sound tang but not its sense.

983 Ten? —This is derived from No. 597 天, but has no likeness to it in sound or sense; the words are tian and tsah.

984 Ten. —This is now obsolete, and its derivatives are read chek and sah; it resembles No. 825 散 and is still less like No. 815 散.

985 Ten. —This has the largest sub-group under No. 998 糣, of which No. 727 糣 and No. 128 糣 are two others; the sounds are tuo and tai.

986 Ten. —This is derived from No. 387 多i, but has no likeness to it in sound or sense; the words are tsan and tsah.

987 Ten. —This is also written jai in most of its compounds, but the second form alone is a synonym of sah; jai is the common sound.

988 Ten. —This comes secondarily from No. 35 乙, under which is a simpler form of this character; this group is read "kh, ni and ci."

989 Ten. —This and No. 567 個 are derived from No. 226 匠; its compounds are mostly read hieh, and some of them are skin in meaning.

990 Ten. —This is derived from 透, which unites with three radicals, one of them forming this sub-group, which is read kieh and kieh.

991 Ten. —A group whose members are read loo and loo, but their meanings vary indefinitely.

992 Ten. —This is derived from No. 331 肆, which sends off four or five sub-groups, of which this is the largest; its compounds are read cheh and cheh, and are written sometimes with No. 829 散.

Impious. —This is often interchanged with No. 760 參 and No. 1028 參; it is also incorrectly written 參, which itself has a group of three; the compounds are read tau, tsen, chen, and 6i.

One. —This group is sounded yia, a and ao; the words exhibit no likeness in meaning.

To dare. —The sounds here vary from kan to hau and 6ian; its nearest resemblances are No. 801 罕 and No. 825 散.

Virtuous. —This gives its sound to a few derivatives, the others being read yao, kao, hau, ao and shoo.

A tambourine. —These compounds are read "rang like their phonetic, but show no trace of its meaning.

Joy. —This resembles No. 804 穎; the sounds are all ho, except two or three read c'ti.

Epic. —This, derived from No. 424 希, is read both xie and 6y; its compounds are found under both sounds, and partake of its meaning.

Grace. —This group frequently interchanges its phonetic with a sub-group of No. 738 無; the sounds are huo and mio.

A hedge. —There are all read fun, as well as the larger sub-group under fun; for which belong eight compounds.

Amply. —This differs from No. 807 聯, though they are interchanged; besides the sound tan, a few are read ten and sin.

The derivatives are mostly read kwaung, and others kau; No. 996 燈 is a sub-group.

This. —Apparently derived from No. 435 無, this primitive exhibits no likeness in sound or sense to it; a few are read ti, but most of them ts.

Rad. 201. —The derivatives are mostly read hwang, and others hao; No. 996 燈 is a sub-group.

To scatter. —This is so much like No. 801 散 that some notice is desirable of their differences; san, sien and sau are the sounds.

Morning. —Most of the derivatives are read choo, with niao being the only exception.

A sort. —This group follows the sound of its primitive, which resembles 形里, a word that has four derivatives, 6i and chen being the most common.

To deceive. —The sounds here are yuh, kieh, bieh and 6ah, and modifications of these; the meanings are incongruous.

To seek. —These compounds are read sin and can; none of them indicate any influence of the primitive on their meanings.

Pity. —This group is alike read min; the primitive is derived from No. 56 文 rather than No. 439 門.

Intercolony moon. —These characters are read both 7in and yu; the primitive has both sounds; its form resembles the last and the next.

Leisure. —As a primitive, this is also written 6 and 6an; though these three forms are not wholly synonymous; the sounds are rendered equally kien and kien.

Weak. —The compounds, which are mostly read chun, show no influence of the primitive, which is sometimes interchanged with No. 438 普.

To concede. —This group has many sounds, as san, sin, chin, shun, and tien; the meanings have nothing in common.
INTRODUCTION.

Already.—This and No. 912 are easily mistaken, and this is usually written to diminish their likeness; the derivatives are read tsang and sang.

Several.—This regularly follows its phonetic 但是 in a few cases, like the primitive is abbreviated, but rather to 且 or for 橫.

Empty.—This is sometimes written like No. 785 虚, and is also written 虚 and 虚 in some of the derivatives; their sounds vary from 虚 to 虚.

A prop.—This is one of the offshoots from No. 501 形, and is also written 形 and 形 in some of the derivatives; their sounds vary from 形 to 形.

A boost.—This group is pronounced 促 like its phonetic, which influences the meanings of the compounds.

A prospect.—This is often contracted to ten strokes 促 as it is a sound character, but the dictionaries place the words under twelve; they are read 促, 促 or 促.

Flourishing.—This word is troublesome to find, for it is contracted to 促 and 促, but the dictionaries place such under twelve strokes; they are read 形.

Oad. 203.—One of this class, 形, forms a sub-group of eight, and another 形 of four derivatives; the compounds are read 形, 形 and 形, chiefly the latter.

A Compounding.—This like No. 803 形 is an offshoot of No. 397 形: the sounds under it vary into 形, 形, 形, 形, and 形.

Important.—This is derived from No. 417 形; the compounds are read 形, 形 and 形.

A road.—This is derived from No. 272 形, and the characters are all read 形 like the phonetic, of whose meaning there is no trace in them.

Honored.—Two derivatives under this 形 and 形, form sub-groups, and the former is often interchanged with 形; they are mostly read 形, others are 形 and 形.

Above.—This is not unlike No. 822 形 in form and sound; the compounds are mostly read 形, then 形, 形, and 形.

To buy.—This phonetic loads the sounds of all its derivatives, and one of them No. 353 形 leads a large sub-group, though some etymologists separate them.

This and No. 930 形 resemble each other; the compounds here are all read 形 or 形.

Sporadic.—This offset from No. 501 形 has a few characters under it which follow its sound 形; it is easily confounded with the next.

This is like the last and more common; most of the characters are read 形, then 形, and ideas of injury pervade most of them.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

Intention.—The group of characters which flow from this primitive are all read 形 or 形, and many of them partake of its meaning.

A griffin.—This resembles No. 839 形 a little, but it is and its derivatives are seldom met; they are read 形 and 形.

A hawk.—This is easily mistaken for 形 a wild goose, but the latter seldom occurs; its derivatives are all read 形, and 形 leads a sub-group.
INTRODUCTION.

Pro她是—A derivative of No. 689 蕃, with which it is rarely interchanged; this primitive gives its sound lien to all but two of its compounds read  tsen and tsun, but its meaning to none.

Concord.—This is also written  and  , but these forms are not common; their sounds are  and  ,

An obsolete character, where the radical is found between the lower parts, as  ; the characters are read  and  , and  .

To state to. —This group derives its sound from  蕃, which is also a granary, and the two are considered the same primitive; the derivatives are read  and  .

Grand. —This is often interchanged with No. 867 蕃 from the similarity of sound; these are read  and  .

Right.—This group is read  throughout, and some of the characters show affinity with the meaning of the primitive.

Thunder.—This and No. 985 蕃 resemble each other in sound; this group is read  , and the derivatives occasionally intimate the meaning of the primitive.

This is derived from T'ai.  蕃; its compounds are read  and  , and partake somewhat of its meaning.

To follow.—This sub-group under No. 522 蕃, is frequently interchanged with it, and its derivatives are read  ; one of them 随 has six flowing from it.

To excite.—A derivative from No. 584 蕃; the characters in this group are read  and  , and many of them partake of the sense of their phonetic.

To perceive.—This is not an offshoot from No. 410 蕃, but from  蕃; altered; all its compounds are read  ,

Holy.—This is a sub-group under No. 373 蕃, and is often contracted to  ; its derivatives are read  or  .

Bold.—This is apparently derived from  蕃 plants, but the sound indicates No. 523 蕃 as its origin; the sounds  and  are curiously confused in the group.

Sharp.—This was at first written  or  , and this is now the proper form, and is also contracted as in  ; all are read  .

To strike.—The compounds in this group are read  and  ; they have little likeness of meaning.

A border.—Occasionally interchanged with No. 759 蕃, and most of the compounds are sounded  ; 蕃 leads three or four derivatives.

Trader.—The compounds are also read  , and are in common use.

To prohibit.—This group comes from No. 432 蕃, with which it has little affinity; the compounds are read  , and look a little like the next.

Grievous.—These characters sound like their phonetic, which resembles the preceding; they all contain the idea of suffering.

Sake. —This is contracted to  蕃, and its compounds are read  and  ; several of them partake of its meaning.

Ability.—This forms one of three sub-groups under No. 653 蕃; its derivatives are read  and  .

Serious.—This proper has thirteen strokes, but the characters are placed under twelve in the dictionaries; they are read  ,  and  ; 蕃 forms a sub-group of eight.

A palace.—This group is read  蕃 and  ; the characters are not much used.

A model.—The meaning of this phonetic appears in several of its compounds, which are read  ,  ,  and  ; the group is easily distinguished from No. 1014 蕃.

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  and  .

To love.—This group is uniformly read  or  ; most of its characters have the idea of obscurity.

To direct. —Chen is the common sound, and  and  are the others; their meanings are quite unlike.

To explain.—This group is about equally divided between  蕃 and  ; the primitive is merely a phonetic.

Minute.—This can be easily mistaken for No. 977 蕃; its compounds are read  or  , and a few of them are like it in meaning.

Fat.—This group contains the sounds  and  , and  ; No. 100 蕃 forms a sub-group.

An imperfect character, to which No. 953 蕃 bears most likeness; the compounds are read  ,  ,  and  , but  is often contracted, as  for  in poorly-printed books.

To break.—This leads the sounds of its compounds, and traces of its meaning are seen in several of them.

To respect.—The four sounds of this primitive reappear in its compounds,  as  ,  ,  ,  and  , the last the commonest; this and No. 714 蕃 look alike.

Obscur.—The derivatives in this group are read  and  ; it resembles 蕃, which has only three derivatives, read  .

Birds.—This group is read  蕃; its meanings have no likeness; this and No. 724 蕃 resemble each other.

To follow.—This is sometimes mistaken for 蕃 which has itself seven derivatives read  like it; these are all read  .

All.—The sounds under this primitive are  ,  ,  ,  ,  ; of which the last preponderates.

To assemble.—This and No. 835 蕃 are liable to be confused; half of the characters in this group are read  ; the others  ,  , and  .

A village. —A small group read  蕃, whose phonetic 蕃 is liable to be mistaken for 蕃, but that has no derivatives.

Ought. —This is a sub-group under No. 501 蕃; it is frequently contracted to  蕃 in cheap books; all the compounds are read  , but their meanings follow their radicals.

Fighting.—This primitive which resembles 蕃 a place, gives its sound to most of its compounds, of which others are read  and  ; two of them lead two or three derivatives each.
INTRODUCTION.

The characters in this group are read hao; the primitive flows from No. 629 貫, and is somewhat like it.

Necessary.—This primitive, also written 須, is sometimes interchanged with No. 817 必; it forms in sound and sense; it flows from No. 527 必, and the compounds are read jū, sō, nei, and sū; it has six derivatives.

Yer.—This is contracted to 丁 in composition; the derivatives are read 'h, ts, m, n, ni, ching, nek, sū, and sū; 丁 has six derivatives.

One derivative under this 象 has four under it, which and the others are read tsung.

To dislike.—This is read both 耙 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 chi and ti.

To congregate.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 417 人, and looks like No. 852 象; the derivatives are read tu, tu, chu, and chun.

Longevity.—This group contains the sounds chun, and chu, but none shen; the primitive is written in many ways.

Insеч — This resembles No. 1010 人都 and is also written 彈; its derivatives are all read tseh.

Hobby.—Formed by duplicating Rad. 135 良, whose meaning it has partially kept; the words are read kō and kōa.

A term.—This group follows the sound tai of its phonetic, which is often contracted to No. 156 台, and also to 丣, with thirteen strokes.

To examine.—An offshoot from No. 459 魃, this primitive has affinity with its derivative No. 895 象; the sounds are kōi, yen, kien, but chiefly lan.

Completed.—All but one 程 of this group are read tsun, and there is much affinity with the primitive in their meanings.

Pharmacy.—This primitive, an offshoot from No. 244 輯, does not affect the sense of its derivatives, which are read tīh, tu, yeh, yee, chō, and chōh.

Diligent.—This is often interchanged with 象 one of its derivatives, the two being regarded as synonyms; their sounds are yēn and nōn.

To cultivate.—This is derived from No. 436 象; and its compounds are all read tsih.

Steam.—The compounds under this character are read hīn, and hīn; it has no affinity with No. 598 象, nor will No. 1032 象 be taken for it.

Suspicion.—This conveys its own sound to about half its compounds, the rest being read mō, ying, chhi, and lo, and some having two or three sounds.

To give.—This resembles No. 905 象, but still more the word 象, which has four derivatives read like it; this group is read yā, tī, and sū.

A prison.—The derivatives are here read both yēh and yēh in different places; one is a synonym of its primitive.

To connect.—Part of these characters are read kō, and others tsn; some of them are like the primitive, which is contracted to 亜.
INTRODUCTION.

This page contains a detailed explanation of Chinese characters, their pronunciation, and the rules for their usage. The text is a consolidation of various character groups, their derivatives, and their associated meanings. The page outlines how certain characters are contracted or expanded based on their usage in different contexts.

The page starts with an explanation of how some characters are often contracted in writing, requiring only twelve strokes, while others need more. It discusses how characters are derived from each other, with some characters having two or more derivatives.

The text also covers the pronunciation of these characters, with a focus on their sound and its variations. It explains how characters can be read as primary characters or as derivatives.

The introduction concludes with a list of fifteen strokes, detailing the components of these strokes and how they combine to form different characters. This section is crucial for understanding the structure of Chinese writing and the principles behind its formation.
INTRODUCTION.

993. **Generations.**—This is often written 決 in 14 strokes, but the dictionaries follow this form; it is also contracted to 當 as in 當, when the radical is under-neath all; are read 當.

994. **Simple.**—This is constantly interchanged with No. 603 by both forms being regarded as correct; the sounds are all 994.

995. To observe. This is a primitive derived from No. 329, in practice the latter is contracted to: nearly like No. 429 睡, as in judge; the sounds are all 994.

996. To trust. This is often contracted in composition to No. 555 倍, and the right side is also written like 位; its derivatives are read ho, hok, hak, and han.

997. A swallow. This and No. 846 η are often taken for each other; the words in this group are read yen like the phonetic.

998. To remonstrate. This group is sounded as throughout; the characters are seldom met.

999. The. Many derivatives under this character partake of its meaning, and all but three read bi; follow its sound; it resembles No. 917 原 and No. 981 字 in form and sound.

1000. Cover-cross. This group conforms in its sound hui to the phonetic; the characters seldom occur and are diverse in meaning.

1001. Often. The derivatives from this phonetic are all read pin; few of them are much in use.

1002. Suspense. These characters are read hien, one of the sounds of the primitive, of which one of the three is a synonym.

1003. A law. This is an offshoot from No. 904 結, but the lower half of the primitive is often altered; the compounds are read hie and hol.

**SEVENTEEN STROKES.**

1004. Impediment. This primitive comes from No. 608 當, and its derivatives are often interchanged with those; all are read kien.

1005. To encourage. This is contracted to 資 in common books; the sounds under it are mostly yang or yang with shang, siang, and ying.

1006. A victim. This resembles No. 880 當, but occurs less frequently; its compounds are all read hie.

1007. Frost. A derivation from No. 538 當, the sounds are uniformly shang; it is frequently interchanged with No. 739 當.

1008. To connect. This flows from 資, which itself has a few other derivatives as 關 and 聯; this group is read lien and lin.

1009. A barricade. These characters are uniformly read lan, and from one of them flow six derivatives; the primitive is an offshoot from No. 532 東.

1010. Missed. This can be mistaken for No. 543 當, from which it differs in sound; the derivatives are read tien, chan, tan, and sin.

1011. A hundred. This primitive is often contracted to 當 in common books; its derivatives are read chun and tong, and one in common use is tien.

1012. Fresh. A homophonous group read shen; the primitive is not unlike No. 998 豬 in form but not in sound.

1013. Rod. 214. The characters with this in it is a radical resemble each other in sense, and those under it as a phonetic are alike in sound, except 蛇 豬 has four derivatives.

1014. Fault. These characters are read shih and gieh; the primitive is not derived from No. 988 豬 which resembles it in construction.

1015. An infant. This is one of the derivatives from No. 959 當; its compounds are all read gieh, but their meanings have no connection.

**EIGHTEEN STROKES.**

1016. To conceal. The characters in this group are all read tai'G'an: they must not be confounded with those under No. 980 當 read lab.

1017. Mixed. This is indirectly derived from No. 851 當, and is a little like No. 1027 當; its compounds are all read tsah.

1018. To whisper. This imports a trace of its meaning to some of its derivatives, which are read nih, chek, and sheh.

1019. A nobleman. The characters in this group are read tsah, shiah, tsua, and tsah, but show no likeness in meaning to their primitive.

1020. To return. This primitive leads its small company with its own sound kieh, but gives none of them any of its meaning.

1021. Abdicat. This and No. 926 當 are constantly interchanged with each other, but not quite correctly; the sounds fang and yen are the usual ones in this group.

1022. An iris. About one half of these characters have the sound kwan, the rest are hwan; it is contracted to 菊 in rapid writing.

1023. To dread. This and No. 1034 當 differ a little in form, and altogether in sound, this group being read kieh throughout.

**NINETEEN STROKES.**

1024. To bind. In some of the common derivatives, this primitive is contracted to No. 212 轉 for 轉; the sounds are chiefly tien or tian, then wun, wan, shuan and pion; two or three small sub-groups are formed from it.

1025. Without. This is an offshoot from No. 719 當, and some of its derivatives are interchanged with those; all here are read mii.

1026. Art. This is derived from No. 722 當; in some characters it is contracted to No. 247 西 or No. 724 當 and even to 當 the upper half; the compounds are read li, si, z, and chai.

1027. Difficult. This is in form an offshoot from No. 756 當, the derivatives are read wun, wu, mi, and tian, some of them having two sounds.

1028. Help. This is also written 資 and 資, which perplexes the student as to the proper number of strokes; the last contraction resembles No. 813 豬, with which it is sometimes interchanged; this group is read tsan, tsua, and tsah.

1029. Common. This is derived from No. 674 當, and agrees with it in sound; the compounds are read tien, and show a little likeness in signification.
INTRODUCTION.

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 jut 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 抽 or 供, there is no hesitation in the search; but when their number is over twelve, as in 眼, 眼 or 欢, 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, 甲 is composed of 甲 month joined to 甲 the 256th primitive, and 甲 the 211th radical, making 21 strokes, under which number it is placed. In others, like 眼, 眼 or 眼, 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 familiarize 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 by imitating 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 pen; for we are more familiar with the pen; and to make an accurate character is more important than to write an elegant one.

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<th><strong>TWENTY-ONE STROKES.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>霸</td>
<td>To oppress.—The few derivatives in this group are read 霸; their meanings often indicate pressure, and the complicated primitive is sometimes contracted.</td>
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<td>霆</td>
<td>Appertaining.—This flows from No. 99 霆, and is in other cases 读 and shuk.</td>
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<td>強</td>
<td>Telike.—This flows from No. 99 強, and is often contracted to 熟; the derivatives are read 熟 and shuk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>業</td>
<td>izada.—This primitive appears to be derived from No. 1005 業, and is often abbreviated in writing; its compounds are all read 業.</td>
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<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>To donate.—This primitive seems to come from No. 646 餐, but its derivatives are read 餐, 但 and 餐, and its parts contracted to 餐 in some cases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>福</td>
<td>Spirit.—This is contracted to No. 182 福 and 福 or 福, but not indiscriminately; the derivatives are read 福.</td>
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<th><strong>TWENTY-FOUR STROKES.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>婦</td>
<td>需 (Chen) 14</td>
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<td>需 (Chen) 21</td>
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From clouds and to desire; like the last.

From plants and to visit. Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; shady, flourishing; fine, graceful, stylish, pleasing.

From rain and to visit as the phonetic.

The heavens covered and adorned with clouds; a cloudy but bright sky; obscure.

The beautiful clouds are scattered about.

Cloudy, obscure; sky covered with clouds; murky.

Dull or cloudy; applied to spectacles, as they can relieve sight; said to have been brought from Malacca in the Yuen dynasty.

A rich emerald color, as of a lawn or grassy bank.

Shady groves.

Dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.

The mud turned into light dust.

To procrastinate to get beyond the deceptions of this dusty world, — as when becoming a priest.
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From dark or body, and to send. The second form is unusual, and confined to stature.

Low of stature; diminutive, short, squat; to lower.

子 or 人 or 仔 a pigmy, a little man, a dwarf.

是 the rather low stature.

瘦子 a short fat man.

Tall of too low; squat, dumpy.

下去 make it lower, as a door.

得 too low; very diminutive.

From eye and a bank; very often read 仔.

The outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.

目 to glance at fixedly.

瞥 to glance at angrily, to look at aside threateningly.

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From a place and advantage; the primitive is regarded by some rather as a contraction of 隘 a great number; it is interchanged with 隘, 隘 dangerous.

A pass, a defile; in difficulties, straits; narrow, confined, straitened; urgent, exciting, stern; distressed; narrow-minded, low-lived, illiberal; impeded, as a path.

狭 narrow, as a pass; mel. contracted, as one's views.

若 a narrow lane.

口 a defile; the approach, as to a fortress.

貪 poor and distressed, as from calamity.

險 a dangerous pass, as a mountain path; mel. unjust.

急若窪 之中 appalled or excited, as if in perilous straits.

从 mouth and a knot; it is also interchanged with 隘 the crow of a cock.

An uneven or unnatural tone of voice; to chirp, as birds; to cackle; to bleather.

暪 to belch, from wind in the stomach.

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Cooked rice which has turned sour; moldiness on food; a kind of cake.

食 異 when the food has become sour.

食 說 者 the food was sour and moldly.

Sparing, niggardly.

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A part of these characters are also pronounced XANG. Old sounds, ngung and yung. In Canton, ong and ngong;—

in Amoy and Fukchau, ngung and yung;— in Shanghai, ngong;— in Chifu, ang.

In Shantung, the racoon dog was once called 仔 by the people.

From sun and high; to be distinguished from 隘 "mao."

To rise higher and higher, as the sun; to issue; to elevate; grand, stately, as a house; lofty, imposing; dear, as a price.

首 to carry the head high.

贵 exorbitant; the rising sun.

自 自 self-possessed; not afraid of men; satisfied and elated.

高 tall, imposing, proud, haughty.

然而言 be entered in a dignified manner.

气 a pompous manner.

The original form is composed of 風 and 風 a seat; the second form is most common, and must not be confounded with 風 ma, or 風 liang; it is like the last.

The turned-up caves of a Chinese roof, called 飛 and 飛; when the gable or ridge-pole is turned up, it is called 喜鹊 or magpie's tail at Peking; and 鶴 or golden phoenix's head at Canton.

Also read 马 A horse-post is 馬. Also hard, strong.

An angry horse is 马 one who throws up his head; started and prancing.

Read 马. A horse with a white belly.

千里 a swift courser that can go a thousand li in one day.

The navel.

腹 疼 a windy colic.

A basin, a dish; a gurgle; a water jug; a sort of tureen; an earthen vessel for beating tim: on; overflowing; sleek.

瓦 a water-ear; broken pottery; potsherd. (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.)

一 rich and abundant, like a spring.

齋 an ancient name for old spirits, generous and rich flavor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHA.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Old sounds, ta, tat, tap, tak, cha, chat, and dak.</strong> In Canton, cha; — in Swatow, chau; — in Amoy, cho and ta; — in Foochow, cha; — in Shanghai, tsang; zung; — in Chifu, tsan.</td>
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<tr>
<th>椒</th>
<th>豬</th>
<th>猪</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>CHU</em></td>
<td>To place the finger on a thing, for the purpose of selecting it; to take, to press down, to feel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>艹</td>
<td>The scar on a healing sore.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>CHA</em></td>
<td>Red upland rice called 赤 by some authors; the term is local.</td>
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<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>The third form is properly used only for pinnules on the nose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>殖</td>
<td>Discolorations or cracks of the skin, supposed to arise from the obstructed perspiration; a pimple, a blotch; paste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>喇</td>
<td>Chapped; a cracked and rough skin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>Nasal wine blossoms on the nose, sometimes called 粉刺 or flour thorns, from the pus in them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>潞</td>
<td>Irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth, sometimes called snaggly-teeth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>都</td>
<td>From great above many, and is regarded by the etymologists as a contracted form of 都; it is sometimes written 都 but not quite correctly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>澈</td>
<td>To open out, to stretch open; to bluff; to extend or display, as, a cause.</td>
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<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>To boast.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>入</td>
<td>To open the door.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>To the two original powers are vastly spread out, as at the creation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>Not close grained, said of some kinds of meat; a scar; to adhere, to stick, as paste; cohering, close together.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 烥 | Broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns. |
| 閣 | Expanded horns. |
| 烥 | From words and to boast; the second form is obsolete. |
| 閣 | To speak hesitatingly, not straightforward; afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, disturbed in mind. |
| 閣 | Insolent, profane talk, like that of one confused and afraid. |
| 閣 | Also read 赤, the second, and most common form at Canton, is unauthorized, and has no doubt been altered from the first. |
| 降 | 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. |
| 降 | I’ve got it safe; hold it steady. |
| 降 | To work a bellows. |
| 降 | Grab a big handful. |
| 降 | Keep a gambling-table. |
| 降 | Water-sogged pork; it is sometimes watered to increase the weight. |
| 降 | To blow the fire-pipe; to act as a scullion. |
| 降 | I have security for it. |
| 降 | He holds the power. |
| 降 | Hold it tight; I’ve got it fast. |
| 降 | There is nothing to hold on by, no security for him, also a nickname for a Buddhist priest. |
| 降 | To double up the list. |
| 降 | To crush to pieces. |
| 捌 | To open; to widen out. |
| 捌 | To expand; to come out, as flowers; to spread out, as the embroidered plait of a Chinese lady’s skirt. |
| 捌 | To open out the fingers. |
An exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing.

Sometimes written 餭, but not quite correctly; see also under 餣.

A condiment of fish, prepared by finely hashing it with rice and salt, and setting it aside till fermented.

A water plant, called ground hemp; the ancient name of a district near the present Kiao-hiing fu in the north of Chekiang.

Also read tsx'. Tones of a pipe. A basket for charcoal is called 餣, at Changsha in Hunan; a basket with a bale.

bamboos growing irregularly; uneven; also to play on a flagoonet.

An unauthorized character; also read cha.

To tread on, to walk through; to step on.

I got my feet covered with mud.

To walk through the rain and mud.

The original form is composed of 遰 lost or forgotten, and 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.

now it is cold and then it is warm; very fitful, as the weather.

abruptly, at once.

I happened to see it; it was suddenly seen.

by sudden stops.

A running sore; a chronic, severe disease.

run out the tongue, as when surprised or alarmed.

In Cantonese. A particle, implying doubt, it may be so; also a final sound, denoting it is so; I see it.

Of words and suddenly as the phonetic.

To deceive, to impose upon; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning, false; fraudulent, underhand, pretending.

be knout but pretended to be foolish; a wise man acting as a fool.

to extort by false promises.

to delude, designing, treacherous.

supposititious, false; counterfeit.

to feign to be honest.

to sham defeat; to skulk from the enemy.

clever at imposing on one.

to feign to be asleep.

to cozen, to cheat out of.

to disguise; to pretend to be hid away.

to force out of, to exact, as taxes; to falsely demand, as a debt.

protean, changeable, sickle.

From wood or spirits and narrow; the verb is often written 餣 at Canton, but incorrectly; the second form is usually employed as the verb.

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.

a house or shed where oil or bean-cake is pressed.

A spirit vat; a press for pressing the mush.

A sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

to suck wounds.

From to worship or insect and ancient; the second form is used as a contraction of 蜜 beeswax so often, that it is not much used in this connection.

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 hibernation of things at that season.

of fire and leaflet; it is interchanged with 炸.

A crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder or burning thorns; a discharge, as of a gun.

a sharp clap of thunder.

One of the small branches of the River Han near Sui chan in the north of Hopei; this name is also given to four other streams in the empire.

Careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.
CH'A.

Old sounds mostly ्‌‘, ्‌‘, and ्‌‘, with one or two in ्‌‘ and ्‌‘. In Canton, ्‌‘, with two or three in ्‌‘; —
in Amoy, ्‌‘, and ्‌‘; and nearly the same in Swatow; — in Fuhchau ्‌‘, and a few in ्‌‘; —
in Shanghai, ्‌‘; — in Chifu, ्‌‘.

叉

The character crossing each other, which the character is supposed to represent; it is also inter-
changed with 杖 and 叱 ्‌‘.

To cross the arms, to in-
terlace the fingers; to fold the
hands, as in bowing; diverging; a
crotch; a place where roads diverge;
a prong, a fork; cross-roads.

禾 ्‌‘ a pitchfork; 銀 ्‌‘ a silver
fork; 魚 ्‌‘ fish-grains.

三 ्‌‘ a trident; also, a trivium.

焼 to roast or toast on a fork.

手 tưm身 to interlace the fingers
and make a bow.

飛 ्‌‘ the play of throwing up
tridents and catching them.

杖

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.

1 出去 turn him out.

1 上去 fork it up; — as when
putting a thing on a high nail.

絸 ्‌‘ The skirt of a robe; the flaps
of the skirt.

裙 ্‌‘ the opening of a petticoat,
where it is not sewed to the
bottom.

1 裙 the upper half or seat of
a pair of trousers, worn by
ditches and workmen.

叄 ्‌‘ A quiver, called usually 箭
bag or arrow bag.

差 ्‌‘ From 左 the left or wrong, and
差 uneven branches contracted; also explained as things done in
two ways, i.e. things wrongly
done, which cannot be straight-
ened.

To err, to mistake, to miss the
mark; error, fault, difference;
a discrepancy; an excess; unassort-
ed, unlike.

1 不多 not much unlike, nearly
the same.

1 得造 very different, dissimilar;
you are quite mistaken.

1 錯 a mistake; 1 錯脚 to step
wrong; a blunder, a faux-pas.

1 一點兒 a little; they are
very much the same.

若其酒醸之 ́́ respecting the
different sorts of wines.

1 樣兒 in Pekingese; extraordinary,
unusual, as a hasus
nature.

1 若 differing; they are unlike.

Read ्‌‘. To send, as an
envoy; to commission, to act for, to
manage vicariously; a minister, a
legate, an envoy; an official
messenger.

1 使 a bailiff, an agent.

當 1 official messengers, who
serve in turn.

1 事 governmental business.

解 ́́ the escort or guard which
conducts a criminal.

1 役 a policeman, an official
underling.

放大 欲 ́́ to send a chancellor
to hold an examination.

報 ́́ or 付 ́́ a government
courier; the first is one who
goes to Peking.

聽 ́́ an attendant, an official
servant.

Read ्‌‘. Uneven, projecting
irregularly; discrepancies; to make a
distinction; to go wrong, to act
differently.

參 ́́ not uniform, unequal; not
to do as one was expected.

各有 ́́ every one has his
own peculiarities.

囑 ́́ no difference being
shown to the excusable or the
less guilty.

㑜 ्‌‘ A final sound used in chant-
ing, to prolong the line; a
 euphonic particle, like Oh!

From knife and sent.

剝 ्‌‘ To take up a thing with a
fork or a bodkin; a small
javelin.

用叉子 ́́ using to stick a fork
into a bit of meat and take it up.

任 ्‌‘ A young girl, for which
任 ्‌‘ is also used; an easy, re-
tired life of leisure and respect.

Read ्‌‘, Another; that one.

茶 ्‌‘ The character 茶 ्‌‘ was once
used instead of this, showing
that the use of tea dates from
earliest times; it was afterwards
changed by dropping a line, so
that it became, as one etymo-
ologist analyzes it, a 人木
plant or plant for man, the shrub itself
was once called 樉, 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.

緑 ́́ green tea; 黑 ́́ black tea.

1 乾 and １乾 tea pressed into
cakes and brick tea; there are
many forms of each.

1 茶 cured tea, the tea leaf; but
leaf tea is 毛 ́́ intimidating
that it looks unprepared.

飲 ́́ or 洗 ́́ or 乾 ́́ to drink tea.

倒 ́́ or bring in tea; used some-
times as a polite request to stop
and take a cup.

獻 ́́ to hand tea to visitors.
A house injured, and ready to tumble down.

The first is also read che, occurs used with the next. A skiff, a long shallow called small or small bottom, in Hunan on the River Siang. 盐 1 salt boat; a seow to transport salt.

To fell trees, to hew, to chop; drift wood for a float; a raft, in which it is interchanged with the next.

The first is read cha, in 阿 the name of a god fabled to have been a son of 李靖, born about n. c. 1200, in a ball of flesh. He is the Chinese form of the Indian umer; or god of the thunderbolt; and is pictured as riding on two fire-wheels through the sky, wielding the lightning.

Read ta", in the Sanscrit word 阿 - the third frozen hell, whose damned can only say atata, because their lips are stiffened.

Read ta. To set down a cup at a sacrifice.

To trouble, to interfere with.

拍 1 to cause a failure.

Like the last. To talk extravagantly, to vaunt, to talk big; chik to deceive by brag and talk.

1 strange, incredible; hard to believe, amazing.

The large sea-blubber or jelly fish (Melusina) that floats on the ocean; it is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no
CHAH.

Old sounds, tat and top, with a few in dap. In Canton, chat, chap, and one or two in tad; in Amoy, chap, chah, and chwat; in Fuhchau, chah, chowk, and cha; in Shanghai, tsah; in Chifu, tsah.

札 From wood and a slip. chah

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; often interchanged with 小 writings, documents; a direction from a superior to a subordinate a little below him; plates or folds of armor; a severe epidemic.

文 an order from a superior officer.

札 a writing tablets; blocks cut for books.

奮 a letter, your esteemed favor.

鵣 a letter, so called because one was fabled to have been taken by a wild goose.

委 an order received; similar to 款.

天 an untimely death.

繃 From silk and a slip of wood.

繃 to tie up, as in a roll.

營 to set a camp, to intrench.

腳 to bind the feet of girls.

帳 to hook or tie open the bed curtains.

緊 to tie it up tight; as when one 帶 tightens his girdle.

從 hand and a slip; it is interchanged with 小 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 walled fence.

鵣 像 cut out to the life.

花 to embroider a certain design.

刀 to stick with a knife.

繩 to stick a pig.

掙不住 I cannot exert myself; I am too weak to do it.

穀 A small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far; it is also called 麦 or wheat locust.

 algu From tree and fork; used with the last.

権 Divergent branches; crook of a tree; a fish-prong; a kind of rake, a pitchfork.

春來草木生 1 the forests on the hills send out their branches in spring.

杖 a pronged stick.

雞賊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.

在 Pekingese. An offense; a flaw in the conduct.

出了 1 見 something unlucky has happened.

找 1 見 to seek a fault in one; — to criticize others.

CHAH.
CHAH.

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.

Chah, a stationer's shop.

子 an anciently a memorial to the throne; now an order from an officer to one under him.

Kien-ming, a diploma purchased by a Chinese.

落 an order to settle for goods.

貨 錢 to agree upon the price.

住 to lodge at, as in traveling; to be an officer at a place, the one holding the post.

支 an order from government.

From grass and issuing as the phonetic.

Sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; to sprout.

The orchid puts out its sprouts.

俄 the first it sprouts, then it grows up high, and lastly it decays; said of plants.

牛羊壯大 the oxen and sheep grow strong and large.

Read chah, a sort of herb; a dandelion is called chah in Chihli.

From rain and words.

Patterning of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; name of a place and river in Chekiang.

電雨 the rain patters down.

公庭 the hall was full of loud talking.

Read chah, Suddenly.

爾 雨 the hail poured suddenly down.

CHAH.

To sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

From words and to hull grain.

Verb; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.

to grumble at; with muttering; incoherent words.

補 a double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.

a sheath or a fan, worn in ceremonial dresses.

To shut a city gate; the board or gate which shuts off a sluice or flume; to stop a door by a board.

To fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scald by pouring on water.

The crowing of a bird.

From metal and to chop; it is commonly but erroneously contracted to chah in Canton.

A heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fulcrum at the end; it is used to cut up fodder, money, slips of sheet iron, and such things; to slice or cut open.

A grass-cutter.

Also read tran or tsuan, and used with the preceding.

To cut up; chop; the noise of cutting ti.
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<td>Old sounds, t'at and t'ap. In Canton, ch't and ch'ap; — in Swatow, ch't, sat, k'ip, and ch'ah; — in Amoy, ch't, ch'ap, and ch'ak; — in Fuhchau, ch'ak and sak; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, ts'ah.</td>
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| 1 | 帝利 the kshatriyas, one of the Indian castes. |
| 2 | 那 in Sanscrit kshana, the 90th part of a thought, reckoned to be the 4500th part of a minute. |
| 3 | To hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk. |
| 4 | a beetle to pound adobic walls. |
| 5 | agricultural implements in general. |

From hand and up to; it is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

| 6 | 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 girdle. |
| 7 | 引高賢 to introduce good people to the great. |
| 8 | 徵 to get or collect. |
| 9 | 徵 to labor without adequate reward. |
| 10 | 徵 to bow very low, as the Japanese do. |

From hand and to hull 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 bowl; an iron pointed pole or crow-bar.

| 11 | 秧 to transplant rice-shoots. |
| 12 | 資 to stick in a label or mark. |
| 13 | 手落去 to meddle officiously, to want a share in. |
| 14 | 八朵八 eight bearers and eight out-riders. |
| 15 | 擎 to make an effort to get in. |

To carry a pick; met. a farmer, a field-hand.

| 錦 | a little spatula for incense. |

The name of demons 錦 which bring pestilence; they are the rakshas of the Hindu mythology, the agents of evil; also written 難利 by many persons. Also used as the name of a foreign country.

| 侘 | Inresolute; to boast; to be diverted from one's purpose is 難, said of disappointed aims. |
From 早 even 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, ash 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 | to perform services for releasing a soul.

打 | paper stocks on which the soul flits to heaven; met. a pander.

清 | he has only vegetable food.

戒 | to fast and not kill animals.

入 | 戒 [onions] are not regarded as proper food for fast days.

期 | fasting days.

 Towards to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-souls.

公 | a pilgrim—to a Taoist shrine.

食 | a study; a library-room.

書 | a student's room.

雅 | elegant leisure.

居 | to live at ease.

莊 | respectful, modest.

Read 事. A mourning dress for parents.

In Cantonese. A particle, implying that it is so, it was said.

也 | who dared to say so?

好 | it is just as he said.

齊 | Like the preceding, but restricted to a dwelling of thatch, a hut; while the last is a more substantial edifice.

從 | From wood and to bury.

Snakes springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

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 | to owe a debt.

主 | a creditor.

入 | or 仔 in Cantonese a debtor.

還 | to pay up, to settle a debt.

償 | to honor one's endorsement.

討 | to collect a debt; wheneo 捨 | 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 | to lend money, shave notes; it indicates usurious lending.

精 | a miserable debtor, one over head and ears in debt.

酒 | a tavern score.

花 | to spend riotously.

威逼 | to force one to pay up, as by intimidation.

錢 | 細故 the debt is of little consequence.

冤孽 | a revenge due for an injury received in a former life.

From wood and to fill a crevice; both of these are regarded as aberrant forms of 旗 a flag.

A stockade for defense; a palisade; a hold, a guarded retreat, like a hold, a guarded retreat, like a Muir pah; a cantonment or encampment, a military station; a pen for animals, a corral; a brothel.

營 | barracks; a military post, a cantonment.

山 | a temporary defense hastily thrown up; a hill fortress, like the New Zealand pahs.

劫 | to plunder a post.

賊 | a bandit's hold; and 賊 is the wife of the bandit chief.

鹿角 | a stockade guarded by chevaux-de-frise.

棚 | a log-house fort.

老舉 | in Cantonese, a bagnio; and 打 | is to frequent one.

The original form is thought to represent a crawling beast, and resembles the second character; the first is the 153d 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 獬 |, 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 yanun, as a warning to rulers against extortion; provincial judges and censors once wore it as their insignia; and are designated 史 | a term also applied now to district magistrates in respect.

賢 | an ancient name for an executioner's cap.

Read ち. A worm or grub; reptiles without feet.

長 | progressing like a caterpillar.

鎺 | a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

子 | if you carry out your purpose, Sir, do you think it will be quiet?

醠 | A press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a kind of strainer.

From disease and to worship.

A wasting disease; weakness, like marasmus, distress, trouble, care.

勞 | a debilitating disease, slow consumption of the energies.

自 | to bring disease on one's self.

凋 | atrophy of the bodily powers.
CH'AII.

Old sounds, Chai, Chep, Chep, running into ch'ai ch'at and d'aab. In Canton, ch'ai; — in Amoy, ch'ai, ch'a, te, and ban; with slight changes in Swatow; — in Fukien, hai, ch'ai, ch'a, and to'ang; — in Shanghai, dza; — in Chifu, t'ai.

釧  A hair-pin, broad and carved, so that it will lie across the occiput; met. females.
卜 | to divine by a hair-pin.
群 | a bevy of women.
裙 | a maid-servant.
荆 | a thorn hair-pin; met. miserably poor, because she cannot lay a metallic pin.
| 璽 | her hair-pins and ear-rings dazzle one.
凤頭 | a pin with a phoenix.
金 | Stone a kind of medicine, the stem of an ephiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, whose dried yellow stalks are likened to hair-pins, and look like liquorice roots.
| 肠 | Strips of meat dried in the north wind, called  | 肠 | were abundantly prepared for winter provision.
| 阅 | 肠 | Rumbling in the belly; flatulent.
| 肠 | From wood and this; when officers went into the wilds, they stockaded their lodges; 肠 | is now used in this last sense.
| 武 | Brushwood; faggots, firewood, fuel; to stop 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 woodcutter, a lumberer.
| 弋 | firewood split up for use.
| 頭 | a knotty stick.
| 破 | to split wood.
| 花 | kindling wood.
| 拾 | or  | a quantity of firewood, or faggots.
| 火 | fuel, wood.
| 我 | my cottage, my humble abode.
| 水流 | drifted timber, or that which has been rafted.
| 干 | near the fire, — they will ignite; met. don't go too near temptation.
| 痴 | a poor stick, a useless fellow.
| 鱼 | an empty pated fellow.
| 望秋子山川 | [Shun] sacrifice burnt offerings in order to the mountains and streams.

紫 | Originally written like the last.
| To burn faggots in sacrifice; the firewood used in a sacrifice to Heaven.
| 燒 | 以祭天神 to worship the gods by burning a heap of wood.

種 | A kind of succulent medicine, called, otherwise, called mouse-wood.

口 | 豹, a kind of animal, called mouse-wood; 豹 | is another mode of writing it.

| 燕 | A dog whining for his food; dogs snarling over their food.

| ch'ai | 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.
| ch'ai | A lean and tawny beast akin to the dog; it loves rapine and destruction; the wolf; met. wicked, wolfish, treacherous.
| 獵 | 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; 獵子 it now denotes the wolf alone, and 獵 includes the jackal; met. evil beings who tempt man.
| 獵 | a wolf stops the road, — said of bad rulers.
| 獵 | a jackal, or a wild dog.
| 貍如 | lean as a wolf.

从 man and even together.

揦 | A class, a company, persons of the same sort; a sign of the plural.
我 | we; ourselves; we together.
吾 | we comrades, all of us; chums; persons of the same rank or age.
同 | the same kind or class.
| 偶 | good fellows, comrades.

| 踐 | From foot and single; it is also read ch'uen, but more commonly read ch'au; the second form is vulgar, and often pronounced 'ts'ai, while both are synonyms of 踏, ts'ai, which itself also occurs  | ch'ai.
| To tread on, to put the heel on; to stamp, to trample on; to raze, to destroy.
| 實 | step it firmly.
| 足 | the heel; to tread on.
| 一腳泥 | stepped into the mud over my foot.
| 西瓜皮 | tread on the watermelon skin; i.e. to trip one up; to delude you.
| 住他 | tread on it.
| 高腳 | to walk on stilts.
| 馬 | to take a ride over the fragrant grass — a spring ramble.
| 足而怒 | to stamp angrily.
| 順索 | to tread on a slack rope, an acrobat; also a thief, who uses rope ladders.
| 破營盤 | he has destroyed the camp; to remain victorious.
| 成肉漿 | trampled to a jelly, as in a crowd.

| 蜂 | From insect and myriat; but the ancient form resembles a squirming scorpion.
| A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.
| 蜂 | a bee's sting.
| 卷髮如 | to wind the hair like a scorpion's tail.
**CHAN.**

Old sounds, *tam* and *chan*. In Canton, *chan* and *cham*; in Swatow, *chan*, *chaun*, *chiou* and *chan*; in Amoy, *chan*, *chay*, *chien* and *tam*; in Fuhchau, *cham* and *tang*; in Shanghai, *tsen*; in Chifu, *tsen*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>釧</td>
<td><em>chun</em></td>
<td>A striped cat, perhaps a species allied to the tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎔</td>
<td><em>chun</em></td>
<td>A tiger shedding its hair, or having lost most of its hair.</td>
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From *tsin* and to *secure*.

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<td>維</td>
<td><em>tsin</em></td>
<td>A scam which has opened; to rip, to rend, to come apart; cracked, split as bark; a hint, an inkling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td><em>tsin</em></td>
<td>The coroll of a flower, or the separate petals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td><em>tsin</em></td>
<td>To call, to pay the seams in a boat.</td>
</tr>
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**CHAN.**

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.

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Used with the last. A wine cup made of jade, deeper than the lamp-cup.

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From *dish* and *smallest*.

A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; a classifier of lamps and glasses of wine.

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From *dish* and *smallest*.

A carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

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A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.

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<td>羊</td>
<td><em>chun</em></td>
<td>A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.</td>
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</table>
From to stand and incroaching as the phonetic.

**chān** to stand up; to stand still; stopping, standing; a stage, a fixed governmental post; a journey, a day's travel.

**chān** the distance between post-houses; at the end is the 頭 or stage-house.

路 one stage; it is about one league or ten li in length.

1 stand still; stop!

2 on his feet; standing.

3 stand off a little.

4 stand up; get up.

包 to engage to make the stages, as cartmen are often hired to do.

From pearl and together with or fragrant; the last character is sometimes read wuan, and the first also wuan and tsan.

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.

1 錢 to make a profit.

1 得多 it has been very profitable.

加 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.

誹 to palm off on one.

辛苦 to reap disappointment and sorrow.

沒有 or 不着 I made nothing on it; there is no gain in it.

境 To border or dye which defines the limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.

**chān**

From hand and wily.

**chān** To stab or prick; to sustain, to push, to support by the hand; to supply what is wanted, to repair, to make up; to divide with, to foist in; to wedge in; to pull out; sharp; pointed.

1 扭 to upheal, to support and lead, as a cripple.

2 多一份 make another share; as when stock is to be increased.

3 結 to fill a crack.

4 嘴 to interrupt another, to take the word out of his mouth.

5 銀器 a local name for plated ware.

6 頭允 to get help for the feeble and tottering.

7 雞不純 to put inferior sorts in, to dilute, to foist in, to mix.

8 和著吃 mix them all properly for eating.

**chān** To cut off; to cut into, as when testing the purity of 粟 rice.

1 斷 to cut apart.

**chān** Used for the last. A chisel; a bore for cutting or piercing; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

**chān** A couter of a plow.

**chān** A boiler for scathing and decocting medicine.

**chān** or **chān** he carved on the characters for a memento.

**chān** A tree called 檀 which grew near Confucius' tomb, having hard whitish wood and large flowers; it was perhaps a magnolia; sharp pointed; a water-gate.

**chān** or 天 terms for a comet, referring to its tail; the first is also applied to a rebel leader.

**chān** Formed of hare and an animal described to be like the muntjak; several of the combinations under this primitive, which seldom occurs by itself, embody its leading idea.

**chān** A crafty hare full of dodges; artful, wily, cunning.

**chān** A crafty rabbit, which has several holes to its burrow.

**chān** To humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to traduce, to asperse, to detract; to insinuate bad motives, or conceal good traits; cozening, slandering, fawning.

**chān** Name of an ancient tripod.

**chān** To cajole and then malign.

**chān** To grumble at.

**chān** To intrigue against.

**chān** A traducce; to asperse people.

**chān** Calumny brings trouble on one.

口交加 he is everywhere vilified.

**chān** Our sovereign listens to slanders.

**chān** The rippling sound of water is 漪; applied also to the sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet; water gurgling through a hole.
CH'AN.

To gourmandize, to love good eating; greedy, gluttonous. The second form also means to sip or taste; to peck at.

野 ch'en a voracious, gluttonous.

不 n't not particular about one's food, not fastidious; not much appetite.

野 ch'en a cliff; a high peak, a summit that rises above the clouds; the first form is commonest.

巨 jù a craggy, steep ascent; rocks piled up, high precipices.

產 ch'en To produce, 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 flagged or large reed with three holes.

業 yè real estate, a property.

房 fang to found or buy an estate.

分 fēn to divide the estate.

家 jiā the estate is totally lost or dissipated.

输 shū wasted all his patrimony, as by gambling.

土 tǔ or 本 běn the productions of a region.

恒 héng constant occupation, means of living, a regular income.

生 shēng to increase; to bear a child.

難 nán difficult labor, as from malformation or wrong presentation.

扶 fú a midwife.

補 bǔ a tonic for pregnant women.

小 xiǎo an abortion.

CH'AN.

野 ch'en To breed domestic animals.

野 ch'en Windsings among hills.

野 ch'en A devotional path among hills, a goat-path.

流 liú Name of a small stream, a league east of Si-nan fn in Shensi, a branch of the R. Ta-t'ang, which flows through the Blue Field.

流 liú waters bursting out.

践 jiàn To put a shoe or patten on the bare foot.

鍾 zhōng From metal and to produce; the second is an old and unusual form; used with the next.

鍾 zhōng 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-chu, to shield off or scale, as the plaster from a wall with a chisel.

鍾 zhōng or 飯 miǎn a rice shovel, used by cooks.

山 shān to scarp hill-sides, to dig into hills.

副 fù a set of tongs and shovel.

草 cǎo to root up plants; to extirpate root and branch.

倒 dào Interchanged with the last.

刀 dāo to plane or sharpen a razor by shaving the edge.

花 huā or 香 xiān a dark fragrant wood, or sandal-wood shavings, burned for perfume.

削 xuē to smooth off.

傷 jiāng to wound, as with an ax or sliping.

CH'AN.

種 zhǒng A sort of tree growing in Ngauihwa, which produces a ch'ou fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow color; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum.

床 chuán. A mattress.

床 chuán Composed of three 羊 sheep and a house contrasted, to represent a sheep huddling under a shelter.

床 chuán Sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

駟 jì to ride a horse barebacked.

駟 jì 聲着馬 to ride without a saddle.

弗 fú Intended to represent a spit or gridiron for roasting flesh, and the meat on it.

弗 fú 如以肉貫 like a joint of meat skewered on a spit.

愷 jì Complete virtue, as shown in one's life well spent in good actions; a company, a group of people.

懺 chuán To regret, to repent; among Buddhists and Rationalists, a class of ritualistic works, which are intended to be used as manuals.

懺 chuán to reform and do right, as submissive insurgents.

袋 dài A dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.

袋 dài In Cantonese. A word of indignation; to devour.

饭 fàn here then, eat it.

你 nǐ you! you've clean gobbled up all my dinner!—said to an importunate sorcerer.

罇 zōng An earthen pitcher for boiling.

罇 zōng A sort of jug for making congée, common at Canton.
CHÁN.

Old sounds, ʈım, ʈım, and ɖım. In Canton, chán, chán, and ʈım; — in Swatow, chín, chín, tién, tiam, chám, chién, and ʈım; — in Amoy, ʈım, chín, chín, and ʈım; — in Fuchian, chăng, ʈ잉, chén, ʈing, ʈing, ʈong, and ʈéng; — in Shanghai, bảng, with a few in ɖząng; — in Chifu, ʈhin.

From 直 upright and 人 man underneath, but its present composition is explained to be from 目 the eye, it for 亏 to change, and 亏 for 亏 in being, 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 dress, essence; true, real, sincere, unfeigned; to act as the soul prompts; genuine, unadulterated; authoritative, as a classic; spiritual, pure, eternal; 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. 说 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. 不堪 utterly unworthy of trust. 心 true hearted, ingenuous. 理 true, orthodox principles. 究 thoroughly do a thing; earnest to get at the truth of it. 賦 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 heart. 人 a phantom of a man, is one who 亏 possesses divinity, and therefore can become invisible. 写 or 亅 to draw portraits. 本 original source or vocation; first condition, said of persons or things; but 本 is the real cost of a thing.

四 are the four great disciples of Lao-tsz: named Chwang-tsz 莊子, Wán-tsz’女子, Lích-tsz’子, and K’ang-sang-tsz’康桑子; they are worshiped with him.

From worship and truth. To be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

甄 Dropsical swelling, like anasarca; a puffy swelling of the legs.

甄 甄 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 epitalia used for alarm, or whatever horrors; to avoid; plain; a potter, a modeler in clay.

甄 To fashion and guide all things, as God does.

甄 To discern men of talents.

甄 A bright blue orchid, the Chán which grows in the south of China; other names are 菊 sūn ground fir, and 彈螺 小 toad orchid.

甄 From 玉 gem and 鬚 bushy hair contracted; the second is a vulgar form.

甄 Whatever is noble, precious, or beautiful, rare, important, excellent; a prize, a rarity, a delicacy; to prize, to esteem.

甄 pearls; 甄 pearl sago, named from its pearly look; 甄 the Spirea or meadow-sweet, from its white eorylb; and 甄 one of the names for maize; all refer to their resemblance to pearls.

甄 precious things.

甄 a delicious, savory taste.

甄 a dainty.
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.

石 chan or 石 surgeon's probes, formerly made of stone.

言 chan or 言 warning words, admonitions.

銘 chan restraining laws.

銘 chan to criticise defects, to probe another's faults, to satirize.

尹 chan an ancient officer, like a censor.

The needle fish, as the character imports; it is described as a chan slim, small fish like the Lepomis, or Chinese white-bait, and noted for the extension of the snout like a bodkin; it is the Hemiramphus intermedius, called 長短 chan (or 短) at Canton; i.e. the longish bodkin; in Kiangnan, it is known as the 鳥婆魚 or scolding old-wife.

斟 chan From peek and very; giving the sound.

斟 chan To pour from or into, to empty out, to ladle; to add to; a ladle or cup; to deliberate, to adjust, to arrange.

酌 chan it will be better to consult about it.

茶 chan to pour out tea.

盏 chan it is all well settled.

細 chan carefully talk it over.

議 chan to discuss, to settle by consultation.

楌 chan A kind of wood good for arrows; it is probably one of the conifers, like a larch or juniper; a target.

苗 chan a mushroom or fungus found on this tree.

質 chan a target; to kill criminals by making a target of them.

ぜ chan, a synonym of 菘 the mulberry fruit, also called 桑 chan mulberry seeds.

帳 chan An old name for the bag tied to a horse's head when halting him, now called 马笼 or horse bucket-bag.

砧 chan 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.

砧 chan a board used by butchers; a chopping-board.

石 chan a horse-block; a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽 chan to lift the weight, as soldiers do, to test their strength, like throwing the discus.

藥 chan 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.

砧 chan Constantly used for the last, with which it is nearly synonymous.

砧 chan Peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.

築 chan the lofty peaks pierced the sky.

築 chan the stones were piled up like pillars on both sides [of the dyke].

築 chan a name in the Pan Tsao for a meteoric stone from Lien-chen fu on the mainland north of Hainan I.

築 chan From extreme and to enter.

築 chan The utmost, the highest degree; extremely; to reach; a multitude, many; to collect.

築 chan may all blessings settle here; a phrase put on doors.

築 chan his bounty reached everywhere.

築 chan Also read ぜ. Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated, a collection of; to wear on the head.

築 chan how abundant is the foliage [of this peach].

築 chan the kerchiefs worn on the head by the boatwomen at Macao.

築 chan The Chinese hazel or filbert is 子 (Corylus heterophylla) shaped like the pekan nut; it grows in the northern provinces, is smaller than the European nut and more oily; a thorny tree, like those in quickest hedges, whose spines were once used for mounting hair-pins.

築 chan overgrown with thorns and brushwood.

築 chan One of the small headwaters of the R. Hwai in Honan;

築 chan also, a river in Hupeh; to reach.

築 chan abundant, as a crop; thickly placed, as houses; loose, easy, comfortable.

築 chan To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.

築 chan From wood and walking.

築 chan a pillow; 耳 chan a kind with an ear hole.

築 chan a bedfellow.

築 chan in bed, asleep; while asleep.

築 chan the occupant; the neck bone in fishes.

築 chan your occupant is thick, met your friends are strong.

築 chan the socket of the door-hinge.

築 chan in bed; in private, secretly; a wife.

築 chan he pillow'd his head on his bended arm.

築 chan now I can sleep without anxiety.

築 chan cares disturb his rest.

築 chan turning and rolling on my pillow — restless.
Chan.

生 to die of old age, to die in one's bed.

着 the stick leans against the wall.

冷 insufficient bed-clothes; met. a poor man.

而 he sleeps quietly, he has no cares.

顺 As if composed of 首 and 枕; meaning the noix pillow, or the sleeping bone; i.e. the occiput, that bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping; or to droop the head.

读 'tan. Filthy.

读 'chau. Silly, in the phrase ' 顔 foolish looking.

诊 Bright, clear as a gem; transparent.

诊 From 田 field and 珍 pearl contracted, as the phonetic.

诊 Raised paths between fields; dykes over drains; a border; to come before the gods; to announce to the Terminalia that the Emperor is coming to visit the border; the origin; to terminate, as life.

域 a frontier.

岐 合接 the dykes were contiguous.

途 paths for landmarks.

诊 To twist a cord around, to bind; to revolve, to turn; a revolution; a single thin garment, for which the next is most used; crooked, obstinate.

转 crabbed, malicious.

转 to go around.

exists Plain, dark garments; summer clothes of one thickness; border of a dress; a figured garment.

絹 single grasscloth or linen.

紡 the brothers all wore black.

疹 From disease or flesh, and pearl contracted, referring to their form; 'chan 疹 is sometimes wrongly used for it.

疹 Pustules of any kind, a rash; eruptions, pimples, sore lips or fever sores; fever breaking out in sores; measles; to remove which, the 热神娘娘 is worshiped.

疹 small-pox pustules.

疹子 to have the measles or scarlet fever.

疹 small pimples, as in measles.

诊 To ascertain the state of; to verify, to examine, as when a disease shows itself.

诊 to feel the pulse.

诊 to interpret a dream.

诊 From 目 eye and a contraction of 火 fire and hands joined 枚 as in 诊, which is not the same as this character, though sometimes miswritten for it.

诊 The pupil of the eye, the want of which makes one blind.

诊 the subtle germs of good and bad things—used in this phrase wrongly for 柴 ineipent.

診 From cart and bushy hair contracted for the phonetic.

診 To turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a cross-board to lean upon in a carriage; met. a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; cramped; pegs for cords in a lute; the last of the 28 constellations, including the stars β δ η ν in Corvus.

輞 wains and carriages.

新聞 the carriage went rolling on its way, or revolving in its rut.

卒 殿 military carriages in numbers.

懷 compassionating; kind feelings towards one.

念 kind thoughts of, to think of and do something for.
Some parts of this description accord better with the bitterness, as its voice is noticed as remarkable; a poison, virulent, venomous; mortal, deadly.

1. 

本书

To shake, as thunder does; to quiver, to tremble, to strike with lightning; to awe, to move; impressed by, startled; to quicken, as a focus; to alarm; to intimidate; to arouse; thunder; thundering; terrible; marvelous; surprisingly.

地

an earthquake.

雷

struck or killed by lightning.

雷

the rattling sound of thunder.

一

one outcry, one shake.

驚

terrified; to sear terribly.

怒

incensed, irate.

威

to strike with awe.

破

shattered by the concussion or noise.

動

to move, to disturb; to act on, as the vernal sun on nature.

卦

the fourth of the eight diagrams; it refers to the quickening movements of nature.

莫不

tall trembled with fear at his awful presence.

燦爛

brilliant are the thunder and lightning.

之言

not one but regards his movements with tremulous awe.

H

a Buddhist name for China, the last word being intended for the Sanscrit stan, a country.

From hand and to shake; similar to the last.

To move, to juggle; to stir up the energies; to excite, to stimulate; to issue forth; to rescue, to save; to restore, to put in order, to repair; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold; to receive, to contain; to stop; to call back; from; unsteady, trembling; ancient; many.

動

to set about a work, to be up and doing.

救

to save from danger.

作
to encourage; diligent.

拔

to pull up or out of, to raise up or from.

作有

to animate the mind to obtain an object.

威

to one who can arouse the country.

衣

to shake the dress.

古如

from old it has been so.

怕

to alarm.

興

to go on prosperously, to flourish.

手

to the hand unsteady, trembling.

大

great energy has made his family famous.

驚[like]

eagles on the wing.

起精神

to stir one’s self up to exertion.

捲一團

cuddled up in a heap, as a scared child. (Cantonese.)

Read chăn. Numerous; plentiful; honored, noble; 宜孫子孫

1

it is right that your descendants, should be in [like] flocks.

朶

a lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.

賑

genteel lads, such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler.

賑

Liberal; rich, affluent; to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity; bounty, supplies.

饑

to aid the distressed.

恤

to feed the hungry.

恤

to commiserate and assist.

掇

to strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.
CH'AN.

Old sounds, 'den and 'ten, with some in 'ten, dim and dam. In Canton, ch'ên, ch'êm, and chên; — in Swatow, tien, ngîm, 'tem, 'ten, sin, and chien; — in Amoy, chin, tin, 'tem, sin, 'tan, and tien; — in Fuhchau, chhung, ting, 'ting, 'ten, sîng and ch'êng; — in Shanghai, tâng, âng, têng, and yang; — in Chifu, chîn.

To get angry, to rail at; passionate, declamatory.

To stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

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 Cheu dynasty, lying southeast of the present capital of Honan, comprising also Ch'în-ch'êu; it existed from about n.c. 1100 to 477; thirteen princes are enumerated.

To stop; good, set in order, as trappings or attire.

Uneven; | | irregular, as the peaks of mountains or the chîn tops of trees.

CH'AN.

To blaze, to flourish.

The second of these is also read t'en.

From dim or pearl, and åm, sombre, abbreviated; the second form is unusual.

A beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.

From city and forest.

A superior district in the south of Huan, on the headwaters of the R. Siang; it extends along the northern slopes of the Nan-hung.

To set in order, as trappings or attire.

An ancient word; | | a sort of feather or hair flounce, which was apparently sewn along the hem, somewhat like the fringe on the ancient Persian dress.

Uneven; | | irregular, as the peaks of mountains or the chîn tops of trees.

CH'AN.

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism; the ch'an, or shên, or shên, a fragrant plant (Artemisia abrotanum), from whose leaves a decoction is made for fever patients to drink.

A case of long standing.

To spread out the embroidered tester; met. the wedding-day.

old and antique, out of date, as curiosities.

Read ch'ên. 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, to denote a gust, blast, burst, or time, a shower, a short space; transitory, a little while.

In the fight.

to go into battle.

to deploy or post troops.

the van, the front troop; the front of the battle.

defeated the army.

the force of the army; valiant, martial.

braved the enemy and rushed on the foe.

get a woman to start the quarrel.

besotted, with, infatuated, to act silly about.

sleepers for the floor.

it is growing colder and colder.

a passing shower.

a puff of smoke.

one while you know, and then you don't know.

one explosion of fireworks.

CH'AN.
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 vice and pleasures; confused and troublesome days; in Buddhism, fleshly perceptions of the senses, as the six bija avatana, or outward conceptions.

1. dust, dirt.
2. to dust things.
3. a cloud of dust.
4. wash down, to wash the dust away, to feast a friend on his return.
5. to follow another’s example, to walk in his dust.
6. the toils and vexations of this world; a Buddhist idea, designed to extol asceticism.
7. passions, evil desires.
8. it shows the dust, as black cloth.
9. the dust cleaner, a poetical term for the wind.
10. 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 statesmen use it for 1 in their memorials.

1. prince and minister, one of the five social relations.
2. a loyal officer.
3. or 許 the officers at court; statesmen.
4. civilians.
5. military officers.

万国 1. all nations submitted.
本大臣 1. I, the high officer, used only by the highest grades of officials.
莫非王 1. the king’s power and officers reached everywhere.
素有不 1. he never had the feelings of an officer.

From water and walking; but some derive it from 水 and 慶; these first is read ch’än when used as a surname.

To sink, to immerse, to put under the water; to quash, to suppress; lost, destroyed.

1. lost, irrevocably ruined, as the lost in hell.
2. drowned; doting on; victimized.
3. to quash a case.
4. to stifle or crush, as an affair.
5. nine to ten it will sink; the odds are against it.
6. he is very sick.
7. lost, sunk, gone down; no hope for it.
8. the garu-wood, agila, or lignaceous (Agulaira agallochum), prized for its fragrance; the soil of it is a sort of Agave, deemed to resemble it.
9. the eighth heaven, or epicyle of the Buddhists.
10. a small feudal state in the Chou dynasty, now Coolon on the River Sha in Ch’ang-chou fu in the east of Honan.
11. a river in Ch’ing-tu fu in Szech’uen.

In Pekingese. Heavy, a synonym of Chung 重 weighty.

1. excessively heavy.

The roe of fish; the parts of this character are sometimes wrongly transposed in Canton; and perhaps the character ch’än 熱 eggs, commonly used there, is derived from it.

1. dull, lowering; it looks like rain.

The female of the 麋 elk; as the sexes of this animal have separate names, it is to be inferred that it was once common.

Similar to ch’än 押 to shake. To rub, to wipe clean; to give; to adjust, to contract; to shake and cleanse.

1. to brush clothes.
2. to arrange firmly.
3. shake and brush—the coat.

Hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering.

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 太 to the planet Mercury; the fifth of the twelve stem, over which the dragon rules; spots in the sky where no stars are seen; the elements.

1. an hour of the Chinese day.
CH'AN.

A river in Han-chung fn in Shenii, a branch of the R. Han; also called Hieang Shui or Yellow Water; pure, limpid; mountain rills; to soak; stagnant; puddles in pools and tracks; to get fish out of a fish-pool.

雨 | long drizzling rain.

| footsteeps filled with water.

酸 | vinegar-like, sour.

酸 | vinegar; also very drunk.

酸 | dirty, begrimed, covered with filth.

糸 | a rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilage of the nose.

糸 | to hold the ropes of a pall or catafalque, as is done by the bearers.

趁 | 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.

From disease and fire; it must not be confounded with with which however it is often interchanged. A fever which breaks out in sores; a febrile feeling; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

去 | go and learn the state of the market.

| to go to market.

| to learn the secrets of another's art or trade.

| just as I wished.

| to improve the time or occasion.

| to take advantage of the chance or opportunity.

風揚帆 | when there's a wind, hoist sail.

才 | you did it when you had the power.

洋 | to go on a trading voyage.

望 | to avail yourself of this shower.

From a door out of which a horse is going.

chwang To thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly, forcibly to push ahead, and against etiquette; lawlessly.

關 | to slip by the pass, to disregard the customs' regulations.

出頭 | to put out the head; to distinguish one's self.

進 | to rush in, to rudely intrude.

軒 | to force open the office door; to rush into a yamna.

追 | to rush across [an officer's] pathway.

然而出 | he rushed out violently.

亮的 | a thief, i.e. one who rushes in at daybreak.

禍 | to induce calamities.

王 | an epithet for the rebel Li Ts'ch'ing, who overthrew the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.
CH'AN.

From dress or man and personal; the second form is obsolete.

Inner garments next the body; ornamental but not necessary; to give effect, to show off; to make a large dress, to donate, to assist; to patronize, to befriend.

1 帝 to help the priests by alms.
1 帝 a handkerchief carried in the girdle.
1 袋 girdle fobs, as those for fan, chopsticks, &c.
1 稳 a fly-leaf in books.

CHANG.

1 色 to beautify the person; to allure by meretricious arts.
1 挑 put on for effect.
1 陪 to bring forward in illustration, to explain by figures.
1 帮 to give custom to; to assist in any way, as to a support; to give strength to; to toady.
1 阪 the recompense received by donors for gifts, in being led to heaven.

1 规 the wood next to the body; i.e. a coffin, especially the inner one; to gather faggots.
1 棺 a coffin, often detained in a coffin or mortuary-shed near the grave before interment.
1 船 one name for the Elaeocarca cordifolia, the favorite tree of the Chinese.

Read kwan. A water bucket.

To shed milk teeth, usually at the age of seven years, as the composition of the character indicates.

CHANG.

Old sounds tung and dung. In Canton, chung; — in Swatow, chie, chid and chieng; — in Amoy, chiong and tioang; — in Fuhchau, t'iong, tiong, and chieng; — in Shanghai, tang; — in Chifn, chang.

張 From bow and to lengthen.

To draw a bow; to extend, 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 挪 to hang up for display, as festoons.
1 開 to open out, as goods; to set up a business; to sell; to re-open, as at new-year's.
1 今天 nothing to-day.
1 開 to open wide, as a door.
1 三 to have a brilliant shop opening for three days.
1 鋪 to make a parade, to show off; to put one's house in the best of trim.
1 大 to make much of.
1 自 self-landatory, boastful.

乘 cross-grained, unreasonable.
1 氣 方 impetuous, incroaching, unscrupulous; to burst out angrily.
1 仙 a demi-god who protects children from harm, much worshiped by the Manchus.
1 楊 to make widely known.
1 主 to lord it over; but 不主 is rather not to agree with; to let alone; no way to bring it about.
1 没有 主 I have no idea as to how it is; I cannot decide the point.
1 椅 or 椅子 one chair.
1 三李 四 Chang the third brother and Li the fourth; sell. two common surnames used, as John Doe and Richard Roe.
1 狂 wildly, furiously.
1 罗鼓 to cast a net to inveigle others.
1 犬怒 the surly dog pricked up his ears.
1 傳敗露 to spoil an affair by sudden fright.

1 吳六師 maintain fully your six armies in good order.

章 sound and 十 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 票 and 票 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 blazour 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 書 a chapter; an article or paper.
1 句 sections and paragraphs.
1 数 many documents; several papers or statements.
1 作文 to write essays, such as are presented at examinations.
CHANG.

Chang

an ancient style of cap in the Shang dynasty.

成 | a complete affair, a finished thing—referring to a finished composition, as 成 means an inelegant essay; *mt.* confused, in disorder.

采 | adorned, variegated; 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 | his excellent sayings were very impressive.

覆德威 | exhibiting his virtue and dignity.

信兆兵 | by his display [of liberality and humanity] the people all trusted in him.

案 | The camphor tree (Laurus camphora), said to be so named from 之chang 象 the ancient and classic name for Kiangsi, because the tree grows there.

木 | camphor-timber,

香 | camphorated; a camphorodor.

漳 | A large tributary of the R. Wei in the northeast of Honan and south of Chibli, called the 衙 or Cross-flowing Chang, from its course of west to east; it has two main branches, the clear and the muddy Chang; part of its waters join the P'ai-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels.

州 | a district in Kung-chang fu in the southeast of Kansu.

府 | in the southwest of Fukien, about 35 miles west of Amoy.

掌 | A kind of ancient stone ornament like a flat ruler, used in state ceremonies; a jade playing.

左右奉 | the attendants presented the batons.

弄 | to bear a son, because this thing was ancientsly given a boy to play with.

郑 | An ancient feudal state, now part of Tai-ch'ang fu in central Shantung; also an ancient city in Ts'ung Ku in Shantung; name of a large province in the Ta'in dynasty comprising the south of Kiangsu, where Hwui-chau fu lies.

裆 | The housings of a saddle.

泥 | (or 阻泥) spatter-dashes, an outer flap attached to a saddle to protect the rider's dress.

银 | the silver or white ch'ü-tan, — which appears when a good king reigns.

麝 | [fragrant] as the musk and roebuck; the terms 麝 and 麝鹿 are specially applied to the roebuck.

四 | a Formosan deer (Cervus Sivali), so called from two spots near its eyes.

鵟 | A bird belonging to the waders; another name is 水雉, water-hen, and it is perhaps a bird akin to the 青 | a book name for the heron, called 青莊 in Chibli jacana or rail.

手 | the palm.

CHANG.

CHANG.

CHANG.
收 | to collect accounts.

帳 | 賬 (ch'ang) | A curtain, a canopy, a screen; a tent; a covering for 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 balance on screen.

布 | 布 (ch'ang) | a hanging screen, before a door.

帳 | 賬 (ch'ang) | 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.

An account; a debt, a claim, a charge; to reckon, to sum up.

不 | 不 (ch'ang) | don't charge that in my account; it's none of my business; I'll not allow that item.

要 | 要 (ch'ang) | to pay an account.

務 | 務 (ch'ang) | be embarrassed with debts.

放 | 放 (ch'ang) | to let out money; to shave notes; to give credit.

開 | 開 (ch'ang) | to charge articles not really bought, to foist in fancy items.

倒 | 倒 (ch'ang) | to transfer the accounts and debts to another, to make an assignment; to fail.

In Chinese. A synonym of "帳" a time, an occasion.

來 | 見 (ch'ang) | I came here once.

帳 | 賬 (ch'ang) | From flesh or disease and to increase; the first is also read "帳", the intention.

A swelled belly; a tumefaction, a swelling of any kind; pot-bellied; dropsical, puffy, tense; to swell up; to grow big, as a boil.

水 | 氏 (ch'ang) | dropsy in the abdomen, ascites.

飽 | 飽 (ch'ang) | puffed, a sense of fullness, as from indigestion or repulsion.

減 | 減 (ch'ang) | to relieve the swelling.

満 | 満 (ch'ang) | the belly hard and puffed.

気 | 気 (ch'ang) | flatulence.

枚 | 數 (ch'ang) | to charge interest on credit sales. (Full ch'ang).

張 | 張 (ch'ang) | The extension of water; an overflow, a freshet; to inundate, 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 | 水 (ch'ang) | or 望 the flood is rising, the water advances.

潮 | 潮 (ch'ang) | the tide is coming in.

溢 | 溢 (ch'ang) | an overflow, bursting of the bank, a crevasse.

満 | 満 (ch'ang) | full; filled with water; up to the banks.

破 | 破 (ch'ang) | swelled and burst, as a jag by the water in it freezing.

春 | 春 (ch'ang) | 開 the clouds in spring over the peaks.

高 | 高 (ch'ang) | the price will advance.

流 | 流 (ch'ang) | the elasticity of a fluid, —a term in mechanics.

海 | 海 (ch'ang) | a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

瘴 | 瘴 (ch'ang) | From disease and section as the phonetic.

瘴 | 瘴 (ch'ang) | Malaria, isma, pestilential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.
CHANG.

The original form is a combination of 又 hand grasping 十 ten.

A line of ten ch'ih or feet, reckoned in the tariff to be 111 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.

丈

measure.

to verify a measurement, as by officials.

尺有数
denote the measurement can be made or taken.

一

ten feet long.

丈

a wife's father.

岳

the Emperor's father-in-law.

夫

a (or my) husband; a man, one who acts his part; a son.

父

a wife's father, often applied also to other elderly people.

母

mother.

夫

man of ability, one fit to manage; a capable man.

方

the abbot of a Buddhist monastery; a monastery.

老

an old gentleman.

杖

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.

打胜

to get the victory.

败

or 打败 defeated, vanquished.

接

to join battle, as armies do.

打

or 對 to fight, to go into action.

欺

to insult people because one has power (or friends).

得

to get an ally.

委

to confide a responsible office to one.

仰

to look to, to implore aid from a superior.

兵

military arms.

CHANG.

shi

an unhealthy climate.

气

miasmatic, malarious.

癓

a plague, an epidemic arising from malaria.

壁

noxious gases; vapors rising on hills which are deemed to be injurious.

障

da dyke, an embankment; to separate, as by a bank, to stop up.

从 place and section.

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.

侍

an entrenched camp.

保

da defense; to defend the barriers; nct. a capable minister.

板

a wooden partition.

障

whatever stops the onset or path.

壁

to close against ingress.

堡

to throw up defenses.

塞

to screen off, to rail off.

境

a protection on the border or frontier.

锦

a brocade screen.

障

a steep cliff, a range of peaks. 楼 a line of steep hills that serve as a limit.

青

green hills.

山

巜 the steep peaks rise one above the other in the distance.

屏

green the green paths wind up the intervening hills.

障

a cataract forming, as the composition of the character, 有 a screen in the eye, indicates.

騒 or 鴞 a cataract, more usually called 鶴 水灌瞳人 meaning green water poured into the pupil.

CHANG.

内

a palace guard.

倚

or 頗 to trust to, to rely on.

杖

From wood 和 to rely on contracted; used with the last.

A staff, a cane; a cudgel, a club, a shillelagh; shaft of a lance; one who leans on a staff, an old man, aged; to lean on; to beat, as a criminal in a court; to bamboo.

拐

an old man's staff, hence the term 者 an old man.

乡

a village elder, one over sixty years of age.

信

to confidently rely on.

朋友相交所 信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.

執

"staff holters," denote the chief mourners for a parent in a funeral.

操

以殿 to drill in order to be ready for war.

錫

or 禪 an abbot's staff or crosier, usually made of tute-nague; it is supposed to have power to open the gates of hell, and let souls out of misery, and is therefore carried when masses for the dead are made; it stands for the Sanscrit kusārī, the staff of begging priests; aged women wear a hair-pin having a Budhan's hand, called by the same name.

一百

inflict a hundred blows — on the prisoner.

責

eighty gave him eighty blows.

笞

to beat, as with rattans or green bamboo; there is a difference in the severity of these two punishments, the second being the heaviest.

行

or 打 a bamboozing; to beat a criminal.

撻

to beat and then expose in the cangue.

In Fudaena, A classifier of sugar-cane.
CH'ANG

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 plat; 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 a job of work.

A parade-ground, a field for reviews.

A building lot.

A court-yard; a lawn.

Among the officers; the official style of things.

All are alike, as a uniform set or body.

The field of battle.

An execution-ground.

The tripos, the hall; as 进 to enter the examination as a candidate, either civil or military.

To open a gambling-shop.

Dice-houses, gambling tables or hells.

A thrashing-floor.

A commodious residence; a respectable neighborhood.

To oversee a literary examination.

Great dream.

A Buddhist festival.

He is unacquainted with etiquette.

To raise a disturbance during the performance; to make a little excitement at the fête.

An altar in the open air; the ground about it.

A place where a man is criticized.

CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ung, dung, dseung and shung. In Canton, ch'ung and a few shung; — in Swatow, ch'ang, tang, st'd and t'id; — in Amoy, ch'iong, t'iong, t'iong and siong; — in Foochow, ch'iong, t'iong and a few siong; — in Shanghai, t'ang, d'ang and a few t'ong; — in Chifu, 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.

Abundantly; prosperous; having many descendants.

Well off, lucky.

Splendid, brilliant.

If he prospers who obeys Heaven.

It is really a lucky sign.

Ill luck follows after good fortune is exhausted.

It insures prosperity to your descendant.

Plants of all kinds; all things, the world.

The six stars of the Dipper; others give only the three stars & μ & ν in the Great Bear; and others only the star Dubhe.

When he heard good instructions.

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over one, and not to fasten it with the girdle.

A herd of animals fleecing.

Mad, ravenous, like dogs; inordinate, boisterous, seditions.

Violent, acting like mad, possessed.

From woman and elegant; it is constantly interchanged with 妫 to lead.

A singing woman; her children cannot enter the examinations.

To keep a brothel; to keep a house of assignation.

To be a whore.

The elegant plant; the sweet flag, much liked by Wang, applied to other water plants like it.

The calamus (Acorus terrestris); its leaves are hung on door lintels on the 5th of the 5th moon to ward off evil influences; a water Iris is sometimes wrongly so named.

From door and elegant.

The gate of heaven, called Wang, 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.

One of the gates of Su-chau.

Groping about, not knowing the road; madly; blindly; to fall down.

The laces of a person who has been eaten by a tiger, and leads the beast to seize others; met. a tempter, an evil adviser.

Bewildered, undecided.

A rash man, a blunderer.

What is going here and there without any particular rule, as one who has no home.

The long insect, as the character indicates; it denotes a worm of the centipede family.

An old name for the millepede (Julus), supposed to get into people's ears.

From man and long; it is also read ch'ang.
From flesh and expanded.

The intestines, the bowels; ch'ang they are divided into the two the large or lower intestines and colon, which the Chinese suppose connect with the lungs; and the small the urinary intestines, which join the heart and bladder; met. feelings, affection.

Ch'ang I or 1, the bowels, the inwards, the viscera.

Beef, pork to stuff pork sausages.

Sheep, a serpentine, winding road.

Kindly disposed; tender feeling for another.

Regretting, loving as in cholina: spasms and gripes.

He has his own lungs and bowels;—opinionated, self-poisened.

From man and reward.

To restore, to indemnify; to pay back; to forfeit, to atone; to retaliate; to make amends, to replace; an indemnity; restitution.

To make compensation, as for property destroyed.

My desires are gratified; to pay a vow.

A murderer forfeits his life.

To pay up the indemnity.

To pay back, to replace; to restore, as lost things.

He wants me to indemnify for the loss—of life.

It will be hard to fulfill his old wish, as for an old man to get a degree.

From the will and to manifest; the second, with sweet, refers to tasting; the first form is the best.

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.

He once tried to hang himself.

First try it; taste it once.

A little of this.

Hereditary property.

I have tasted it; tried to attempt.

Not yet occurred; I never knew of it; I have had no experience in it.

I have ever heard it is usually the ease; and is I have thought, it is commonly supposed; these phrases are opening expressions in an essay.

Entailed property, whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

Who has tested it?—nobody knows of such a thing, it never happened; how can it be otherwise?

I really have not been the one who detained this ship.

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 5 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.

"Long life"—a euphemism for a coffin, in order to avoid a direct allusion to death.

A green, old age, denotes the physical immortality of the Taoists.

A long time, from of old; enduring.

Long-winded, as a great talker.

The long return or home, a Buddhist term for the soul's abode.

Issue a notification or report, as by a neighborhood at Canton.

Spent more than the limit.
### CH'ANG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'ANG</th>
<th>CH'ANG</th>
<th>CH'ANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>赤</td>
<td>A pleasant fruit called 楠, the carambola or bilimbi 南 (Averrhoa), known as the 楠桃 or willow peach at Canton.</td>
<td>二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祐</td>
<td>一 country called Udyana, which Budha visited, in North-western India, along the River Subhavastu, noted for its forests; the Greeks called it Suastone.</td>
<td>棕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惦</td>
<td>A man name of a musician and whom Confucius visited.</td>
<td>衽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狭</td>
<td>From a blow and 看 usual as the phonetic.</td>
<td>灰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矶</td>
<td>High, level land; a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub bright, to burnish.</td>
<td>雙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>a high spot, like a terrace.</td>
<td>言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宽</td>
<td>or 間 broad, ample, as a mansion; spacious.</td>
<td>疾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平</td>
<td>a broad, open space of ground.</td>
<td>布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陥</td>
<td>a dangerous, contracted spot.</td>
<td>事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邂</td>
<td>The business still requires some further discussion; it is not yet finished.</td>
<td>事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訴</td>
<td>From shelter and spacious; the second and unauthorized form is most common.</td>
<td>廠</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>
<td>廠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煤炭</td>
<td>a coal dépôt; a coal shed.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炮</td>
<td>a mat dépôt; a coal shed.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅錢</td>
<td>a mint for casting cash.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>標</td>
<td>an office for selling lottery tickets.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草</td>
<td>a thatched shed.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>關</td>
<td>a customs' or tidewaiter's shed.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>警</td>
<td>惦</td>
<td>惦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惦</td>
<td>Alarmed; 惦</td>
<td>惦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惦</td>
<td>and discomposed; apprehensive, disturbed.</td>
<td>惦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惦</td>
<td>From 日 and ever; occurs interchanged with 惦 惦 joysuns.</td>
<td>惦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>A long day; remote; bright; persious, as when a ray shines through; extended, filled; clearly perceived.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>a long day.</td>
<td>日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>The downy feathers of a crane or other long legged bird, used in trimming fine dresses.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悶</td>
<td>装 a kind of cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by women; a shroud.</td>
<td>悶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>down of the crane, used in adorning dresses; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn by actors.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>Great billows, raging waves.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>Read ‘tang. To leak, as a roof; to run as water in a gully; to drip; to perspire.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>the water runs down, as from a roof.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饨</td>
<td>the water drips down.</td>
<td>饨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漁</td>
<td>to drip with perspiration.</td>
<td>漁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漁</td>
<td>an eaves-gutter; a water channel.</td>
<td>漁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>From mouth or pipe and elegant; the second is obsolete.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>To lead, as in singing; to go before; to act as a corymplex; 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>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>to sing and play quietly, as amateurs who 唱 sing songs.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>to call out one's name, as at a levee.</td>
<td>唱</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>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>to lead on, as a reconnoitering party.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>經 to head a riot.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>經 to speak first; to lead, as a precentor.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>經 to lead and follow, as a husband and wife.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>an inventor, one who 唱 invents, or takes the lead in starting.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>to lead a troop.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>Read ch'ang; and interchanged with 唱, meaning a singing girl; to sing; also occurs used for 唱 ravenous.</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唱</td>
<td>善 bired singers and actors, both boys and girls.</td>
<td>善</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>From field and increasing; it is the original form of the next, but the two are now distinguished.</td>
<td>善</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>A broad barren plot of ground or country; name of a place in the old fauculatory of Wei 微, now the north of Honan.</td>
<td>善</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>就荒凉 the waste and neglected fields—have no inhabitants.</td>
<td>善</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Originally like the last.

The inner qualities developing; joyous, contented, in good spirits; exhilarating; as home music; penetrating, thorough; spreading, filling.

胆 bold, hardly; presumptuous.

快 gratified, happy.

快 delightful, as children.

酣 pleasant conversation.

酣 social feasting.

月 the eleventh moon.

等 according to one's wishes.

通 or 随 going through; perspicuous, as a style; clearly expressed.

CHANG:

Old sounds are tang, tāng, ding and ting. In Canton, chǎng; in Swatow, chăng and chêng; in Amoy, chōng, tāng, and tōng; in Fuhelun, chōng, and chang; in Shanghai, tsang; in China, chêng.

The original form is composed of眼界 claws and two 亻 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, te litigate; to emulate, to strive for precedence; to debate; to differ; used with chēng? to reprove, to expostulate with.

相 quarrelsome.

气 strident, unforgiving.

先 striving to excel, contentious.

会 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.

聞 to come to blows, in consequence of 闻 or 動, getting into a dispute and angry.

thick self-opinionated.

CHANG.

Losing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes.

In Pekingese. The eyes blurred and swollen.

眼晴 the eye has swollen greatly.

Disappointed in one's hopes; vexed; dissatisfied.

Look not for it longingly, but never saw it; I was utterly disappointed.

A case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover.

CHANG.

Originally formed of 瓶 a vessel in which grain is fermenting, and 勺 a spoon underneath; it forms the 192d radical of a few obsolete characters.

Sacramental 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.

戒 odoriferous spirits made from millet, which it was thought caused the gods to draw near.

草 aromatic herbs.

抑 弓 the god's bow.

主  one who prepares libations.

茂 luxuriant, as plants growing vigorously.
CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang, djang, and dang. In Canton, ch'ang and ch'üang; — in Swatow, ch'üang, t'ê, and têng; — in Amoy, t'êng, chong, ch'üang, and ch'êng; — in Fuzhou, ch'üang, ch'êng, and têng; — in Shanghai, t'êang, tsang, and dzang; — in Ch'iu, ts'êng.

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 firth into the land; to prop, a fulcrum, a stay, a leaning post.

A branch stretching out; a ch'üang fulcrum, a prop; a horizontal strip to support the frame, as the slats on a bedstead.

A bracket or truss to support a beam.

Opening, stretch open the window.

A crooked brace.

In Cantonese. To expel, to turn out.

To kick or turn him out.

To prop up the jaw; i.e., to praise one's self.

To eat much.

To stuff a fowl with sand (Cantonese).

To calk seams.

From words and wrangling; it occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.

To reprove and warn; to oppose arbitrary power.

To debate, to discuss faithfully with one; to dispute.

天子之前論可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?

A race of pigeons, described as being seven inches high.

To draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.

To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.

To furbish a sword so as to see one's face in it.

To unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

CH'ANG.

To pierce, to stab; to file; to amass, as property; to collect; to nerve one's self.

塞 to block up the way.

牙 to get something between the teeth.

硬 determined; energetic.

家 to take care of a family.

開 to break away, as a horse from his halter.

織 to embroider tambours.

錢 to make money, to get rich.

脱 to get rid of one.

In Cantonese. To wedge in; to calk.

砂鶏 to stuff a fowl with sand.

打 to calk seams.

From words and wrangling; it occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.

謨 to reprove and warn; to oppose arbitrary power.

議 to debate, to discuss faithfully with one; to dispute.

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To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.

To furbish a sword so as to see one's face in it.

To unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

The tinkling sound of gems or sonorous glasses striking together.

Tinkling; a phrase intended to imitate the sound.
CH'ANG.

1. The common orange (Citrus aurantium), or coco orange, poetically termed 金橘 or the golden ball; the shaddock is also called by this name in some parts of Fuhkien.

A perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out, to tread on; to roost.

CHAO.

Several of these characters are heard as if sounded ㄔao. Old sounds, to, tok, do, and dok or dot. In Canton, chui, chau, and shiu—in Swatow, chio, chie, jio, tio, sty, tan, chau and tio;—in Amoy, chian, tinn, chau, and tuo;—in Fuhkien, tinn, chau, chiu, and chua;—in Shanghai, tsoo, dzoa, and dao;—in Chifu, tsoo.

昭

From day and to call.

The brightness of the sun; bright, luminous, refulgent, splendid; manifested; to show forth, to display; shrined on the left in the hall.

昭明 intelligible; perspicuous.

昭著 clear, evident, plainly shown.

昭顯 famous, renowned.

昭宮 the empress' palace.

昭日 彭 well known to all the world, universally heard.

昭右 the row on the right and the row on the left, i.e. in the order of age or nearness and precedence; used only for the arrangement of imperial ancestral tablets in the temple, by which the proper generation of each person is designated.

昭天昭 the eye of Heaven is clear; heaven is clear-sighted.

昭然如揭 plain as when the cover has been taken off.
CH'AN.

1. He confessed his crime by his evidence.
2. To offer a house to let.
3. To ridicule another, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.
4. A pasquinade.
5. To jeer at; gibes and jokes.
6. To rail sarcastically, to abuse and ridicule.
7. The white skin which grows over a scar, called 胸腺 or shadow cuticle.
8. From sunrise and a boat contracted to 月 moon; the second, meaning a sign of the sun, is a pedantic form.
9. Thedawn, theopposite of 晚, 夕 eve; morning, early.
10. 一或一晚 morning and evening; early and late.
11. 一 in a morning, in a tree; suddenly, quickly.
12. 来 he comes every morning.
13. 邯 or 早 飮沒有 breakfasted! — a polite morning salutation.
14. 明 to-morrow morning; sometimes used indefinitely.
15. 湯 餞會 the merrymaking on the third day — after a birth.
16. 花 the 10th of the 2d moon, when all the flowers are supposed to open in northern China.
17. 我 一 天子 — 臣 each monarch has his own set of ministers.
18. 一 元老 a high grandee of three reigns.
19. 一 品 or the first rank sees the emperor's face.
20. To go up the hill.
21. The devout heart fixedly performs the ritual, said of priests when at worship.
22. 邻 略 move forward a little, as when sitting back in a cart.
23. 聘 to invite one to court, as was done in old times by presents.
24. 斗 娘 worship the Goddess of the Dipper — for long life.

The following list of the dynasties which have swayed China, is made out from the Lih-tai Ti-wang nien Pao 历代帝王年表 Digest of the Reigns of Emperors and Kings; in this work there is a historical synopsis of the leading events of each year from the Han dynasty to the beginning of the Manchu sway.
# ABSTRACT OF THE CHINESE DYNASTIES

**WU TI KI 五帝紀 RECORD OF THE FIVE RULERS.**

<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 of Reign</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 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen Ti 炎帝</td>
<td>Twenty-eight, averaging 23 years.</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>644 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwang Ti 黃帝</td>
<td>Thirty-four, averaging 25½ years.</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>870 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao-ho 少昊</td>
<td>Two, one reigned 37 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chou 車</td>
<td>The beginning of Ts'in Chi Hwang-ti's reign is placed at B.C. 221, and the end of the Chen dynasty at B.C. 249; for 28 years—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti Kūi 帝嚳</td>
<td></td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>439 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti Yao 帝喾</td>
<td>Twelve, averaging 16½ years.</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>196 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti Shun 帝舜</td>
<td>Two, one 2 years, the other 41 years.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>43 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts'ìn 興</td>
<td>The Summer Shang 三夏 which divided China during this period were the Han 漢, Wei 魏, and Wu 武.</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>57 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tung Tsin 徹本</td>
<td>Eleven, averaging about 9½ years.</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>106 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sung 宋</td>
<td>Eight, averaging 7½ years.</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>58 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T' ai 蒼</td>
<td>Five, averaging 4½ years.</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>23 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liang 南燕</td>
<td>Four, one 43 years, and three 7 years in all.</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>54 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ü 醫</td>
<td>Five, averaging about 6½ years.</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>32 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai 太</td>
<td>The four last dynasties are known by the collective name of Nan-pēh chi'ao 南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties; the Wei 魏 dynasty divided the country with them from A.D. 420 to 550, under fifteen princes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai 太</td>
<td>Three, one reigned 16, and another 12 years.</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ang 唐</td>
<td>Twenty, averaging 14½ years.</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>287 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Liang 漢</td>
<td>Two, one 8 years, and one 7 years.</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He T'ang 唐</td>
<td>Four, averaging 3½ years.</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Tsin 漢</td>
<td>Two, one 7 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Han 漢</td>
<td>Two, one 3 years, and one 1 year.</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Ch'en 漢</td>
<td>Three, averaging 3 years.</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sung 宋</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>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>167 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Sung 南宋</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 18½ years.</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>167 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan 元</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>153 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ming 明</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 9½ years.</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>88 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts'ing 清</td>
<td>Sixteen, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>276 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seven rulers up to 1861, 217 years, averaging 81 years. | 1644 | | | |

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAO</th>
<th>CHAO</th>
<th>CHAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>爪</strong></td>
<td><strong>chao</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>叉</strong></td>
<td><strong>chao</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>to row an oar.</strong></td>
<td><strong>出力</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>手</strong></td>
<td><strong>throw it into the street</strong></td>
<td><strong>出街</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>rowed across the river at Canton.</strong></td>
<td><strong>過海</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Y</strong></td>
<td><strong>to hit, as a target.</strong></td>
<td><strong>中</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>罩</strong></td>
<td><strong>A basket for snaring fish by covering them in the mud; to catch, to cover over, to shade, to protect, as a vail or cover does; a protection from dust or wind; to envelop, to surround, as by a cloud.</strong></td>
<td><strong>罩罩</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>罩</strong></td>
<td><strong>to trap fish in a basket creel.</strong></td>
<td><strong>罩</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>罩</strong></td>
<td><strong>a basket for bows.</strong></td>
<td><strong>罩</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>a cover to keep the dust off a sedan.</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>a lamp-shade or globe.</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>a sort of catafalque over a bier; a pall of any kind.</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>a vail, such as foreign ladies wear.</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>a sort of cloak or hood.</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
<td><strong>how full the net was of barbel!</strong></td>
<td><strong>造</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
<td><strong>Great, large; rank, high, as grass; erroneously used for 墟, which is the correct character; and also for the last.</strong></td>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
<td><strong>To fry at a fire; a blazing fire; the crust left on a pan after boiling or frying.</strong></td>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
<td><strong>to fry in fat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
<td><strong>to a crisp.</strong></td>
<td><strong>找</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>良</strong></td>
<td><strong>The original form represents the lines on a tortoise-shell, after roasting to prepare it for divination; the second form is not common.</strong></td>
<td><strong>兆</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>良</strong></td>
<td><strong>An omen, a prognostic; the border of a grave or altar, for which the next is used; a million, used chiefly in Buddhist writings.</strong></td>
<td><strong>兆</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>良</strong></td>
<td><strong>— a million; as 億 is millions and millions, a vast indefinite number.</strong></td>
<td><strong>兆</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**沼** | **A fish-pond; an irregular tank, a pool.** |
| **沼** | **池** | **a water-lily pond.** |
| **沼** | **池** | **pools and tanks in parks.** |
| **沼** | **池** | **series of lakes.** |
| **沼** | **池** | **a celebrated, fine fish-pond of Wán Wang.** |
| **侠** | **To cover the head.** |
| **侠** | **頭巾** | **a turban or cloth to wrap around the head, as the Fúbkien sailors do.** |
| **侠** | **From to go and resembling.** |
| **侠** | **To hasten to; to visit a suze-rain, as very small fioe did; a few; acute; a long time; to pierce; an ancient feudal state in the south of Chibli and Shansi; its capital was the present Cháo-ch'ing lién 城縣 a town on the R. Fán.** |
| **侠** | **州** | **a prefecture in the southwest of Chibli; and also a district in the west of Yunnan, south of Ta-li Lake.** |
| **侠** | **久** | **a good while.** |
| **侠** | **to hasten, quick traveling.** |
| **侠** | **明日** | **I will return it tomorrow, as a borrowed book.** |
| **侠** | **From bamboo and clad as the phonetic.** |
| **侠** | **A bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one on a tree.** |
| **侠** | **篛** | **a wire ladle.** |
| **侠** | **The first is also read chéh, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress. The second is also read chó, a table. The first is derived from 木 and 混 to wash contracted.** |
| **侠** | **鉄** | **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掉 to denote the verb); to shoot, as an arrow; to throw away; — these uses are confined to southern dialects.** |

**召** | **Read 頁, and used for 頁.** |
| **召** | **划 a boat, for which it seems to have been miswritten.** |
CHAO.

1 民 the people, the mass of the people, the million.

新 之 举 the multitude of his men.

败 a bad sign; rather ominous.

transition a sign of; as 川花東六出先一fmt年 it is a sign of a good year when the snow flakes have six sides.

吉 a good prognostic.

预 a foreshadowing omen.

ncia the capital; a great city, a vast mart; its magistrate is 京 京; he is now only found in Peking.

垳 the boundary of a grave.

旌 banner and omen.

旌 a flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises, one of four kinds used of old in the army.

旌 banners and scrolls in funerals or other processions.

弩 to raise on high this battle flag.

召 From to divine and to cite.

召 to divine.

道 The second form is very common, but not so correct.

道 To commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project, to devise; at first, the beginning; to rectify; to strike; to extend; capable, intelligent.

1 慕府 the city of Chao-fu, lying west of Canton; it was once the provincial capital.

1 十有二州 there were twelve provinces at first.

1 纵 the clue or rationale of a thing.

1 纵 the original establishment; the first plans.

德 与昌 his forefather's virtue laid the foundation of his prosperity.

剑 From metal and knife.

剑 To pare, to lop off; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a crossbow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on. 1 勿 to incite, to urge on.

召 From mouth and knife, alluding to the incisiveness of the citation; its meaning appears in several of its compounds.

召 To call by words; to summon, to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invoke.

1 見 or 宣 to be called to court.

寵 your gracious summons; a phrase in a note of thanks.

父 無 論 do not delay when your father calls.

父 six to convokve the six presidents.

1 請 to invite [the ghosts to their feast] —as priests do.

微 使 來 to send for an officer to appear at court.

 hoá Read skwo when used for 郗, an old city in Jü-nung fu in Honan; the appanage of a伯 lying in the present 陜州 in Shan-shí.

詔 From words and to summon; it occurs interchanged with the last.

詔 To proclaim, to announce, to declare, as a king; to instruct by decree or order, as a sovereign does, 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 Tsun-fu, situated in the north of Kwái-chun.

恩 a gracious proclamation, as a pardon.

1 命 or 王 a royal mandate.

1 告 to proclaim; and 降 is to issue the proclamation.

皇 or 敦 or 鳳 an Imperial mandate.

侍 to consult with the Emperor.

1 旨 a rescript from the monarch to his cabinet.

1 令 福 mandates, orders, and memorials; i.e. official records of every kind.

1 天下 to issue a decree from the Throne; to make an imperial announcement over the empire.

1 子以義方 he taught his sons the principles of justice.

待 a petty officer in the Han-lín Academy who makes poetry.

道 the Emperor's will, which is afterwards 白 proclaimed to the people.

照 to give orders about, to direct.

照 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 it is often used elliptically to include much that has gone before; a permit, a pass, a release.

鏡 to look in a glass; but 1 身镜 means a pier-glass.

1 顧 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 candle-stick and candle are called a 1 or hand-light.

正 or 反 denote the direct ray and the reflected ray.

樣 do it like the pattern.

抄 copy it so.

你說 as you say.

算 according to the account or number; the number tallya.

臨下土 shine over the world.

明 to manifest, to consider.
存 | to keep as evidence; a part cut off to be retained as a tally or proof.
心肝 | to see into his designs.
着 | to light him; give him a light, as to one going home by night.
心 | to understand thoroughly, as a friend.
管 | to oversee, or look after.
垂 | to regard kindly, to look down on.
會 | a communication between foreign and native officers of equal rank; to inform officially.

晚 | evening, the evening sunlight.
執 | or 護 | a passport, a safe warrant, a paper that protects.
江 | a river-pass.
應 | to look after, to be interested in; to interfere for; to oversee, to regulate.
已 | be it known; whereas, referring to; — used in official papers.
台 | for you, Sir, to look at; — a phrase on a bill of goods.
燈 | or 鬥 | illumine it, lighten it; i.e. please cast your eye on this edition or paper.

昭 | The recoil of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unstrung.
大 | a large bow.
形弓 | the red bows all unstrung.
昭 | to be grieved; extravagant.
尤 | 悔 | grieved, as a child mourning for his mother; disheartened.
抄 | From hand and few; it is much interchanged with ch'iao 鈔 a bill.
抄 | To seize a little, to take some; to search, to hunt up; to lade out; to transcribe, to engrave; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequester.
攻 | to attack from behind, to come on an enemy unaware.
錄 | or 編 | or 護 | to transcribe, to copy; as | 案 | to write off the records of a case.
抄 | to copy it out fair, as from a copy or manuscript copy.

批語 | to copy an official decision
化 | in the Confucian sense, to transform.
家 | to search and seal up a house, as when confiscated.
錢 | to embezzle money entrusted to one.
京 | the Peking Gazette; in the provinces it is often copied out.
匙 | to take out with a spoon.
覽本 | to copy other's compositions, as at the examinations.

在 Pekingese. — Near, as a crosscut; to fold up.
走 | go by the nearest road.
手 | to put the hands in the sleeves, and sit idle.

抄 | To harrow ground over after ploughing; a harrow with long teeth to break clods; to scatter seed.

巢 | To speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.
The original form represents a nest on a tree under leaves.

A nest on a tree, distinguished from one on the ground; a looking-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 palanquin pipe; a small ancient state, now Ch'ao hien, in Lü-chou fu in Nian-lu-wui, north of Wu-lu on the Yangtsz' River; it was here in Nan Ch'ao that T'ang imprisoned Kieh, the last sovereign of the Hsin dynasty, n. c. 1766.

百鳥鎬 | the birds have gone to roost; met. a wooded, rural region, the resort of birds.

百鳥鎬 | lodging, 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 Shinn, who, when asked to take a noble house, washed his ears to remove the defilement.

無 | houseless, beggared, destitute.

穴 | to skulk in, as a brigand.

In Cantonese. Crumpled, wrinkled; rough, like a piece of coarse paper; shriveled, as dried fruit.

好亞itudop | as wrinkled as a grain's face.

嚿 | wrinkled, creased, rumpled.

A lake in Holi-fu in Ch'ao hien, 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.

From fire and few; the second and third forms have gone out of use.

To roast in a pan; to fry in oil or butter till dry; to pop, as is done with kernels of rice or maize.

煎 | to fry brown, to roast to dryness.

茶 | to roast or fire tea-leaves.

米 | to roast or brown rice.

From water and morning; referring to the notion that the water every morning returns to the sea.

The early tide; flood tide; a tide, called 地之嘯息者 "the breathing of the earth," moist, damp.

乘 | to avail one's self of the tide.

順 | a fair tide.

逆 | a head tide.

‘長’ and 逆 the tide is rising, the tide is falling.

蒸 | to become damp and heated, as grain.

蒸 | damp, as ground or a thing; said too of 田 tidal grounds.

反 | becoming damp again.

氣 | damp, miasmatic exhalations; met. stupid.

水 | the tide is now at high water; same as 田 water is at its level.

州府 | a prefecture in southeast of Kwangtung, whence Ch'ao means epiphor in the north of China, as it comes from there.

A marine animal, called 鳧, said to sing in the night and go into the sea by day; the animal here referred to is perhaps the lamantin, found in the Indian Archipelago.

槳 | tall, as a man; small.

ch ao | stately, tall.

大 | 多大 a fine looking tall man.

今字而處焉 he rented a small lodging and lived therein.

炒 | from fire and few; to roast chestnuts.

煎 | to fry and sell, as a traveling cook or huckster.

乾 | to fry it in fat.

熬 | to roast thoroughly.

乾 | dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.

'炒' From mouth and few; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

ch'ao | a clamor, an uproar, a hubbub; to wrangle, to quarrel; to disturb, to annoy, to interrupt.

ch'ao | a violent altercation; loud scolding; a brawl.

和 | quarreling together.

嗨 | to make a noise and a row.

人 | to make a din in one's ears, as the clang of cymbals.

大 | a great hubbub.

作 | to raise a rumpus, as evil fellows do.

Read miu'. The cry of pleasers or other fowls.

沙 | used for the last. To annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid.

ch'ao | strong; cunning, deceitful.

挐 | to disturb; to trouble another.

輕 | troublesome and flippant.

清 | graceful; 乾 high.

From metal and a few; or, ch'ao contracted, with which it is constantly interchanged.

A document, a voucher, a government paper; a receipt; a passport, warrant, or similar official paper; paper-money; to take up, as with pickers, or a pinch in the fingers; to copy, for which ch'ao抄 is most correct; a little.

錢 | paper money, of which those under 1000 cash were called 小 small bills; and larger ones 大 great bills.

票局 a Government bank, a bank of issue.
CH'AO.

| 艋 | an office for stamping duty receipts on goods; a douane. |
| 艒 | tonnage-dues; port charges on ships. |
| 放 | to bum paper money to Neptune. |
| 攻 | to force people to pay taxes. |
| 費 | to waste money, lavish. |

CHÉ.

| 厉 | historical readings; studies in history. |
| 稅 | transit dues; duties. |
| 田 | to plough or harrow the ground. |

CHÉ.

| 船 | A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching. |
| 風 | the vessel rolls when the wind is high. |

Old sound, tr, tak, and tat. In Canton, ché; in Shwatow, chia, ché, and su; in Amoy, chia and gau; in Fuhchau, chiu and chié; in Shanghai, téé and tsô; in Chifu, ché.

遮

From 明 to go and 隱 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 shush up, to conceal. 1 遮 to veil what modesty requires; to parry, to evade, as an accusation. 1 遮 to disguise, to excuse, to threw dust in one's eyes. 1 遮 to screen from the dust. 1 遮 to fence off; to protect by an inclosure. 1 遮 a sun-shade or parasol. 雨 an umbrella. (Cantonese.) 1 太陽 to shade from the sun. 1 不得 it will not cover it; it can't be concealed. 1 盖 cover it over; to cloak. 1 遮 to hide, to conceal. 1 遮 to stand between, to take the part of; to impede. 1 醜 to hide one's shame; thoroughly mortified. 周 loquacious; great, discursive, as talk.

譛

To screen; loquacious, babbling. 鍼 garrulous; to vociferate, as an excited crowd.

譛

Said to be formed of 自 self contracted to 白 white, and 旅 a stranger contracted to resemble 老 old; others make it from 多 many and 白 white; q. d. one distinguished among many, one having éclat.

A pronoun, this, that, it, which, what; when it is the subject of the proposition, it comes at the end of the entire sentence, and thus differs from 所, which comes before the verb; as 不得以至 不之有也 of those who succeed without laboring, there are none; as a relative pronoun, this is now colloquially used instead.

When following verbs, it forms sometimes the concrete, and sometimes marks the person after a verbal phrase; as 行 a walker; 觀 the observer; he who looks.

As a disjunctive particle it is preceded by 也; as 中也 天下之大本 a just medium—that is the real basis of a country.

After nouns it indicates a class as 愚 the foolish; 死 the dead; 賢 worthy; 無 the people without affection; 先死 死 we who shall die first, you who will die last.

It also puts the noun it follows in the abstract, as 真 perfection; 真之 he who is perfect; 性 nature; 元 the origin; 竹以行 whatever is for riding in; 中 心 this midst of which we speak.

It is often used in this way between single words or phrases, and puts them in apposition; 天 理 also heaven—a principle; 仁 愛 humanity [consists in] love; 德 本 virtue, that is the basis; 仁 禽兽 benevolent people delight in hills; 度 與 the word 實居 means to dwell at (or in) a place.

As an adverbial particle, or to arrest attention; 致 to commence;—though at the beginning of a letter, this should be rendered, I who commence; 昔 formerly; or perhaps; 畢 recently;—once, this time only 今 一 近 now—then, hereafter.

不為 與不能之形何以異 what is the difference between those who do not, and those who cannot act?

仁 安仁智 仁 humanity makes man happy, wisdom profits him.
**CHÉ.**

Old sounds,  ts,  dop, and  cat. In Canton, ché; — in Swatow,  chia,  ch,  and  chi; — in Amoy,  chia,  ché,  and  ku; — in Fuhchou,  ché, kii,  and  chi; — in Shanghai,  ts and  ts' — in Chifou,  ché.

The original form is intended to depict the body, wheels, and axle of a carriage; it forms the 169th 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 framework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>車 (chē)</td>
<td>one horse cart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>或</td>
<td>or 單</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>或</td>
<td>or 車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫</td>
<td>or 長</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHÉ.**

Sometimes used for the last. Also a small tree, having oval, acuminate leaves, on which wild silkworms feed; the Quercus or silkworm oak of China; the trunk is straight, bows are made from the wood, and the root furnishes a dye, once used for making the imperial yellow.

1 | a small, thorny sort, on which silkworms also feed; resembling a scrub oak.

1 | 蘅, 蘅, 蘅; the grousie and francolin are probably included under this term in some parts of the country.

A sort of grasshopper; also an insect found in rat holes, flat like a turtle and sealy; it is probably a sort of land *Isopoda*, or wood-louse; or perhaps a large species of *Porellio*; another name is 龜, ground turtle.

1 | 赤 a sort of serpent.

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1 | 赤 a sort of serpent.
三乘 three vehicles, and is further used for three developments of Buddhist doctrine.

Read 三, and used for large vehicles; but both this sound and 三 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 与 with 人 at the side; a wheel in mechanics.

兵 1 war chariots.
公 1 a public office.
| 马 车 | carriage and horses at the door; met. a rich man.
| 两马 | two horses to a chariot.
牙 | or | 碎 to the jaw-bone.

| 碎 | An aluminous mineral, | 碎 | with pearly luster, and veined; the opaque white official buttons for the sixth grade are made of it; it is brought from Yunman; the name seems to have been given from the veining resembling that in the 车渠 or mother-of-pearl shell; it is a kind of prophylite.

摺 | From hand and to spread open; the second is a common but vulgar form.
| 折 | To tear open, to rive, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; to track.
| 拆 | To haul it up on top; hoist!
| 拆 | To pull apart.
| 拆 | To hoist sail and haul the tow-line.

CHEH.

Old sounds, tı and tip. In Canton, 仕, 仕, and 仕; in Swatow, 仕, 仕, ti, niap and sip; — in Amoy, 仕, 見, 像, 仕, and 像; — in Fuhchau, 仕, 仕, and 仕; — in Shanghai, 仕, 仕, and 仕; — in Chifu, 仕.

折. | From hand and to tear.
| 折 | To sunder, to snap in two, to break off in the middle; to annul; to fold; to oppress; 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.
| 折 | to injure, to break.
| 折 | to decide causes, clear the docket; to make a jail delivery.
打 | to break or snapped off.

| 损 | to injure.
| 损 | to decide causes, clear the docket; to make a jail delivery.
| 付 | to pay.
CHEH.

To sting; a sting, or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

To sting the lips.

The dried skins of various sorts of jelly-fish or sea-blubber, known as water when alive. The last form is most commonly used for this meaning; it also denotes a kind of swimming crab, which is edible.

From mouth to snap; the last two forms are seldom used.

Wise, sage, perspicacious; to know intuitively; discerning; versed in, fully aware of.

Judicial clearness; said of the emperor Shun.

Intuitive wisdom, as of the sages; said of the emperor.

A stream in Chehkiang, a feeder of the Ts'ien-t'ang River, from which the province derives its name; it is said to mean the bore or cangre, which often breaks at the embouchure; also a river in the west of Honan; the province of Chehkiang; to scorch rice; to rain.

The door [of the temple] looked out on the tidal bore in the Chehkiang.

Afraid, agitated; to subdue, to influence, to bring under; pusillanimous, disheartened.

To win people's hearts.

Courageously, afraid.

From to step and to tap, with to rear between them; it is often interchanged with the next two.

Peotsions; discerning, perspicacious; to penetrate, to go through; to remove; to peel off, to skin; to cultivate during the Chen dynasty, a tithe; on a share system of rental; mutual division of crop; a road, a by-way; to destroy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>透</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>通</th>
<th>to penetrate, to fully understand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>透</td>
<td>查</td>
<td>明</td>
<td>to sift and investigate to the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>為</td>
<td>經</td>
<td>he alloted the revenue on the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>透</td>
<td>superficial, not taking pains with, careless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>始</td>
<td>終</td>
<td>to understand thoroughly, from first to last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈞</td>
<td>除</td>
<td>to remove the dishes when the band played at sacrifices.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>侯</td>
<td>an order of merit instituted by Kao-ti, n. c. 201.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>政</td>
<td>the rule for tithing.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**撤, *chê*:**

To remove from or to one; to recall; to send off; to reject, to set aside; to play.

**被** | 去 | the wind whipped it away. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>to remove; to peel; to take off, as a wrapping.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>to withdraw or cancel, as a license; to recall, as an officer from his post; to do away with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在</td>
<td>委</td>
<td>to supersede an officer by sending another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>子</td>
<td>a syphon, used to decant liquor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>餐</td>
<td>食 [Confucius] never omitted to eat ginger at meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厄</td>
<td>to remove calamity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>散</td>
<td>拆 to clear off and leave the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>to carry off the [table] things; to remove, as a shed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**撤, *chê:**

Occurs wrongly used for撤 thoroughly.

**徹,** *chê*:

Pellucid clear water, through which the bottom can be seen; water exhausted, run out, as in a channel; to search out.

**澄 | 清 | pure; met. sincere in heart. |
| 底 | 截 | 根究, to thoroughly search a matter to the bottom. |
| 便 | tht | 北 便 | from carriage and 徹 thoroughly contracted. |

**轄,** *chê*:

A rut, the track of a wheel; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

**仍 | 聰 | 賦前 | to follow in the old track; he acts as badly as ever. |
| 酒 | a dried-up rut; i.e. at the last gasp, used by borrowers. |
| 可 | 循 | 循此 precedent can be followed. |
| 依 | 便 | 行 | follow on in the old paths. |

**史,** *chê*:

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 46th radical of a few miscellaneous characters, some of which refer to springing plants.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

The form of the character is intended to represent a number of slips containing decrees tied together.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

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,** *ts’ê*:

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,** *ts’ê*:

To make a list of people or things.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

封 a book sealed in an envelope.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

an imperial register of population.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

was promoted to be a king; to make a man a king, and give him the patent or invest him.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

one register.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

books, documents, archives, law-papers, &c.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

the historiographer then recorded the prayer, saying.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

从 wood and slips; also read *shun*; nearly synonymous with *ts’ê*.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

A palisade; posts of a stockade; a railing of posts; window-bars; moveable upright slats that serve for a door.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

a sort of turnstile, a doorway railing.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

an enclosure of posts, as in a corral.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

having plenty to eat and a wide park to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at its keeper’s kindness.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

To drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

**冊,** *ts’ê*:

to destroy the nest of such a bird with a pole, or by stoning.

From 仇 to divine and mouth; q.d. asking by sortilege; also read *chen*, and used with 佔 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 仇 to cast lots; the first is usually restricted to divining by the diagrams, or by the dried carapace of tortoiseshells.

不 食 a false prediction or sortilege; — the reverse of a 食 or 仇 a verified lot.

算 consult the fates.

卦 to predict by what one first hears; to tell fortunes merely by word of mouth; it is also written 口 to guess events, and have the words recorded.

童女 仇 a girl guessing fortunes by the lampwick.

斷 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.

道 a posthumous command, an order left behind one.

城国 Cambodia or Chiampa; the second name is an imitation.

沾 仇 from water and to divine.

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.

苦楽均 sorrow and joy are equally divided.

着 soiled; influenced; infected; — it usually means 炼 defiled; — made turbid, dirtied,— literally and metaphorically.

自喜 very well satisfied, contented.

柳汁 药 the willow drops have soaked his clothes [blue]; wet he has become a *sidé et*.

深 仇 I am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Read *tien*. The old name of Loh-ping 聚乐平縣 in Pingting chou in the east of Shansi.

Read *tien*. A small stream in 禧縣 in the south-east of Shansi, a branch of the River Chang.

霖 罈 interchanged with the last. A drizzling, soaking rain; to wet, to soak; pattering, soaked; to moisten; to bestow favors.

醉 dead drunk.

澡 罈 washed through, — by the rain, — in the rain, — soaked through; moistened — by your kindness.

體 wet to the skin.

衣 罈 clothes are so wet as to cleave to the skin.

仁恩 招 imbued with your favors and goodness.

共 仇 共 is when [the ground] is thoroughly soaked.

糧 罈 felt of any kind; coarse fabrics, rough and nappy, as rugs, carpets, blankets, felted hats.

帳 a felt hat.

包 a carpet bag.

子 a rug; if large, it is 地 a carpet.

寒坐便褥 to huddle together on the rug in winter.

羊 a blanket; a carpet.

五彩 a flowered rug; a Turkish carpet.

坐針 [neasy] as if you were sitting on needles.

亜 the second form is unusual, and also means to hide away.

鵰 罈 to turn around; to remove; to follow; to run; — unable to advance is 進, usually referring to want of success in life, unfortunate in one's plans.

塞 a lane, halting in one's walk.

鷲 罈 a kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.

鷹 罈 a kestrel or sparrow-hawk.

鰺 罈 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 鰲魚 wax fish; 鰲魚 imperial fish; and 黃 a yellow fish.

鰺 sturgeons and whales; — to which unscrupulous men are likened.

糧 罈 congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled, thick and rich.

糧 罈 a 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 embarrassed.

旗 旗 to set out and arrange an altar for worship; it is especially done by the Taoists when honoring Yuh-hwang Shangti.

From a flag and an crimson, used without 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.

一表 a signal flag.

戒 to respect or keep aloof from.

蒙 a term for the five years in the cycle having 乙 in them.

上要 要 may be be careful.

舍 一 take it away; reject it, as a story.

梅 A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, in imitation of the Sanskrit Chandana or sandal wood, but including too the Pterocarpus and Styrax trees; the wood is used for carvings, fine furniture, and boxes.

詹 Composed of 高 high for to divide and 予 words; q.d. to talk high and unreasonably; a primitive, its meaning seldom appears in the compounds.

Verbore, tattling; for which the next is preferable; at such a time; to oversee, to direct; excellent; a government augur 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 Mauchus.

言 一 the sound of low, meaningless talk; gabbling; loquacious.

謫 to carefully provide.

譏 Talkative; nonsensical, wild or prattling talk.

語 一語 delirious talk of a sick man; handy, incoherent talk.

語 一語 or or 語 to talk like a fool or crazy person.

From eye and to oversee as the phonetic.

瞻 To look up to, to reverence, to regard very respectfully; to revere.

一 一 to regard, look up to.

仰 一膝下 these children look up to you.

仰 to look up adoringly, as to a sovereign; to have an audience.

失觀 一 to make mistakes in public ceremonies.

民具 英 all people have their eyes fixed on you.

一望 to long for, to anticipate, as if with bated breath.

一彼 一月 I look at that sun and moon; i.e. upon my truth, I am as true; a kind of as-severation.

願 一 to look at thoughtfully.

一禮 ceremonies of an audience, ritual forms; the term 一禮 has been used to denote the Sabbath, and 一禮一 then means Monday, and so on.

一國 name of a portion of Annam in the T'ang dynasty.

騄 A heavily laden horse; a white horse with a black back; a unicorn.

風 From wind and to divine as the phonetic.

風 一 the blast raises the waves.

招 一 to shake, as things in a tempest.

展 The original form is composed of 甲 body and 人 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.

一笑 to raise the eye-brows, to look cheerful.

一笑 to blossom out; to open.

一笑 to open, as a book; to spread out, as a map.

一笑 to display for a sight; to inspect.

一笑 to extend, as the time.

一笑 to exhibit.

一笑 gratified, as ease.

一笑 may you open this—a phrase put on the address of a letter.

一笑 to develop rare abilities.

一笑 to display a bridal trousseau.

挽 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 一縛子 to twist thread; 一緾 to take or pay a quota; but 縪 is more correct.

挽 一 to stretch as wide as possible.

挽 a duster to wipe a table.

転 From carriage and to open out; it is also read 一転; and inter changed with 'nien' 翻 a roller.

To turn half over, to roll over on the side.

転 一 to revolve; back and forth; over and over; to and fro.

転 一 to continually thinking on, unable to forget.

水 一 a water mill.

毅 一 to roll on.

毅 一 a hindrance the barrow has rolled (or made) one rut.
From body and faithful as the phonetic.

Naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.

[a] to invade and possess, as 
rough fields for sowing.

First to presume; to rudely take or go first; to push forward.

To take what one likes; to speculate, to take some profit or advantage; not considerate of others.

To forcibly occupy.

To demand or covet more than one’s share.

To trespass on; to appropriate.

To trespass on; to appropriate.

Careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skin.

Light, trifling; as [a] to mind your lessons.

To hum, to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

To pay close heed to; to do faithfully.

From weapon and single; others derive it from 戈 weapon and 戰 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.

To join battle, to fight.

A long and severe battle; a bloody fight, as in a prize-ring.

Victorious.

Drums sounding.

Trembling, frightened, quaking with consternation.

To send a challenge, to declare war.

Pugnacious, given to quarreling.

Who ever yet got a victory without having to fight for it?

To play the game of morra at a feast.

A war-junk; a man-of-war.

A veteran, one used to war; a long war.

A flag of truce, made of board with these three characters on it.
CH'EN.

Old sounds, chiam, ch'ian, chian and cam. In Canton, ch'iam, ch'ien and chin; — in Swatow, chiam, ch'ien, and chien; — in Amoy, ch'iam, ch'ien, chin and tan; — in Fu-ch'en, ch'iong, ch'ien, and chin; — in Shanghai, ts'e, tao and tsu; — in Chuh, ch'en.

襜
A bordered curtain on a lady's cart, in which sense ch'n it is like the next two; a coverlet.

襜
A lady's chariot has curtains.

襜
The hearse had a fringe or curtain.

襜
Read ch'un. Felt clothes.

襜
From clothes and to oversee; the second form is least used.

襜
An apron or flap, the skirt of a robe, which shakes when walking; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress; flapping.

襜
Or frail, an apron.

襜
A screen, a covering.

襜
Nice and trim, as a robe; a skirt flapping.

襜
Not only, not enough to fill one apron.

襜
As also neatly dressed.

襜
Similar to the last; the second form is commonly used for valance.

襜
The curtain of a carriage stretched along its sides; a screen on an entrance; the pannier that hides a seam; to break or snap off.

襜
A bed-curtain fringe or valance.

襜
His tears bedewed his apron.

襜
Also written ch'un in this sense. Discord; a jarring noise.

襜
The discord of notes, harsh sounds that grate on the ear.

襜
When the five notes do not confuse each other, there is no discord.

襜
From to see and to divine.

襜
To spy, to peep; to glance at.

襜
To wait in hope for; to have a sly look at.

襜
Long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works.

襜
The cedar rafters should be slender.

襜
Composed of a dwelling, is a village. A dwelling-lot assigned to a retainer; a shop, a stall; a square for a market; a town residence.

襜
A market-place.

襜
To inspect the shops and markets.

襜
From silk and shop as the phonetic.

襜
To bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to implicate; to molest; to bother; intricate, involved; twining about; swathed.

襜
Foot to bind the feet.

襜
Lose to lace the waist.

襜
Hindered; to impede one's acts or movements.

襜
Put on a turban; but head is the hire of a harlot.

襜
A waist-bag for carrying money or things.

襜
To implicate, to get around one.

襜
Trip, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as a meaning.

襜
Bound by many ties, involved with; to entwine; met. interminable; protracted, as illness.

襜
Wound round and round; to bind about; to cord; implicate.

襜
Evil he never stops, or gets done troubling me.

襜
To importune, to bother.

襜
It is hard to get rid of his importunity.

襜
Delayed, hampered, as from circumstances; slow, as in recovery.

襜
A small branch of the R. Loii, mentioned in the Shu King; ch'an it rises in Hsing-tsin hien, and flows south by the city of Honan, near the entrance of the R. I. into the R. Loh; and is about twenty-nine miles long; also, an affluent of the K. Han in Kuh-ch'ing hien in the north of Hupeh.

襜
From foot and market as the phonetic.

襜
To tread in, to follow in order; to revolve; the motion of the sun in his fixed orbit; a course; a trodden path, a rut.

躔
The sun moves in his orbit.

躔
Or the courses of the stars.

躔
The path of a star; the zodiac.

躔
Or to follow a precedent, to tread in the old paths.

躔
From door and single.

躔
To open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; to expand, as by instruction; manifest, plain.

躔
To state clearly.

躔
To illustrate, to comment on.

躔
To make one to know.

躔
To enlarge the empire.

躔
To explain what is obscure.
CH'EN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'EN.</th>
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<th>CHEU.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 邑 a city of Tsi, now Ning-yang bien 寧陽驛 in south of Shantung.</td>
<td>搧 An old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a 'ch'an carriage.</td>
<td>喉 The foolish look of a simpleton is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>據 Incoherent talk, as of one in a fever; irregular and incor-</td>
<td>撥 To laugh loudly.</td>
<td>鐏 From hide and to overse; the second form is rarely used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'an rect expressions.</td>
<td>藥 Etymologyists derive this character from 去 to leave and 貨 or 貨 property changed and combined.</td>
<td>聰 A flap to protect the dress or the horse from the mud when riding; spatterdashes; a skirt to cover the dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諂 敷</td>
<td>From words, and pitfall, or an inner gate; the second form has become antiquated.</td>
<td>褡 saddle-cloths, housings; they are made of thin leather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諃 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 pander, to fawn, to court; adulation, sycophancy; gratifying to one's feelings.</td>
<td>蘼 Also read ch'an. To pull or extend anything, to attempt to pull or extend anything, to attempt</td>
<td>規 Small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諮 獱</td>
<td>貨 To command, to order; to prepare; to release.</td>
<td>踞 A horse traveling very fast; a rapid canter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>1 武以樂敵 to keep ready military means so as to meet the foe.</td>
<td>閘 To open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 兵 to muster troops out of service.</td>
<td>封 To spy through a crevice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 准 to prepare, to get ready for.</td>
<td>貓 To spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 事 to end an affair.</td>
<td>竜 to slyly spy at.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 也 wanton music tickles the ear.</td>
<td>湛</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 佞 specious flattery.</td>
<td>藥</td>
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<td></td>
<td>上交不</td>
<td>撣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meet your superiors without sycophancy.</td>
<td>銮 saddle-cloths, housings; they are made of thin leather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 然而笑 to laugh and 'ch'an smile with one.</td>
<td>花 頤錦 the piebald courser's gay housings.</td>
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<td>1 惟 to command, to order; to prepare; to release.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 兵 to muster troops out of service.</td>
<td>封 To spy through a crevice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 准 to prepare, to get ready for.</td>
<td>貓 To spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 事 to end an affair.</td>
<td>竜 to slyly spy at.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEU.

Old sounds, tu, t'ā, du, dū, dju, tōk, and ēk. In Canton, chau; — in Swatow, chian and tiu; — in Amoy, chiu, tiu, and liu; — in Fukchau, chiu, ch'iu, tiu, tōn, and chēn; — in Shanghai, tsē and zēh; — in Chih'á, chiu.

周 Composed of 月 month and 川 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 environ; plenty, enough; secret, deep; subtle; a curve, a bend; open, honest, the opposite of 比 'pi; to the end, extreme; entirely; close, fine.

1 纪 the famous feudal dynasty of Chen which lasted from n.c. 1022 to 255, under thirty-four sovereigns; it was so called because the emperor's power reached everywhere.

1 旋 to treat friends cordially; to make a circuit; circulating, as the winds do.
CHEU.

1. To bring about a thing; to remove ill feeling, to carry through; everyday complete.
2. A broad road; but 也 means the windings of the road.
3. Or 亦 universal, everywhere, all around.
4. To let all know; universal knowledge.
5. And not published or open, without selfish ends; nothing left undone or slighted.
6. A give him the whole duty or tax.

夢見 一 a place in the south-west of Shans, now Kí-shan, where 太王 planned the overthrow of the Shang dynasty.

待客不周 to fail to treat a guest properly; not also denotes a deficiency, "not enough to go round."

週Frequently used for the last.

年旺相 the whole year be prosperous.

1. 流不息 flows unceasingly, as the blood.
2. 一 one turn or revolution; as in over all the way around it.
3. 圓千里 a hundred 里 around it.
4. 一時一樣 be is ever the same.
5. 對 return of the year.

產 Hurried; 待 to walk in an irregular manner; fluttered and impatient; bustling.

產 From wealth and everywhere.

產 To bestow, as alms; to give; and usually intimates a free gift.

產 Benevolent, liberal.

產 to relive the poor; help the distressed people.

產 to give to.

禮物不 the offering or present is inadequate.

禮 A heavily laden cart; a wain, overloaded in front; heavy; CHEU low.

禮 Interchanged with 之 船 in this sense.

禮 A evergreen found in Hunan, 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 Fuichau. A closet, cupboard, or cabinet.

產 The original form depicted a canoe, three or four boards and a turned-up bow; it is the 137th radical, and the characters under it form a natural group.

產 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.

產 the captain of a boat, or a flotilla; 船 a ferryman.

何 by 船 what did he carry at his girdle?

產 a cargo of a vessel; to transport.

產 on board a vessel; a landing-place; 船大 the boats are lying at Taku.

產 man a part, one dingey; a wherry.

產 the water and land routes are parallel.

產 to boat it; to take a thing with one.

產 or 船 the name, so called from its shape being thought to resemble a boat.

產 To cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

產 誰 船 who has defiled my beautiful one?

產 false; to deceive.

產 A square frame or dash-board in front of a carriage, supporting and protecting the driver's seat, and covering the thills.

產 bended poles at the end of the thills.

產 From bird and boat.

產 A sort of crested lark or bob-o-link, called 之 or 鶴 whose song is heard in the morning; native writers liken it to the magpie.

產 A narrow, long boat.

產 The original form represents three mounds, around which the water flows; as a primitive, it is used chiefly to impart its sound.

產 An islet, a place in the water where men dwell, for which the next is now used; a political district, ranking next to a 之 or prefecture; anciently comprised 2500 families; of old a grand division of the empire; a continent; a dwelling; a horse's rump; a region, a spot, a place; a time.

產 a neighborhood, a hamlet.

產 a district magistrate of the highest grade, having a 之 for his deputy, and a 之 for his assistant judge or syndic.

產 the nine divisions of China in the days of Yú yin, the world.

產 the city jailer; an inspector of roads.

產 a poetical name for China.

產 From region and water; occurs written CHEU. 之, in old books.

產 An islet, one small enough to be seen at once; a place where men and birds collect and dwell; the term is chiefly used on the southern coasts, as more common on the northern; in Buddhism, a dharma or continent; 船神 is the continent of "those who conquer the spirit" (Parva-Videho); or 船神 "those who leave the body," the great continent on the east, whose inhabitants have semi-
circular faces; and "the superior continent," is the northern continent of kuru-devipa or uttara-kuru 俱虞 | where the inhabitants have square faces.

沙 | a low island; a bank awash in a river or sea.

九 | alluvial fields; made lands.

| The Nine Islands near Macao.

| From words and long life as the phonetic.

ch'eu Hurried, bustling; to impose upon, to hoodwink.
| 张^？幻 to deceive; to delude by misstatements; to make a lying representation.

| The original form represents a hand holding a cloth in the house; the second form with bamboo is most used.

ch'eu To sweep up dirt; a besom of twigs; a broom—written only with the second form.

| 車 | the sieve and broom holder; — a term for a concubine.

| 輎 | 拔 a species of goose-foot (Chenopodium [Kochia] scoparia), whose tender leaves are eaten; it is cultivated in Chilhii for beans and coarse brushes, which are prepared by simply drying and trimming the whole plant; the book name of 地之是 perhaps identical with it.

| A kind of gibbon or macacus found in Szch'uen, and said to be as large as an ass; it is the female of the koh and perhaps denotes a species which has not yet been described; or it may be the dusky gibbon (Hylobates funereus).

| To grasp, as a fan.

| From flesh and inch, referring to the pulse at the elbow.

To strike; to pluck out; the winding lines of hills; a place called Cheu-chih | 屋 in Szien-fu in Shensi, south of the R. King, is so termed from its winding valleys.

| 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 ½ chih, probably a cubit, or the length from the elbow to the finger-tip; the Buddhists say it is the 16,000th part of a yodhina, or the 1000th part of a mile.

| 腋和仛 as near as the elbow to the side; — a dear friend, a near relative.

| 豬 | a fore shoulder of pork.

| 手 | the elbow; the wrist.

| 捉 | to hold one by the wrist.

| 欲某彼 when he starts it sticks to him.

| 穿着 | to fold the arms.

| 裂 | | 的 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 enjoined 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.

| 金 | or wino money, was a vail paid to chamberlains at a banquet by feudal princes.

| 坐 | punished for having vile spirits.

| A trace in a harness; the crupper of a saddle, which is made of wood and passes across the haunches; it is now superseded by the next.

| 1 学 or 学 the infamous monarch, whose crimes caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B.C. 1122.

| Used with the last. The crupper of a harness, called ch'eu 棍 on pack-animals; it is now usually merely a stick across the rump, fastened to the saddle by the ends.

| From 肉 flesh and to by proceed; not the same as the next.

ch'eu? Descendants, posterity; said only of the families of grandees.

| 子裔 | the oldest son.

| 黄世 | posterity.

| the sons of high statesmen.

| From 荔 cap and to proceed; it is often confounded with the last, and with 肠 stomach; the second form occurs in the classics as a synonym, but is usually read yu.

A helmet, formerly made of rhinoceros' skin; it seems occasionally to denote a visor.

甲 | morions and cuirasses; defensive armor worn by warriors.

| From a shelter and to proceed.

| To hold, as the earth does; all ages, past, present, and future; from remote antiquity till now.

| 之江山不改 yet the hills and rivers in the world do not change.

| From two 门 mouths over 兆 man; the first mouth was altered to words, in order to denote the verb; it was at first the same as 祝 to bless, but was subsequently employed by the Buddhists for the dhāraṇi, a charm or magic formulas, which are defined 真言 true words.

| To curse, to imprecate; to recite over spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm to hurt another; a litany, such as priests
recite, and for which sense they employ mostly the form 兒 as a technical, using it only as a noun. 

念 or 讀 to recite prayers or incantations.

大意 the charms addressed to Kwanyin.

骂 to curse, to blackguard.

賭 to invoke imprestations 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.

抽 Composed of 手 hand and 由 from, which is a contraction of 罷 to detain, as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

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.

起 comes or leg up.

出 reject it; take it out.

草 新新 or 演 春 when the plants throw out green shoots, we know spring is coming.

筋 spasms or cramp; but 腳筋 is an old punishment of pulling out the tendon achilles. 

陣風 convulsed by spasms; quivering from a fit.

The seal character, called "ch'eu" 太史; a high officer of Siuen-wang of the Chen dynasty B.C. 800, who invented this form of the character; to study.

画 Daytime, daylight; half of the twenty-four hours.

夜不息 or 不休 night going on day and night; unceasingly.

爾子茅 in the day, collect your rushes [and reeds for the thatch].

白 broad daylight; openly.

Old sounds, t'u, t'ú, du, dát, dök and t'ök. In Canton, ch'au; in Swatow, ch'iu and t'ia; in Amoy, tia, siu, huo, and t'iu; in Fuhchau, t'iu, ch'eu, and siu; in Shanghai, dzeü, t'sei and zëü; in Chifu, ch'in.

to extort; to exact illegal fees.

拿鞭 he drive him off with a whip; I'll whip you!

加一 to add a tenth.

身 to go out, as on a visit.

身不暇 I've no spare time.

不能 I cannot take the time; also, I cannot release or free myself, as from a visit.

身死 he took himself off; he ran away.

開 or 空兒 to take a little leisure or vacation.

份 to lay by a percentage, as for expenses.

資 lift it carefully.

砧 to weight or bet the stone — a martial test.

底 lift it by the bottom.

税 to levy taxes, but not to include illegal rates or fees.

奏卷 to abstract the papers of a case from court.

In Fuhchau. To miss; 丝 to drop a thread in weaving.

In Pekingese. To smoke; it is also wrongly used for 稀 to shrink, to contract.

攘 a drawer in a table.

烟 to smoke a pipe.

悟 Vexed, annoyed.

今 dissatisfied, disappointed in one's wishes.

環 From disease and to fly high.

要 To be healed, to cure; convalescent; to reform, as by teaching; remit; an injury.

云何 does he say he is not yet well?

不 incerablc.

病 healed; well; cured.

前 From man and long life; occurs used with the next.

破 A company of four, a party; a class, a sort; a comrade, a mate; fellows, friends; who to cover, to screen.

儂 a circle of friends.
ch'eu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch'eu</th>
<th>ch'eu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a partner, a match.</td>
<td>CII'EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a band of fellows.</td>
<td>Grieving,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a clique, a ring, a camarilla.</td>
<td>fine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who will do this for him?</td>
<td>ticket,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a young bride; the phrase alludes to the bride's voice.</td>
<td>to drink,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cultivated field, particularly a field of hemp; to till; to continue successfully; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.</td>
<td>a jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the nine fields, denote the divisions of Yu's Great Plan in the Book of Records.</td>
<td>a reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who asked about it?</td>
<td>to sorrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From bamboo and long life as the phonetic.</td>
<td>class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To calculate, to compute; to devise, to arrange, to plan; a time; a lot, a tally; a ticket, a tillot; an ancient division of a night watch, about fifteen minutes.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times have you read it?</td>
<td>易耳田</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 执</td>
<td>面膏腴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to draw a lot or tally.</td>
<td>九</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to strike the hours, as a watchman; a clepsydras.</td>
<td>旨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give out tickets, as to a soup kitchen.</td>
<td>To answer, to respond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pitch reeds into a jar; name of an old game.</td>
<td>A single coverlet; a bed-curtain; to cover, as with bed-clothes; an under-shirt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to plan strategy in his tent; met. a high general.</td>
<td>難</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to devise, to scheme; to set a trap for, to plan.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to calculate the whole thing at once.</td>
<td>策</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tally or bamboo billet.</td>
<td>通</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ch'eu. A medicinal plant with a bitterish root, called 薇 and 通地 the ground elm; it is a species of Hedysarum.

Ch'eu. Grain growing rank and close; thickset, crowded; a crowd; dense, close together; viscid, stiff; thick, as paste. On the ground everywhere.

A | a very great crowd. |
| 人 | 人中迷失 | lest they should lose each other in the crush. |
| 的稀 | 有 there is both thick [soup] and thin. |

From silk and everywhere as the phonetic; used with the next and last.

Thin silk; wash silks, like pongee, senahaw, or levantine; to bind; to wrap around, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.

生 | stiff or raw pongee. |
| 直 | soft or boiled silk. |
| 放 | silks and satins; a general term for silk goods. |
| 芥 | reeled pongee. |
| 劍 | silk and cotton mixture. |
| 蕨 | coarse serge of wild silk; raw erape or punjam. |
| 線 | to wrap around, to intertwine, to wreath; to hold consultation with. |
| 線 | a kind of silk or thread cannet. |
| 行 | a quilting needle. |
| 絲 | fine, close woven, beautiful. |

Used with the last when denoting pongee.

ch'eu. To draw out threads for weaving; a clue, a thread, to arrange the details of; to search, as a cause; to try the tone of a string. |
| 線 | to investigate the causes of. |
| 線 | to wind off threads, as for weaving. |
CH'EU.

From words and two birds; the first is also used for ch'eu, to pledge, and both are contracted to the next.

To contradict, to oppose in argument; to rectify; 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.

A wrong, a cause for revenge.

A wrong, a cause for revenge.

An abbreviated form of the last. An enemy; to draw spirits and pledge a guest; proud; to unite; a pair; a companion.

[no text]

A brace of birds; the alterations of birds; to wrangle, to bicker; a silkworm found on the Ailanthus tree.

The painting 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 a ten inside of three, because the twelfth moon is called 月 ch'eu yueh.

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.

The merry-andrews in a play, the jesters; also called feet; they paint their faces.

From spirit and demon.

Abominable, ugly, deformed, vile; disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to dislike; shameful; ashamed of; to act violently; to compare, to bear a likeness to; a sort, a group.

An unhappy fate or lot.

Or is 模 looking, as an ugly face.

Brazen-faced, hardened.

Ashamed for — or of.

Shameful.

Bashful, timid, maidenish.

Scamps, vagabonds, hoodlums.

Compare one sort with the other.

To discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable, in which sense it is like the last.

I don't wish you to cast me off.

To go as if weary; to walk.

To sprain, as the ankle.

A stream which joins the Yellow River in Cantonese. To sprain, as the ankle.

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in the north of Honan; it is about fifty miles long; the effluvia of water.
Old sounds, toi, tai, dai, ti, tat, dat, zha, tia, dik and dit. In Canton, chi and elie; — in Swatow, ti, chi, chei, and si; —
in Amoy, chi, si, ti, elie, and chü; — in Fu-chou, chi, ti, chie, chie, and chü : —
in Shanghai, ts' ez' and dz' ; — in Chifu, chi.

知

From dart and mouth, indicating the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated; it occurs interchanged with chie' and sagacity.

要 know, to perceive; sensible of, to appreciate; to manage, as one who knows; to be acquainted with; to talk, to inform; an intimate friend, a fellow; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; healed.

問 | I heard so.

覺 to notice, to advert to.

覺 self-conscious, having emotions, intelligent.

足 | contended, satisfied.

覺 or | 晷 knowledge, information; to comprehend, to fully know.

過必改 you should reform when you see your faults.

誰 | who knew it? i.e. nobody knows it; unexpected.

心 or | 己 friend, one who knows you.

道了 | Ourselves knows it; the thing is known to Us; used by the Emperor as a reply to reports and memorials.

風聲 aware of it; I have heard of it already.

故 | an old friend.

龍 | I am sure of it; I know it certainly.

不 | 不 I do not know it thoroughly, or the reason for it.

明 | 故 a misprision of treason; accessory before the fact.

無 | 之徒 the delinquent; ignorant fellows; uneducated rascals.

府 a prefect; i.e. one who knows the prefecture.

半解 a moderate scholar, not well informed.

私子 a fortune-teller, a sight-seer.

不 | ignorant of, unaware; unacquainted with.

事 a private or confidential clerk; also, a sub-abbot or sub-prior, a karmadoma one who looks after the food, guests, buildings, &c., in a monastery.

政 to manage public affairs.

先 | the old-time sages; 先者 a foreign term for a prophet.

遇 a patron, one who recommends another to office.

會 or | 照 to tell to, to communicate; to inform in a semi-official or private manner.

茹 a plant called M. which appears to belong to Verbenaceae; its seeds are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant.

蜈蚣 An insect, the | 蜈蚣 or a spider, applied to all the Araneo or spider family; the etymology of the name is | 知 蜈蚣 and i.e. the insect that knows how to kill.

蜈蚣 a ring worm.

之 The original form represented a plant issuing from the ground, afterwards gradually altered to its present shape.

去 to go, 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 pronoun in the accusative,—it, him, them; which, what; and in these cases shows the action of the preceding active verb; occurs used like 'elie'; after a noun to make the abstract; or as a relative this, that; or to denote nouns in opposition; in most cases it must be conjoined with the preceding word; to leave behind.

芝 A plant, often drawn in the mouth of deers, and regarded as felicitous from its durability; six varieties of different colors are noticed; the preserved specimens, or wooden gilded models of it are common in temples; it is a sort of branching boleus, called 灵芝 or 瑞芝 in allusion to its supposed power to prolong life; the Polyporus igniurus, or similar sorts of fungus; bringing good luck;
vivifying; a flower like an orchid.  

The original form represents a hand breaking a bamboo sprig; it is the 65th radical of a small group of incongruous characters.

A branch, for which the next is used; those that branch off, as  

thing he undertakes; he is unwilling to do anything.

1) to lend.

1) to expend; expenses, outlay; receipts and disbursements, as given in by a steward.

本 | root and branches; father and sons; the original stock and collateral branches.

病| a weakened, ailing body is not equal to such work.  

借 | to waste the public money.

分 | an agreement or contract.  

那 | occurs in Budhist books for China; and | for the Sanscrit word chaitya, a tope or building that contains no relic.

停 | to refuse advances; to suspend payment.

侯 | to gradually redeem [its paper]; to pay instalments.

地 | or twelve | the twelve horary characters, given in the following table.

### 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 (b.c. 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 kiao 紅 and ching 正 to the characters; thus, ching-tse' 正子 is midnight, 交丑 is 1 o'clock a.m. and so throughout. Each Chinese hour is divided into eight koh 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>
<th>POINTS OF COMPASS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsz' 子</td>
<td>Sun 鼠</td>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>固敦</td>
<td>11 to 1 a.m. is 三更 3d watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'eu 丑</td>
<td>Moon 牛</td>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>秒雷</td>
<td>1-3 is 四更 4th watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin 寅</td>
<td>Tiger 虎</td>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>薛提格</td>
<td>3-5 is 五更 5th watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao 卯</td>
<td>Dog 獅</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>陳倉</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shu'an 辰</td>
<td>Dragon 龍</td>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>孫旭</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz' 巳</td>
<td>Snake 蛇</td>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>土著ène</td>
<td>9-11 is 上午 forenoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu 午</td>
<td>Horse 鳳</td>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>漢福朋</td>
<td>11-1 p.m. is 正午 noon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei 未</td>
<td>Sheep 羊</td>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>天長地久</td>
<td>1-3 is 下午 afternoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shân 申</td>
<td>Monkey 猴</td>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>靖單</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiu 酉</td>
<td>Cock 鸡</td>
<td>Capricorn</td>
<td>作龍</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Süh 戌</td>
<td>Dog 狗</td>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>閻婆</td>
<td>7-9 is 初更 1st watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai 亥</td>
<td>Boar 塔</td>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>大潰獻</td>
<td>9-11 is 二更 2d watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHI</td>
<td>CHI</td>
<td>CHI</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>枝</td>
<td>From wood and to diverge; it is interchanged with the last.</td>
<td>可</td>
<td>however; still it can be.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'</td>
<td>A branch, a twig; a slender upright post, while a leaning post is called 梣; to branch, to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, pens, flowers, arrows, spears, coral, &amp;c.</td>
<td>望</td>
<td>to expect.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>这</td>
<td>a detachment of troops.</td>
<td>有一枝 there is only one sort.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to roost on a branch; met. met.</td>
<td>to reverce what is reverend.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>leaves and branches.</td>
<td>此 only this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>to leave the subject, to branch off to another topic.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>from.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>to an extra finger or toe.</td>
<td>植</td>
<td>to take the management.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保</td>
<td>to cut into four quarters; to quarter.</td>
<td>脂</td>
<td>Horned animals of all kinds, whose fat is firm; fat, lard, suet, grease; viscid juices or dried gums of plants; applied to mineral bole and soapstone; to grease, to daub; wealth; glory.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>the fat of the people, their money.</td>
<td>粉</td>
<td>cosmetics, rouge; though 1 is the white cosmetic, and by met. the fair sex, the girls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>to get out of disgrace or poverty into honors or wealth.</td>
<td>民</td>
<td>the fat of the people, their money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>grease matter; unctuous; met. wealth.</td>
<td>出</td>
<td>to paint — the face.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>to cut into four quarters; to quarter.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>juice of flowers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>to invocate; to respect, as when seeing the gods; to use, regard; reverently; to attend to reverently.</td>
<td>赤</td>
<td>a red bole, used in making certain ointments; aluminous or unctuous earth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>to represent, as from the Emperor.</td>
<td>物</td>
<td>the character is supposed to represent 人 a man with 戈 a zeal undergath.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>did not regard the bright principles of Heaven, or the awfulness of the people.</td>
<td>木</td>
<td>a cup to measure meat and drink; a goblet holding four gills; a syphon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

To halt, to be stopped, as by the edge of a lot of land; to cease, 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 congh; hindered, detained; as a prisoner; a final expiatory; as an adverb, but, only, however, not to stop at; but after a negative, it often makes a neat climax;—as 愛之如身不如子 beloved him not as a son merely, but as himself; used by the Buddhists for ten trillions.

is only.
不三 not merely three, i.e. there are more than that.
血 to stain blood.
知 he knows when to stop; sagacious.
息 to desist from; it came to a stop.
不住 will not, or cannot be stopped.
容 department, air; but 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.
可以则 stop when you like (or must); i.e. there is no help for it.
無之徒 a rascal who stops at nothing, a reckless fellow.
民所 whither the people tend, the national center or capital.

From earth and to stop; it is also written like the next.

A foundation; the limits of a lot; fundamental; one's country.

基 a basis, as of a wall; a dependence.

地 a dwelling-place; a lodging.

地 a lot, a plot of land.

地 the area of a lot.

故 old ruins, substructions.

The base of a wall.

略基 the foundation of a city wall.

交 Cochin-china; the first half of this name is a transcript of this old Chinese name, and said to have been given because in that land men and women bathed together; the other part was added by foreigners, apparently because the people used the Chinese language.

To accuse to one's face; to reproach boldly; to impeach.

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 fleur-de-lis (Iris florentina), of which the tincture is employed;

a] and 深芬 and 芳香 are common names, but some of the roots so called may be derived from umbelliferous plants like the Opoponax.

陽 name in the Tsin dynasty of Si-ning fn, 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.

于沼子 among the pools and islets.

From worship and to stop as the phonetic.

Happiness; enduring contentment; the satisfaction which comes from obtaining one's end; to take pleasure in.

福 joy, blessedness.

頴 or 時 or 聖 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.

特侯近 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 简耶 and Ts'ai King-chung, al as Ts'ai Lun, about A.D. 100, of the bark of the Bronsonetia, old rags, and fishing-nets, all cut and rasped together.

Paper, stationery; a document; classifier of writings.
[Text content from the image goes here]
食 | the forefinger.

三 | the thickness of three fingers' breadth.

手 | to make gestures, to gesticulate.

点 | to show one bow; to reveal to.

示 | to point out the evil results of such a path.

東| to make a faint, as in battle; to point here and there, before one.

使 | to employ; to direct as a servant.

實 | certain; surely.

不 | it is doubtful; I can't say certainly.

談 | to talk about the weather.

揮 | to signalize with the hand; title of a military officer of the rank of a captain.

息 | in a trice, quick as a fillip; instantly.

照 | an informer.

瞭 | plain as your hand.

天 | to point to heaven and swear by the sun.

斥 | to rebuke; to criticise sharply.

甲 | the henna flower (Lawsonia inermis); but the め甲 denotes the Impatiens or balsam, both being used to dye the finger nails; the 山甲 is a species of Symphysiun resembling the Lawsonia, and therefore confounded with it.

寿 | To provide in store; to have ready, as implements of husbandry.

乃 | to prepare stores, especially for public use.

時 | to collect provisions.

立 | firm and unmovable.

時 | a terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshiped the five Shangti.

西 | a place near Lohyang in Ilonan.

時 ch' | The original form is intended to represent the delicate lines in needlework, it is the 20th radical of a group of characters relating to embroidery.

時 | To embroider; to adorn with braid or lace; braided; an embroidered cap used in sacrificing.

時 | to sew, to do needlework.

智 ch' | The original form was composed of 白 clear, 今 seriatus contracted, and 知 knowledge, now reduced to the present form; it occurs interchanged with chi to know.

智 | Wisdom, understanding; knowledge of all kinds; prudence; wise; sagacious, discreet; shrewd, sharp.

勇 | brave and capable.

識 | a good, clear judgment; intelligent wit.

慧 | wise and discerning; in Buddhist canons, the last and highest of the six virtues called swadha, or intuitive wisdom; he who attains it passes on to nirvana.

可以 | he can become a prudent man.

無 | indiscreet; no apprehension of.

一 | universal knowledge, the highest degree of intelligence (sahajata) attainable, and is applied to every Badha.

時 ch' | Composed of 亜 a pig's head, 矢 a dart, and two 亝 spoons to represent the ccelent feet.

時 | A sow that wallows; swine; they are enumerated by Meneins in addition to pigs.

野 | a wild boar.

二 | two brood sows — were given to each cultivator in the days of Wan Wang.

人 | a corpse cut in pieces; it refers to a speech of a princess of the Han dynasty.

致 ch' | To go or cause to go, to convey to; to accompany; to visit; to intimate; to resign; to give over to; to induce, to bring on; to hazard; to regulate, to order; to tend to; a sort; an aim, an end; when an auxiliary to a verb, it is a causative, that, in order to; as a superlative, the extreme, the highest degree; secret, minute.

于人 | to tell a man; to send to one.

使 | he came on that account; make him come.

是 | it is done for this end.

以 | in order that it may be so.

招 | to induce one — to come.

委 | to act for another.

意 | to inform, to intimate one's wishes; to bow slightly, to nod assent.

書 | to resign office.

委 | to send a dispatch; used only for equals.

誠 | in the utmost sincerity.

不 | the two are not unlike.

風 | the air, bearing, carriage of a man.

之 | to send with, as a list.

轉 | to send compliments (or a present) to one.

身 | to risk one's life.

備 | to provide whatever is needed.

師 | to inspire men — in the flight.

知 | to apply knowledge to final causes.

一 | each took a different method to reach the same end.

大 | a résumé; 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 a well planned, cunning falsehood.

Composed of knife and 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.

作 to make, to do.

有 when I can only do so much.

I am restrained by the rules.

法 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 prohibitions; to forbid.

監 to restrain; to set a limit.

書 an Imperial order.

大 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.

稱 [an empress] ascending the throne is termed chi.

台 a governor-general; he is addressed as [your excellency] commanding the army.

自 self-restraint; 自不 alone 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.

中 in deep mourning; the phrase is put on doors to announce it to friends.

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-coat, a fur robe.

美 well contrived, well done; handsomely dressed.

制 to make, to manufacture.

裁衣之形 to make (or cut out) clothes after the fashion.

好法 a good prescription, either to take compound medicines; or to boil decoct by boiling or using fire.

遵古法 put up according to the old prescription.

御 done by the Emperor, or for him.

狸 a fox skin garment.

From fish and to prepare as the phonetic.

A fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

魚子 the roe of a sort of perch eaten at Canton.

治 from water and venerable; also read 舊 and 獻.

Name of a small stream in south of Shantung peninsula; and one in the southwest of Fukien in T'ien-chuen fu, called 水 T'ai-shui; to govern, to rule well; to feed, to rule; to overcome; to form; to try, as a legal case; 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.

From man and straight.

To meet, to happen, to occur; to hold, as in the hand; to manage, to attend to; happened, chanced; a turn in course.

现 on; or 遇 just then; just at this time; it so happened.

其事之从此 it happened in the multitude of his affairs.

this the day on which the certain officer is in charge.

和 to meet rather unexpectedly.

班 the class which comes on duty, or in turn.
Read *chih*, when used for *chih,直* the price of a thing; value, worth of.

1. 不 is it cheap or not?
2. 不 *一塊* it is not worth a cash.
3. 養 *多少* what is the price of it?
4. 不 與他 商量 it is not worth while to argue it with him.

From *net* and *straight*, but the primitive is however regarded as an equivalent of *pa* 窩 to *cease*; the second, from *cover* 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; to constitute, as a new district; to arrange, to employ; to determine, to judge, to decide; to buy, to lay in goods; when used before another verb, it often implies merely present action, as 俱免 | 議 neither [of the cases] need be made the subject of inquiry.

建 | to build; to establish.
處 | to decide; to sentence, as a criminal.
廢 | to remove, as from office; to supersede.
辦 (or 買) 什物 to buy (or send for) all things necessary.
本客自 | we (in this shop) attend to buying or preparing our goods ourselves.

身事外 I'll have nothing to do with it.
身無地 no way of escape, no place to hide myself.
家 | to take a wife.
業 | to buy an estate.
子子懐 cherish me in your heart.
念念不 | unceasingly thinking of him.
言 | to speak properly or accurately.
到 | a post-station.
巴從之 to settle on what course one will follow.

From water and *belt*, perhaps with an allusion to a girly crossing water.

Water congealed or impeded in any way; to obstruct, to stop; left behind, untouched; indigestible; disagreeing with one; discordant; to sprinkle; piled up; a hindrance; a stoppage; stagnated.

積 indigestion; a stagnant market, overstocked.
住 impeded; to restrain.
運 unprosperous; bad luck; he don't get on.
拔 or 拼 an old fogy, who cannot adapt himself to new ways.
阻 hindered, as a case in court; stopped.
隔 obstructed; prevented from doing or going.
氧 a stoppage in the fluids; the nervous system deranged; bilious; out of sorts.
凝 constipation; bowels bound up; stiffened or congealed.
食 indigestible; as 質 fat, gross food.
消 to relieve repulsion; to aid digestion.
留他鄉 to tarry long in other places.

五重 the "five serious hindrances"; a Buddhist term for the *punct.ha.klesta*, or the *五重* five dull messengers which oppose perfection, 貪 avarice.
怒 anger, 疚 foolishness, 慢 irreverence, and 疑 doubt.

雉 From *fowl* and *dart* as the phonetic.

A pheasant or a francolin, of which fourteen sorts are described; to hunt pheasants; an embrasure on a wall; a sort of curtain-wall; to rule, or arrange; it pertains to 鳯 禦 the sixth diagram, because of its plumage and cleverness.

雉 the Tartar or longtailed Reeves' pheasant (*Symmatium*); also the common ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).
A present, a present, a present, a present, a present.

For practical purposes, a present, a present, a present, a present, a present.

When visiting a stranger, as the wind, a present, a present, a present, a present, a present.

The hero of the present, a present, a present, a present, a present.

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A present, a present, a present, a present, a present.
A medicinal plant from Shan-si, called 遠志, or 近志, the roots of the Polygigma tenuifolia and P. sibirica used in fevers; another sort from Yunnan is sweet, and is the root of a different plant.

To record; to remember.

To write or engrave, to be perpetual; to indelibly record; to cut, as in the rock.  

To see and record.

To judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.

A goblet of horn holding three, 升 bills, anciently used by elders; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.

To present the wine cup.

To bind and lead, and to stop; as a horse led or stopped by his nose.

Prevented from acting or advancing, as a wolf stepping on his own tail when retreating; hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over.

See how the wolf tripped on his own tail.

Read t'h. The stem or peduncle of a fruit, especially of the date and pear; the place or scar of the stem.

Enraged, angry at; to be resentful; the second also means to stop, to desist from; to hate; cruel.

Incensed, enraged at, irritated.

To daily revere the covetous and irascible.

From foot and proof.

To stumble at something tripping the feet; to put the foot on.

To stumble and fall.

Many; this character is in common use in the south and west of Fuhkien.

To have a few.

To stab, to pierce; to plunder, to seize; to point with the finger; to reach to.

To compare things together in order to see wherein they are alike; to try, to ascertain.

Fine bright eyes; to pass before the eyes, to get a sight of.

From arm and to snap.

The light of the stars.

How the bright stars twinkle and glow.

To illumine a little; perspicuous.

A little bright; it is lighting up.

The torch in the court is going out.

To make out and present a minute statement.

Stubborn, froward; to dislike, injurious to others.

Neither froward nor fawning.

Perversely obstinate.

From disease and doubt or knowledge; the second form is least used.

Silly, foolish; inapt, simple, lackless; doting after, hankering, lustful; wandering, idiotic; out of one's head, daft after.

Doting on, an uncontrollable longing for.

Doting on books, unpractica- l, pedantic.

Salacious, lusty, after.

The unfounded hopes of a fool; a silly notion.

A simple man is far better than a crafty woman.
From bamboo and table; q. d. bambooed before the bench.
To flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan or a ferule; to beat, to bastinado, to scourge; to correct, so as to reform and make one ashamed of his bad conduct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>From bird and to revert.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 槱 or 角</td>
<td>the white horned or eagle-owl (Bubo maximus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 怪</td>
<td>or 鹥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 张 to act violently and oppressively; deceived, imposed upon; artful, said of people's customs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 灭 a heathen bag.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>以 1 義而有其國</td>
<td>he held his sway by his reputation for stern justice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mackerel, at Canton is so called; two or three species of Caranx and Aulix are common there in the spring.

Eyes diseased and dim; purulent or smegmatic eyes, sore at the corners.

The crop of a fowl; the entrails of a bird is 腮 1 , applied also to the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe; the mummy.

A pool, a pond, a tank; a fosso, a ditch or stagnant water; a receptacle for liquids; the part of a lute where the nuts are; an ancient
CH'L

東 | a tank, a reservoir.

魚 | a fish-pond.

城 | the city moat.

溝 | a great moat or canal.

塘 pools and ponds.

湯 | a bath-room, the washing tank.

中 | the heart; and 肾 | the kidneys; are Taoist terms.

酒 | meat; a tank of wine and a forest of meat; i.e. plenty.

津 | the pool around the examination-hall in the Confucian temple.

四 | four small stars near 大角 or Arcturus.

中 | the place for water on an inkstone.

差 | uneven, not of the same height or length; 差 | exceedingly how the [swallow's] wings flittered!

咸 | an ancient piece of sacrificial music; a star north of the stars in Virgo.

騷 | 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.

大道 | the imperial highway.

馬 | to race or gallop horses.

鳥 | running here and there with wild stories and talk.

鶴 | to earnestly strive, as for honors.

驅 | to drive fast; met. to act for another.

驛 | to ride post.

四 | the name has traveled everywhere; widespread, famous.

故 | a great gathering of people.

生 | men's toils pass away like a shadow; — we are soon forgotten.

CH'L

木 | To go and fro.

木 | irresolute; running hither and thither.

卵 | Eggs or larvi of ants.

卵 | condiment or pickle, in which they form a part.

卵 | from earth and reaching to; also read 之.

卵 | an islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; to hang in, to stop; an embankment; a place in a river dyked up, as a platform.

卵 | a slope down to the water; a levee.

卵 | 如 or 京 [there will be grain enough] to make an islet or heap a mound.

卵 | from earth and rhinoceros.

卵 | 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.

卵 | the vermilion avenue, i.e. the emperor's palace, the court; it is also called 玉 | or perfect avenue; and other names.

卵 | the courtyard of the palace.

卵 | from to go and rhinoceros.

卵 | Slow, dilatory; late, behind time, the opposite of 'tsoo 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 'mai 今 in the phrase | 令 then be ordered him.

卵 | 他 came too late, or after time.

卵 | 你'll be too late — to reach the boat.

卵 | the sun is going down slowly out of doors.

卵 | it was therefore delayed from time to time.

卵 | wait one day.

卵 | to put off continually, to defer; to cause delay.

卵 | irresolute; in doubt.

卵 | late, dilatory.

卵 | sooner or later I will settle all the account.

卵 | too late, too slow altogether.

卵 | to dawdle, to put off purposely; dilatory, slack.

卵 | far off, remote.

卵 | the sky is waiting for the dawn.

卵 | a little, rest a space. 休息 to sojourn; to rest a while; to wait for.

卵 | also read 之; interchanged with the last.

卵 | to cut open the skin; to disembowel; to cut and cleanse a fish.

卵 | the ignominious slow punishment of cutting to pieces.

卵 | from hand and office.

卵 | to grasp, to seize hold of; to observe, to maintain, to direct with a firm hand; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.

卵 | to manage, to take the direction of.

卵 | to uphold, to assist.

卵 | to vindicate the laws.

卵 | to demean one's self with dignity.

卵 | to hand a cup of wine.

卵 | obstinate, unconvinced.

卵 | very capable; having good administrative ability.

卵 | to direct military affairs.

卵 | to hold in the hand; — as 扇 | one fan.

卵 | or has or 守 a firm resolve, — as not to drink.

卵 | to restrain the passions, to keep the body under.

卵 | I will try hard to attend to the matter.

卵 | A contracted form of 趨 to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.
A sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying. The earthen hull and flute were two sacrificial instruments that were employed to regulate the ceremonies; met. fraternal love; brothers.

Undecided; to step over.

From clothes and a horned tiger as the phonetic.

To take off clothes, to disclose, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe.

To strip off.

To stick felt for sleeping; plush.

To deprive one of his button and feather.

He laid aside his honors and insignia.

From ear and heart, because the ear reddens when a person is ashamed; the second form is common.

Disgraced, humbled, ashamed; to feel shame, to blush, to recline; shame, chagrin.

To be ashamed; chagrined, mortified.

You do not dread being ashamed?

Covered with disgrace.

To get laughed at.

Afraid of a scolding.

A brazen faced rascal.

Shameless, devoid of honor; confused, mortified; estranged; used in polite language when complimented.

Ashamed of poor clothes and food.

The master is shamed by beating his servant.

He was quite disgraced;

The superior man abominates a shameful act.

Also read shi.

To cling to, to depend on, as a child on its mother.

Also to entirely rely on.

From man and many.

Extravagant, profuse; large, tending to expand; superlative.

Profuse, wasteful; as profuse; making a great show, living high.

Extravagances of all kinds.

To use a profuse outlay.

Talk or exaggeration; wild talk.

Divergent and small, like the stars of the sky.

Intercurrented with shih, a gap; opened out.

To separate, to part, diffused, spread out.

Sundered; separated, as friends.

A pretty woman, but worthless and wanton; airy, trifling.

A playful, seductive girl.

A local term in the state of Tsu for deceased parents.

A deceased father.

A slide on a hillside; a breaking away, the earth tumbling down; to loosen, to destroy; to fall, as a slope or bank; a cliff.

To go up the hillside.

The bounds of government and society were destroyed, as when anarchy prevailed.

To fall, as a hillside; to break away.

Also read shai.

A fragrant flower, called fragrant flowers in general.

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.

The front teeth, especially the upper; the mouth; words; age, years; a sort, a class; associates, equals; serrations; to toothed, as a serrated leaf; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record, to write in.

Young, elderly, advanced.

A father's equals and friends — are to be respected.

How old are you? what is your age? to which the reply is.

My days have vainly passed, &c.

Young; distinguished.

Fine elocution.

Don't speak of him.

To gnash the teeth, in anger.

To begin to talk.

Specious, wordy.

Indelible, like gravel in the teeth.

Milk teeth.

People of the same class.

The population daily increases.

Cutting talk; impudent; rude and sharp.

Without teeth; i.e. dead, passed away; but the phrase means, to the day of his death he will have no angry words.

The jaw; also, to scold people by seniority, as at a feast.

In the village meetings place people according to age.

The genealogical register of the tsiu-ssu graduates of one examination; not person he gives no handle for people's talk.

Gold teeth, the name of a tribe of aborigines in Yung-chang Shu in Yunnan, whom Marco Polo calls Zui-huang-tan; they covered the teeth with thin plates of gold.
From to cut and break off.
A noisome smell, such as is made by burnt hair, putrid meat, or noxious gas.

From earth and correct.
Adhesive clay, suitable for the potter’s use.

To stop, to detain; once in use among the people of Tsou or Huan.

To obstruct, to embarrass, to hinder; to raise, to take up; to select; to draw, as lots; to pull, to grasp, to hold, as the hands.

To catch, to seize the flag, — to win the prize. — to conquer.

To leap, to jump about or over; lame, a signification preserved in Kiangsu in the phrase 手 a maimed hand.

From to grasping, to clench; to clutch and haul.

The primary feathers of the wing; a pinion, a quill; strong, rapacious, as a hawk.

From branch and plume; the first is used for 翅 in the classics, also sometimes wrongly written 習, which means a flock of birds flying.

A wing; a fin; in commerce, 魚 denotes the fins or shark’s fins.

A wing; wings; hence 生 is to be merry, to become hilarious.

Fowl’s giblets are sometimes so called.

A brown colored finch, common at Peking.

Ranged along; bristling, like the teeth of a comb, alluding to spinous dorsal fins.

Flying about; winging its way.

The dragon-fly’s wings; a sort of fine gauze.
CHIH.

Old sounds, tip, tit, tik, dip and dit. In Canton, châi, châp, chak, chik, and shik; — in Swatow, tiet, chip, chip, chek, chi, tek, dip, sit, seck and tit; — in Amoy, chip, châp, chi, châk, tit, chi, ck, seck, and tint; — in Fukhau, chék, châk, châ, kâk, tik, chiâh, châm, and chô; — in Shanghai, tech, teik, dzêch, zôh, zük, teâk, and dzêck; — in Chung, chih.

The original form is composed of two old characters, meaning a hand seizing and to terrify, here written like 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.
中 | to maintain the just medium; candid.
偏 | biased, prejudiced.
拘 | or 困 | or 据 pertinacious, set in his way; obstinate, not open to conviction.
之而已 keep (or take), and make the best of it, — as a coin.
回 | a receipt, except of an officer's document.
會 | to take bids among stockholders.
法 | to maintain the law, to abide by the rule.
各 | each follows his own trade or profession.
或 | a manager, to manage; the retinue of an officer, a procession; 且耳 to inform those who have nothing to do with the police; officers who have no retinue.
差 | schedule of a procession; a list of duties of official retainers.
字 | or 活字 to set types.
筆 | to hold the pen, as an amanuensis.
鍵 | vigorous, brawny, forcible.
捕 | to arrest, as a criminal.

友 | a father's friend; and 父 | a father's equal in age.

在 | a heap; pile; a handful; a group.
住 | living together in one community.
米 | a handful of rice.

灶 | from silk and to keep.

灶 | To tie up or tether an animal; to connect, to secure a cord; a fetter, a shackle.
灶 | to shackle; hampered or confined, as by duties or promises.
言 | I will live in a village.
之 | 我 | to give one the ropes to bind his horses.

電 | from horse and middle; like the last, and also read shâb.

電 | to fetter a horse; a foot-robe; a restraint; a bond.

天 | heaven has let our bonds.

電 | from insect and to keep.

電 | to hyberate; stored; hid in quiet; insects or animals burrowing or becoming torpid; gone into darkness.

電 | the fifth of the 24 terms, from March 5th to 20th, when the torpid are excited, and spring begins.

子孫 | the pleasant gathering of children and grandchildren.

蟲 | animals that become torpid.

蟲 | to lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.

豪強 | the brave man has succumbed and yielded.

汁 | the brave man has succumbed and yielded.

汁 | from water and ten; still, ten drops make a stillicidium.

汁 | juice, gray, dripping; slush; the expressed juice, the li-

quor or best part strained off; spirit, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.

液 | juices; sap, exudation.

水 | essence, juice.

菜 | the pot liquor, left after boiling vegetables.

飲 | to suck the juice.

雪 | melting snow.

漿 | gravy; met. pleasing to the taste.

葡萄 | grape-juice or wine.

棗 | betel-nut juice and saliva.

石灰 | a cake or crust of mortar harden like stone; a Peking term.

只 | represents the sound with the breath issuing from it; much used as a conjunction, 而 a classifier, but not in a correct.

A final particle or tone; a disjunctive conjunct; but, however, yet; as an aside, merely, only; but just, just then.

可 | this will only be the right; this alone is proper.

管 | merely for the present; on the spur of the moment, inconsequently.

我 | is not to but I don't want it; I just don't need it.

有 | merely have.

有 | there is only one thing or affair.

且 | just this and no more.

見 | just observed, only saw; it came to pass.

得 | obliged to, no alternative; only can.

母 | mother.

神 | heaven.

形 | they rejected; that he was an honorable man.

In Fukhau. Use, for this; here.
質, chih
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.

气, 1 or 地, 1 the natural disposition or parts; the mind; the constituents of a vapor.

體, 1 substance, elements of.

體片, 1 morphline.

品, 1 disposition, capabilities.

對, 1 to confront the parties, as for proof.

訟, 1 to cross-examine or confront, as in court.

委, 1 a litter principle.

好體, 1 perspicacions, very clever.

真, 1 a firm tint, said by dyers; a good disposition.

性, 1 直, an honest disposition.

信, 1 evidence of, something to go by, an earnest.

樸, 1 plain, unostentatious, not extravagant.

文, 1 elegant, delicate.

文之於人, 1 I'll ask people about it, so as to be sure.

文和, 1 are opposites; plain and flowery; showy and real; elegant, polished and solid learning.

爾人氏, 1 complete what concerns your officers and people.

美, 1 a good mind; brilliant, gifted.

读 chih. A witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market-place.

交, 1 to exchange hostages or pledges.

俗, 1 or 銅, a pawn shop; it is less extensive and cheaper than the 貨 or security shops.

貳, chih
大票 I pawned it there to save the tax.

貳, chih
A ticket; a token, passed as a pledge or security, when pawning.

罰, chih
a check cut from a register, as a ticket or share.

鎚, chih
An ax or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans.

 gratuitement, to ascend or to step; the first is the common form.

恥, chih
A stallion; to go up, as a hill; to cause to progress; to promote, to raise; to fix, to determine.

陰, 1 下臣 [heaven] orders the melioration of mankind.

陰, 1 文 exhortations to benevolent acts.

侄, chih
Firm, unbounding; foolish.

侄, chih
not advanced, hindered by something.

姪, chih
The child of a brother; also called 内, 1 while 子 is his son; a nephew.

女, 1 a niece, his daughter.

表, 1 a sister's child.

外, 1 a wife's nephew.

合, 1 我, my nephew.

合, 1 嫡, 1 a niece's husband.

姪, 1 young relatives, nephews and cousins.

年, 1 the sons of kőičin or tsin-ső alumni of the same year.

世, 1 a term used by one's self towards a father's chum or fellow graduate.

愚, 1 your "ignorant nephew," is the subscription of one writing to his friend's father.

照, chih
Luminous, splendid; great.

照, chih
The turnings and windings of a mountain brook; derived from Ch'en-chih bien 覆.

照, chih
縣 a district in the south of Shensi near Shang-an fu, where the streams are much impeded in their courses among the hills.

煩, chih
The second form is unusual.

煩, chih
The rustling noise made when reaping grain is likened to 1 1, in imitation of the sound.

織, chih
To trill the fingers across the strings of a lute.

織, chih
From wood and extreme as the phonetic.

織, chih
Fetters, handcuffs; stocks of wood or iron; to manacle, to shackle; to stab, to pierce; to stop; a thing to clog wheels; a spike.

織, chih
manacles and gyres.

織而不問, 1 fetter him but do not ask him questions.

織, chih
a linel-pin; a wheel-chock; met. a censor of manners, one who influences the tone of morals.

織, chih
A leech.

織, chih
A bloodsucker, for which there are several local names.

織, chih
From a place and extreme as the phonetic.

織, chih
To go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; a superlative, very.

織, chih
very prosperous.

織, chih
an ancient name of Ngan-kiwa bien 安化縣 in King-yang fu on the River King, in the east of Kansuh.

織, chih
a good government, one proved by the general prosperity.
<table>
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<th>CHIH.</th>
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| 窗
chih
To stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; the moon in 庚 or nearly in opposition; to pare off. | 劍
official salary or perquisites. | 身
I myself alone; only one in it. |
| 菜
1 hand difficult to manage; impeded in every way. | 左右
the attendants were all in their places. | 且
only a few of them. |
| 1 hand a bedroom door; an old term for the entrance to a grave. | 總
entered his seventh decennary, as at 61 years. | 妙
plagiarized or by twos; in pairs. |
| 1 hand to stop, to choke or fill the entrance of. | 天
天敘 heaven's orderings and scheme, as the human relations, five virtues, etc. | 片 紙
[do not despise this] a slip of paper and one character; i.e. my brief note. |
| 其內不無| 碑之處 there are no doubt some difficulties (or objections) in the way. | 炙
From肉 flesh contracted over 火 fire. |
| 蟲
cih
An insect that burrows, the 1 hand a sort of field-spider which weaves a tubular web on the ground; probably a sort of Mygale or Atypus; it is also called 土蜘蛛 or ground spider. | 峽
From naphia or clothes and to lose; the second character also means to sew; a period of ten years. | 池
To roast flesh; to broil; to dry or toast before a fire; to cauterize; to be intimate with, to approach, to approximate; near; to simmer in honey, as dates are cured; warm, hot. |
| 鋼
cih
A small sickle or toothed bill-hook; met. the ground which it reaps, which was the head cut off short; an old name of Sub chen 宿州 near the River Ifwai, in the north of Ngan-hwui, during the Han dynasty. | 昙
or 袋 a book cover or wrapper; a large envelope. |
| 食
1 hand to reap grain near the ear, leaving the straw. | 公文
1 hand one public dispatch. |
| 稻
1 hand a sickle. | 腐
1 hand to mend or sew clothes. |
| 很
1 hand to pay in the grain due on the government land tax. | 單
cih
From bird and hand; it is often erroneously contracted to chih 只 from the similarity of tone. |
| 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 determination, or increase of ten years in one's life. | 總
or 總 official rank or precedence. |
| 進
or 1 stand a series, a rank. | 序
or 1 次 a series, a rank. |
| 德
methodical, lucid instruction; an unsullied name. | 德
on 1 甲 a graceful sloping bank. |
| 形
這 one body makes only one shadow; — I am quite alone, solitary. | 年
those. |
| 船
to many ships have arrived. | 手
one hand cannot screen the sky; — one person is inadequate to do it. | 人
is not to get advancement; to fail of promotion. |
| 滑 装
foreign books or phrases. | 根
to flourish, like a city; to enlarge, as a place. |
| 文
his style improves. | 勝
| 搭
to quote or plagiarize others' words; to appropriate. |
From foot and people; it is like the next.

To tread, on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

有 [chih] to pass or leap out of chaos or non-existence into being; now here and then gone.

Potters' a leader of thieves, a sort of Robin Hood in early Chinese history; hence 分 [chih] as unlike as Shinn and Chih, i.e. as Peter and Judas.

Like the preceding.

The sole of the foot; the foot of birds.

一 [chih] a fowl's foot.

From a dart and a sound.

A sword; others say, to gather, or a synonym of chih.

To weave; woven; weaving.

機 [chih] a loom.

布 [chih] to weave cloth.

得精 得 woven very beautifully.

餘 [chih] weaver's thumbs, ends of the threads.

文鳥 章 the blazonry of birds on the flags.

紋 [chih] to weave figured fabrics.

促 [chih] a name for the cricket.

一 造 an officer in Kiangnan who attends to preparing 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 I, the

Intendant; presents from other states; single; really, certainly; numerous, as duties.

守 to govern, to manage.

在 in office; its duties; the post itself.

加虚 [chih] to confer an honorary title or nominal office.

卑 [chih] the officer; those who are in the service, down to low officials, even when only titular, call themselves chih, and 偉 [chih] when addressing a superior.

員 [chih] an official title; an officer, either actual or titular, a functionary of any grade under a red button.

革 [chih] to deprive one of office or title.

受 [chih] to receive an office.

從 a title; official duties, of which the 六 [chih] comprised the various departments.

一 [chih] numerous, said of an officer's duties.

納 [chih] to pay tribute; i.e. the 真 presents or customary offerings to the Crown.

世 [chih] hereditary office or title.

事 [chih] official duty; to specially manage an affair.

設官 [chih] to institute a post and define its duties.

帶 [chih] 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 patrid meat; sticky, adhesive.

髮 [chih] pomatum.

從 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 [chih] to behold from on high, as God does.

傳 [chih] to degrade and to advance; official changes.

改 to advance and retire, as to and from the altar.

彼 (chih) ascend that high peak.

凡 [chih] do you ascend the throne.

進聖域 to be admitted into the holy regions.

Composed of 目 eye, 十 ten, and 隱 hidden contracted, for ten eyes can see a thing straight; it is used for 险 the next; and is easily mistaken for 色 true.

To look ahead; straight, direct; upright, blunt, outspoken, true; just, exactly; to be straight, in writing, a perpendicular stroke; to straighten, to proceed, to go direct; that which leads or directs; as an adverb, only, but, merely; still and straight; purposely; suitable; the price of.

正 [chih] just; the upright.

言不堅 to speak without reservation; to tell all.

曲 and 直, and also 歪 and 直 are opposites; crooked — straight; deviant — upright.

道 self-evident doctrines.

去 be left immediately.

程 走 go directly on, follow the straight road.

一 人 go straight in; 一 去 go straight on.

走 go straight ahead.

來這裡 I came directly here.

打 pound it straight.

真 true, fearless, blunt; always speaking his opinions.

伸 腿 stretch out your leg; met stretched-out legs, i.e. dead; for which 一 is also used.

不百步 they only fled a hundred paces.

顙 or 面 surely, stiff-necked, willful; honest, trusty.

舉 [chih] promote the men of integrity, remove the double-dealing.
直 | 如 | 矢 | straight as an arrow-
| 尺 | 長 | a crooked foot he
| 疑 | 當 | wished to make a straight
| 造 | 紙 | fathom; i.e. give him an inch,
| 人 | 坐 | and he'll take an ell.
| 多 | 錢 | how much is it worth?
| 粵 | 省 | Chihli province, e. i.
| 省 | 省 | the province which superintends the
| 他 | 他 | others; as a 粵 省 省 is an in-
| 省 | 省 | ferior department, or a district
| 鄉 | 鄉 | whose magistrate is not under a
| 省 | 省 | prefect.
| 省 | 省 | all the provinces, the
| 省 | 省 | governing and all others.
| 鄉 | 鄉 | 1 do not believe everything
| 他 | 他 | called true, or every strong
| a | a | assertion.

植 | From tree and straight as the
| chih | chih | phonetic.
| to | plant, to set out; to set
| up | erect, standing upright;
| 是 | to lean on, as a staff; to place,
| 立 | to lay down; a heater or mallet.
| 植 | 植 | to set out trees.
| an | or 植 | to set out trees.
| 他 | 他 | he laid aside his staff.
| 生 | door-posts.
| 他 | 他 | to produce plants.
| 植 | 植 | to form a party or calal.
| 生 | 生 | I am very thankful for
| 他 | 他 | you aid in setting me up—in life.

殖 | To fatten, to enrich; to pro-
| chih | chih | duce, to prosper, to grow; to
| be | largely produced; to get
| rich, | rich, to amass; price, value;
| to | to raise the price of; to appoint,
| 立 | as to an office; to set upright,
| the | like the last, to plant, to cultivate.
| 封 | 封 | to appoint to office; to
| 立 | board or store money.
| 他 | 他 | even, level; regular.
| 豐 | 豐 | abundant, prosperous.
| 立 | 立 | do not be greedy of money,
| 立 | do not set your heart
| 立 | on riches; do not raise prices.
| 立 | 立 | all nature flourishes.
| 立 | 立 | appoint upright men to
| 立 | office.
| 立 | 立 | people of the same surname must not
| 立 | intermarry, lest they do not increase.
| 立 | 立 | we have fields which Ts'eh'ian got for
| 立 | us; — who will do so, when he
| 立 | is dead?

殖 | The grain first sown; the
| first | first grain that comes up;
| 立 | sometimes applied to the wife
| first | married.

殖 | A large green caterpillar, the
| chih | chih | larva, which feeds on the
| 立 | stem; it is perhaps the larva
| 立 | of a sphinx moth.

殖 | from hand and a plain; it oc-
| chih | chih | curs written 変, but this last is
| 立 | more commonly read chih.
| 立 | To throw down or at; to
| 立 | fling away, to reject; to waste, as
| 立 | time; to pitch, as quoits.
| 立 | to hit the mark.
| 立 | to throw dice.
| 立 | to throw down.
| 立 | to throw away.
| 立 | return, as a
| 立 | memorial to the writer.
| 立 | to throw away
| 立 | time; to idly spend it.
| 立 | to throw stones and
| 立 | bricksheds to and fro.
| 立 | the sound of ringing brasses striking on the
| 立 | ground, — so is this rhythmi-
| 立 | cal composition.

殖 | Old sounds, ificance, and 切.
| chih | chih | In Canton, chih and chih;
| chih | chih | in Swatow, chih, chih, chih, and chik; — in Amoy,
| chih | chih | chih, chik, sek, and luka; — in Fuhehau, chik, chik, chih, chih, chik and sek; — in Shanghai,
| chih | chih | ts'eh, ts'eh, and sek; — in Chifu, chih.

尺, 尺 | 'chih | From a body and 乙 to un-
| chih | chih | derstand combined; it refers to
| 立 | the fingers, for when the hands
| 立 | were laid side by side and opened
| 立 | to their widest extent, the length
| 立 | seems to have been a popular
| 立 | measure for a foot; used for the
| 立 | next.
| 立 | A cubit, or the Chinese foot of
| ten | ten
| 立 | 立 | is the tailor's foot
| 立 | at Canton of 14.8 inches; and
| 立 | the 立 is the mason's
| 立 | foot measure of 14.1 inches.

這, 立 | a five foot measure.
| 立 | a carpenter's square.
| 立 | there are different
| 立 | sorts and sizes of the article.
| 立 | what are its dimen-
| 立 | sions?
The third of the five primary colors, a reddish carnation or crimson color; a purplish light red; color of a newborn infant; naked; poor, destitute, barren; to redden; to strip, to denude; any highly polished metal.

1 日 sultry; a very hot day.

1 炎 the god of Fire.
1 子 an infant; the emperor so calls his subjects, indicating his love.

1 道 the equator, the south road.
1 身 or 1 體 or 1 光 naked; stark, nude.
1 心 guileless, sincere; it is an appellation of Kwanti.
1 胸 a pure heart.

六 1 to throw aces and quaters, or the red faces of the dice.
1 口 口 red mouthed days, are those on which the Cantonese avoid bargains.

打 1 膚 to bare the feet.
手 empty handed.

1 地 uncrowded wastes; pampas; a steppe.
1 土 國 the red earth country; an old name for Siam.

1 紅 an old name for China; 1 呼 is another name used by the Moslems.

inflamed from drink; red in the face, as 脸上一紅一 of his face turned red and then crimson — on being detected.

斥, 攻 The second is the earliest form, composed of 4 shelter and 5 perverse, contracted to the first; the second also means to put a top to.

To expel, to drive far from, to turn out of the house; to seck; to strike or stuff; as with the fist; to pry into; to point out; reaching far, extending to; extensive, broad; salt or nitrous land.

1 迟 or 屏 1 to expel, to thrust out.

面 1 to reprimand, to speak severely to.

指 1 to point out faults.
明 1 to blame, plainly.

責 1 to blame, to reprimand.

1 法 to juggle; larger en...

1 放 to dismiss from office and banish.

揮 1 wandering, reckless; to motion one off.
From to eat, man, and strength; it is often used for the last, and
must not be confounded with

chih 食 to adore.

To make a thing firm; reverent, careful, respectful; to enjoin
or instruct, as a superior does a
subordinate; to direct, to command;
and so, to negotiate, to prepare to do; diligent; prepared.

差 to dispatch on public service.

申 to issue orders.

詔 to use care in doing.

尊敬 to strictly charge.

I hope you will do it.

整地方 to preserve order in a region.

射箭 this bow fasted and kept under his body.

恭錄 I have respectfully
copied the orders for your information.

戎車既 the war-chariots were
all ready.

力以 运地 多 use diligence to
increase the productions of the soil.

令 to make orders known to an
officer, that he may do them.

From bird and method, because the cock and hen always
walk in proper order.

鵐 a beautiful water bird, the
鴨 which has a broad and
upright fan tail, descri-
bined to be like a rudder; it
is perhaps allied to the mandarin
duck, though the muscoy duck or the
cloth duck, is rather more
likely to be intended.

From tree and pattern; it is
also read shih.

栄 a name of a tree; a thing
used in divination, in con-
nection with maple seeds and the
heart wood of the Rhamnus date.

Shih. To fear with respect and
veneration.

To the motion of walking; when
joined they make the
character 行 to walk.

Hard ground, dried by the
sun and caked; to enter the
ground; one says, water ap-
pearing, the ground becom-
ing damp, which is suggested
by the parts of the character.

To chastise, to fling; the
sound of a thrashing or
beating.

CHING:

Old sounds, ting, and ding in one instance. In Canton,
ching, and one or two ching; — in Swatow, chung,
tung, chün, ch'iu, and t'ü; — in Amoy, cheng, and one or two chén and t'ung; — in Fuhchau, ching,
ting, and ch'ung; — in Shanghai, ts'ing, and one or two z'ing; — in Chifu, ching.

貞 Composed of 貝 pearl and 立 to
divine; or, as in an ancient
form, of 鼎 a tripod and 立
to divine.

To inquire by divination, either
by cowrie shells, coins, or
other things; chaste, pure, virtuous,
defiled, uncircumcised; moral, high
principled; a term for the inner
row of the 64 diagrams, the outer
row is named 偶 hexi.

烈 chaste, even to death.

正 firm in the right.

誠 reliable, trustworthy, faithful.

誠 honest, chaste; undefiled,
as a virgin.

冰 玉潔 pure and unsullied,
virgin purity.

盖不搖 immovable, energetic
in maintaining the right.

幹 the elementary parts.

節 a chaste widow, one who
will not marry again; many
節 the honorary gateway
are found in China to their
memories.

守 a betrothed girl, whose affi-
anced died before the nuptials,
and she refuses to marry.

楨 The chaste tree, a common
evergreen growing in northern
China; it is the 女 1 or wax
tree (Ligustrum lucidum
and L. obtusifolium); it is also
called 冬青, because it maintains
its pure green color through all
seasons; its seeds, called 女貞
子, are much used as a tonic.

邦之 大 a high statesman, a stay
of the realm.

幹 planks used in making
adobio walls.

從 worship and pure.

At 束 Lucky, felicitous; a good
omen.

祥 auspicious; a sign
indicative of heaven’s ap-
proval.

The name of an upper
branch of the North River in
Kwang-tung, whence 阳
was an old name for Wang-
yueh; hence 翁源 in Shao-
chau fu.
From to go and correct; it is interchanged with 徵 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.

代 to reduce [a feudat state] by force.

收 to collect taxes by force.

勤 or 諫 to exterminate, as seditious rebels.

出 無道 to go to war against barbarians.

而 月斯 and your months are also going.

汝 役 do you go and coerce them; — a punitive expedition.

討 to demand with authority.

量 to collect taxes on the land.

夫 imperial troops; an envoy and his suite.

比 a clerk of the taxes in a district magistrate's yamun.

客 赴長 the travelers proceeded on their long journey.

怔 恽 or 額 agitated, nervous; unable to sleep.

肅肅宵 to quietly pass the night.

怔 To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

怔 From metal and correct.

錶 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.

樹頭掛銅 the brazen cymbal hangs in the tree; i.e. the sun is shining through its branches.

娃 Name of a woman; a correct deportment, as the two parts intimate; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

徵 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 debase superiors; liberal; generous; to lay down; an initial expletive.

熟 to steam thoroughly.

飯 to steam rice; the usual mode of cooking it is in a 蒸笼 or steaming-basket.

氏 乃 璃 all the people then had grain.

酒 to distil spirits.

皇 賢 energetic and splendid.

久 to gradually lead to self government.

水 鍋 the boiler in a steamer.

進 to introduce into.

女 王 並 how Wan Wang rose to be a true prince.

蒸 From plants and steam as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last in some of its senses.

The twigs of hemp (Siä) used for fuel; small faggots; hemp torches; to rise, as steam; vapor; all, numerous.

天生 民 heaven produced all men.

日 上 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.

疫 From disease and steam; it is sometimes written like the last.

A disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains; the 骨 a sort of syphilitic cachexy.

乾 乾 is applied to withered fruit; dried up while on the tree.

The cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; doltish; to ascend.

From 徵 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 Ch'ing-ching hien 蒙城縣 in Shensi, near the elbow of the Yellow River.

欲 to gather, as the tribute.

有 verified; proof exists.

明 plain evidence.

駁 verified; we see its effects, as of a good medicine.

無之言 unfounded assertions.

兵 to enlist soldiers.

立 據 to establish proof.

收 收賦 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 Balaam.

遂 to visit often, to seek continually; to hang around, as an idler; to weary by coming.

納 to send the betrothal presents.

賞 一 or 一格 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 'chü. One of the five musical notes, regarded as corresponding to fire.
### CHING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHING</th>
<th>CHING</th>
<th>CHING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>疴</td>
<td>From disease and proof as the phonetic.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>症</td>
<td>A swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and viscera.</td>
<td>拾</td>
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<tr>
<td>痹</td>
<td>Biliary calculi.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痨</td>
<td>Spasms from biliary calculi, or from obstructions in the colon.</td>
<td>21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>整</td>
<td>Composed of 主 to rap a sheet, and 正 to straighten; the allusion seems to be to the farmer's work.</td>
<td>正</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>齊</td>
<td>to put things to rights, to settle; to organize.</td>
<td>齊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>齊</td>
<td>to set in order, to repair.</td>
<td>作</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>to repair.</td>
<td>天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>to mend bridges and repair roads.</td>
<td>傢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>to lead on detachments in order.</td>
<td>質</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>to make right.</td>
<td>天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>to give him the whole bill.</td>
<td>理</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理</td>
<td>To arrange one's dress carefully, as for worship.</td>
<td>束</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>的</td>
<td>the whole and the broken, those which are of first quality and the inferior.</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>to mend a watch.</td>
<td>器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>音</td>
<td>to spoil, as when trying to mend a thing.</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>to set a catch for one.</td>
<td>辦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爺</td>
<td>The sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.</td>
<td>正</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CH'ING.

Old sounds, t'ing, ding, and shing. In Canton, ch'ing, ch'eng and shing; — in Swatow, ch'ing, seng, s'ia, t'eng and t'ia; — in Amoy, ch'ing, t'eng, t'ang, seng and ch'ang; — in Fukien, ch'ing, t'eng, t'ing, and t'ing; — in Shanghai, t'ang and dalang; — in Chifu, ch'ing.

| ヽー | a witness. |
| ヽー | to bear witness to what one has seen. |
| ヽー | an eye-witness. |
| ヽー | to verify, as by evidence. |
| ヽー | full, adequate proof. |
| ヽー | to prove, as by quoting authorities. |
| ヽー | to take testimony, to get proof. |

From disease and correct; it is unauthorized by Kanghi, but is in general use.

The causes of disease; a chronic malady, originating in organic disturbance.

| ヽー | or a malady; as bad | and evil | a dangerous or sudden attack. |
| ヽー | and disorder | a curable and incurable disease; an attack in the season, or out of season. |

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 證 | to take to task for, as a superior. |

CH'ING.

From grain 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 lift; an excuse; a name, an appellation.

| ヽー | to praise, to laud; to eulogize. |
| ヽー | to speak in praise of others; to commend. |
| ヽー | or a term, called, to designate, to style. |
| ヽー | a general term for. |
| ヽー | to feign sickness; to malinger. |
| ヽー | to state; to say with care. |
| ヽー | are a name, an appellation. |

CH'ING.

From 粮 to strike and 正 correct as the phonetic.

To rule; to render service to the government; a standard, that which regulates; government, administration; laws, regulations; the measures of a government, or its departments; a treatise, a guide to the knowledge of a subject.

To politics, governmental affairs.

To those who carry them on.

To family regulations.

To or 虚, and 虚 or 委, are opposite; — a good rule, an oppressive rule; a merciful or a harsh government.

To in official employ; under orders.

The seven regulators, i.e. the sun, moon, and five planets.

To official orders.

To official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

To resume business after new year.

In January next.

A target; it is made of cloth with a movable bull's eye called 瞄的, which falls out if it be hit.
From tree and sage.
The tamarix (Tamarix sinensis) described as a willow with reddish bark, very graceful and delicate in shape; it bears neither snow nor hoar-frost, but is very sensitive, and indicates rain by its branches moving; it is called 柳, and is native of China, though the flowering date.

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; 干 and 新 are terms for dried clams and fresh cockles, and common shell-fish in various forms for sale.

成 the muscle which holds the solen to its shell.

成 Composed of 茂 a stem, denoting flourishing and 枝 branch or 枝 man; q.d. a 成丁 or complete man, one arrived at full age.

To finish, to effect, to complete; 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; completion; duties to be done; the results of; the quality of a thing, as of timber, metals, etc.; 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-su.

得 impracticable; unable to do.

就 to bring about; successful.

何事体 what thing do you ever finish?

现 or 行 or 了 done, succeeded; it is carried out, or into effect; all finished.

From earth and completed; q.d. a finished work of earth.

A citadel; a place walled in for the defense of the people; wall of a city; a city that has a wall; a provincial capital; in Peking, a municipality; a sepulcher; to wall in or fortify for protection; to mend, to repair; an encampment or lodge, as among free-masons; completed, done.
CE'ING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>城</th>
<th>to build a wall</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>基</td>
<td>base of the wall; above it is the root or foot of the wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>tower over a city gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門口</td>
<td>at the city gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>or 頂 on the city walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一座</td>
<td>one citadel; one city or its wall; one fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上或 進</td>
<td>or 入 to enter the city; to go to town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閉</td>
<td>to bar the gates as on an enemy’s approach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>守</td>
<td>to guard a fort or city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巴</td>
<td>or 衙 to beleaguering a city, to surround a fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紫禁城</td>
<td>the Forbidden City, in which are the Imperial palaces in Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>崇</td>
<td>the Emperor’s dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>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 to sit in the municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高里長</td>
<td>the Great Wall; i.e. the long rampart of ten thousand li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佳</td>
<td>the happy city; i.e. a tomb or cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烈</td>
<td>a great array of torches, as in a procession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>湯池 the golden city has majestic moats; i.e. the imperial citadel is well guarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>干</td>
<td>a great general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難解愁</td>
<td>it is hard to open the castle of your grief.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a covering and completed as the phonetic.

A house for storing records; an office where archives, books, and papers, are stored.

From words and perfect; it much resembles kái 賢 precept.

Guileless, sincere, honest, truthful, real; perfect in virtue, without falsity; unalloyed; to judge candidly; as an adverb, really, verily, certainly, in fact.

CH’ING.

| 誠 | sincere regard, pure-minded reverence. |
| 殉 | to return to allegiance. |
| 賢 | sincere; earnest about a thing. |
| 克 | capable of sincerity; disciplining one’s self. |
| 心在手 | sincerity of heart depends on a man himself. |
| 去偽 | employ the upright and dismiss the treacherous. |
| 不知 | I really am ignorant of it. |
| 至 | 于神 entire sincerity will move the gods. |
| 中庸不外一 | the inculcation of integrity is the whole object of the Due Medium. |
| 退 | 再拜 devoutly repeat the worship. |
| 輪 | to be earnest in a work, to do it heartily. |

The name of a small feudal state lying in the west of Shantung, included in the present Shantung Province.

一個 | an ancient town in the present Hwai-k'ing fu 懷慶府 in the north of Honan.

澄 | Clear, limpid; still, pure. |
| 月 | 明 bright, as the clear moon. |
| 江 | a limpid stream. |
| 州 | an ancient region in the north of Kwangsi, in the present Kien-chou府 near the Willow River. |
| 城縣 | a district in Kiou-chou府 in the east of Shensi, along the Yellow River. |
| 河 | the district in Kwang-tung in which Swatow lies. |

Like the preceding.

Still, limpid.

CH'ING．江府 a prefecture in the east of Yunnan; its chief town lies on the north side of Sien Hu 仙湖 or Fairy Lake.

承 | Composed of 之 a seal over 山 a hill, and 民 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, an assistant; used chiefly in official titles.

相 | a prime minister; — an ancient term.

縣 | a deputy to a chên-laien, or district magistrate.

文 | 武 the civilian premier and the military guardian, — are the names of door guardians written over doors as a charm.

承 | The original form is composed of 之 a seal over 手 a hand, and 田 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.

接 | to adopt, to take an heir.

若 | to take in, as a job; to contract for.

言 | I hear your representations, or advice.

奉 | adulation, flattery.

定 | to take a business off another’s hands.

不 所 | 于族 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.

今 | if we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

他 | he is inadequate to do the job; he cannot accomplish it.
From a mouth and to flattering, 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.

I lay before a superior, as in a plea, petition, or accusation.

I have come to light.

I now send this statement.

This paper is for your inspection.

I put in a rejoinder or demurrer; to accuse a party in court.

Signs of general prosperity.

To send a letter or report to an equal.

To send an essay for revision, as to a teacher.

The days on which papers are received by a court, at the most six in a month.

From grain and a statement.

An order, a series; a minute measure, the hundredth part of an inch, now known as a ri; 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 mail, a post, a journey; to travel; a Taoist word for a leopard, which was its local name in the Tsin state, B.C. 300; an archon in feudal times.

To give one for his traveling expenses.

To start on a journey.

A day's travel, a stage.

To travel a road, a journey; the way gone; met. one's career or course in life.

I wrongly estimated his strength.

They do not pattern after the ancients.

To travel fast.

I am thinking of the quickest road to get home.

To travel an extra distance; a forced journey.

From the nine to a hundred it will do; i.e. it is most probably so.

A form, a pattern to work by.

Have you been well these few days (or lately)?

What touch is it?

A percentage on one's accounts; also the quality or melting temperature of silver.

A job of work, as in building.

Each looks forward to his future preferment; whence!

What rank do you now hold?

A brilliant stone worn at the ear; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or diamond.

It cannot compare with the beauty of the diamond.

To disrobe so as to leave part of the body naked; spreading garments; to carry in the girdle.

Half-naked.

Under-clothes, garments next to the skin.

To drink till fuddled; half sobered; and ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.

To get over a debauch.

To sorrowing so as to look like one stupid from drink.

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.

A water jar.

A jar of spirits.

An oil bigger; it holds 30 catties.

A floor or arena for drying grain; an area before a house.

A place for refuse, a compost heap.

A dike or ridge between fields, made high and broad, on which the laborers can pass from one field to another.

In Fushan, used for chopping.

A brilliant stone worn at the ear; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or diamond.

A brilliant stone worn at the ear; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or diamond.

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.

To govern strictly, just as the law requires.

To restrain one's wrath.

An admonitory hint.

To exhort and warn.

To keep in order; to train by good laws, as a teacher does.

To strictly carry a sentence into execution.

I certainly shall punish and not pardon them.
From progress and a plea.

To act on an impulse, to act with effrontery; presuming, forward; relying on one's pretensions or power; to peremptorily, irascible, precipitate, hasty; to free from; to go to an extreme, to exhaust; pleased with.

不可録 | utterly inexhaustible.
乃可以 | this can be removed, as a misfortune.
不 | careless, desultory; displeased.
不 | a reckless fellow.
兇 | acting simply for his own selfish ends.
功能 | confident in one's abilities, overweening.
自 | boastful, vaunting; to brag of one's self.
兇 | to murder one in a passion.
威 | relying on his power and intimidation.

From grain and even; it is used for ch'ing 秤, but only in this tone.

一把 | a steelyard.
到 | to, it is weighed accurately.
杆 | the beam of a steelyard.
鉢 | the poise or weight.
鉤 | the hook.
司 | to weigh full weight, or 16 taels to a catty; the weights themselves.
茶 | to weigh teas.
心如 | the heart is like a balance — to discern right and wrong.
平斗滿 | even balances and full measures — a just, honest dealer.
To set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.

\[\text{choo}\]

- 燒 to light up the lamps.
- 了 the fire has kindled.

From 勺 to sweep with a dot to denote something solid inside; occurs in Shi king for 勺 the peony.

To dip or ladle out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a 合 or gill; a hymn of Duke Chen’s liturgy; to adopt, to follow.

一 of as much as a spoonful.

湯 a colander; a skimmer.

水 a ladle for dashing on water.

北斗 the Northern Peak resembles a ladle.

長 at the age when a lad plays; i.e. ten years to sixteen; a place in Lu where Ch’iu-fang won gained a victory.

舞 an ancient place in Lu where a great battle was fought in the Chen dynasty.

From wood and ladle; used for the last and 你; also read 普. A handle, as of a cup; a ladle, a spoon; to lead; to tie, to bind to.

斗 the handle of the Dipper.

To burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to over- roast; clear, distinct.

明 dazzling, glorious, luminous; splendid.

炎 to burn the moxa.

| 燃 | 使 the flowers are so exuberant.
| 知 | 見 to perceive clearly at a glance.
| 龟 | to search a terrapin’s (or Herpeton) shell to use in divination; this shell is selected because it has 28 segments, answering to the Chinese zodiacal signs.
| 痾 | raised a blister.

Also read pao, and interchanged with the next.

| 竜 | A shooting star.
| 竜 | a meteor that rushes across the sky.

Used with the last.

| 竜 | A board or plank laid down to bridge a stream.
| 勾横秋木 | the plank lies across the rushing creek.

From woman and ladle.

| 竜 | A go-between; to consult concerning survivals, as a match-maker.
| 媵 | an intermediary for marriages.

From wine and ladle; used with 釣, 莖 to ladle.

| 竜 | 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.
| 婚 | my slight repast — said by the host.
| 喜 | a marriage feast.
| 春 | a new year’s entertainment.
| 娘 | (or 苗 in Cantonese) the return feast given by the bridegroom.

| 竜 | a feast given on a birth; the 七, the 中 and the 下, are the main feast, the servants’ course, and what is left for muleteers, &c.
| 酒 | to pour out wine; to entertain guests.

| 竜 | 一週一 of after this glass, we will be well acquainted.
| 参 | or to consult about.
| 服 | or 議 to consult about.
| 就 | 黨 all is satisfactorily settled.

| 鬢 | 而行 they consulted about it and then acted.
| 鬰 | 移 to rule according to public sentiment; to hear the people’s voice.
| 激 | 彼行潦 take water from the distant pool.

An animal described like a large marmot, the 鼠 found in Sze-chu-nan, also called 鼠 and 鼠, the great rat; it is most probably, the North China squirrel (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 Anomalures of Africa.

From hatchet and stone; used with the next.

To cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to lop off.

To cut in twain.

| 斬 | 釣 to scale fish.
| 斬 | 購 [Chen-sin] cut off the shins of those who crossed the ford in early morning.

From carriage and connected.

| 斸 | To rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to reunite, as a cart.
| 斸 | to suspend work, to rest.
| 斸 | 斬 | 現 working and then resting.

讀 | 書勿 do not remit or interrupt your studies.

豐 | 無 | to cease work and take a holiday.

Ancient name of a city in the state Tsi, now in Tsin nan fu in Shantung.

Mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

From 頭 head contracted and out to issue.

The cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

| 頜 | the cheek-bones.
| 頜 | high cheek-bones.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From hand and leg, perhaps referring to the act of a policeman. To seize, to arrest; to grip, to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捕</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To seize, to arrest; to grip, to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嗅</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Sometimes used for the last. A multitude of people disputing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>络</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To coax, to beguile one to do a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>摸</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Used with the next. To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之丁丁</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interchanged with the last. To strike; to ram; to afflict; to castrate; for fomication in the palace; an old term for enemas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From water and a pig tied by two legs for the sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坯</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To drop, to trickle, to fall drop by drop, a stillidium; to strike on the water; name of a stream southwest of Peking, which gives its name to 1州 in Shun-tien fu; but Choh-luh 1鹿, the capital of Hwangi (12680), was the present 保安州 in Sien-hwa fu, northwest of Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>潮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珠</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress up jewels; to work on; to choose, as good expressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雕</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>1) to cut and polish gems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>1) a lapidary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王不成器</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>如</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The Eight Genii table, is one for eight sitters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To accuse, to report against, to vilify.

To cut to pieces, to hack, to chop, to chop; to hash; tomine; to rive; to carve out.

To rinse, to dip; to wash; great, bright, as a fame; sleek, glossy; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer.

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.

To quench one's scruples, to vitiate or restrain virtuous feelings.

To drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer.

From mouth or to blow, and to connect; the last form is numbered.

A heavy rain.

Grass starting; the budding forth of plants.

A garden spider, the

Read k'uh, and used for grub in timber.

Chose

Stupid, unhandy, unskillful, the opposite of clever; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves; clumsy, unworkmanlike; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; gradually becoming worse.

Muddy, drumly, turbid; unstrained; thick, impure; vicious; dull, stupid; degenerate; name of one river in the east of Szech'uen, and of other streams; another name for the Hu'yades.

A sort of cymbals, or small bell plates, anciently used for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand-stove; bracelets, braceletlets.

子 or 子 ornaments for the wrist; armlets.
From wood and to connect or weigh out.

A small king-post above the girder which connects with the upper tie-beam; a club, a cane.

杖 a shillelah, a cudgel.

摇而呼狗 swing the club and then call the dog—of course he will not come.

山神 is he has painted his rafters and carved his joints; referring to a foolish parvenu.

Read toh, Used for to leave.

始手是成手文终乎说 which commene [your writing] as a draft, finish it by careful polish, and end it with pleasure.

From field and to connect.

From field and to connect.

From field and to connect.

From field and to connect.

From field and to connect.

From fire and excelling; it is

interchanged with choh.

Light, bright; heat, caloric; one defines it, hot, boiling, as water.

disobliging; the
time.

name of a statesman in the

kingdom of Lu.

Disobedient, disobliging; the

name of a statesman in the

kingdom of Lu.

Read 侧. A country.

To pierce, as with a dart; to

harpoon, to spear fish or turl

tles; used sometimes for 侧's,

pierce, to take a pinch, to take up in the fingers; and also for 侧's,

to go, to run against; to

pierce, a harpoon.

办 a fishing-prong.

刺 to spear.

将 1 take a pinch, as of

smell.

铁义 is he struck the turtle

with the iron fork.

别用手 is you don't burst

the windows in with your hands.

From spear and stabellum; used

with the next.

To stab; to puneb, to stick

into; to affix a stamp, to

seal a die, a stamp.
CHU:

Old sounds, té, tu, tot, dé du, djo, t'o, and t'ot. In Canton, chü, and a few cho; — in Swatow, chü, th, and tu; —
in Amoy, chu, cho, tu, and t'ü; — in Fukchau, chü, chwö, chü, tu, t'ü, and thü; — in Shanghai, tsó, tsü, tsz', daó, tsu, and dzu; — in Chífu, chu.

From tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.

To grate the teeth; an augur or tool to make a hole.

pettish, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.

cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.

**CHÜ.**

1. An official seal, such as is used by petty officers, or constables; the seal of a company or corporation.

2. To affix a stamp.

3. A stamp in common characters, not an official seal; as name, a name for cards.

4. To deceive one.

**CH'Ü.**

1. Give it a punch with your cane.

2. The anchor's flukes ran into the bow, and stove it in.

3. To pierce; to dart through one, as a shooting pain; to build and beat an abobie wall; a fish-prong with a cross piece.

4. Formed of wood and one, i. e. the one tree, referring to the heart-wood of the cedar, which is reddish or fiery.

5. Red, especially a vermilion color; it is considered a lucky color.


7. Silver, so called from the name of the mine.

8. To make a contract of marriage.

9. The scarlet bird, a fancy name of a position in geomancy.

10. The gentry, literary graduates; so called from an ancient custom of painting their doors red.

11. To dot the forehead of an idol; red; this is supposed to vivify it with the god.

12. The one who comes near vermilion will get red; — like Prov. xiii. 20, He who walketh with wise men will be wise.

13. The "red dressed," — denotes the attendant of the God of Literature, or his star.

14. A pigmy is applied to men who are undersized.

15. A sort of king-post, or short pillar in a roof-truss.

16. Name of an ancient musician.

17. The trunk or hole of trees; a classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stumps, stalks of shrubs, &c.; low, degraded, kept down; in the lowest place.

18. There were seven mulberry plants.

19. A tree broken off.

20. A trunk of a tree.

21. Confined to one corner, as a clerk who cannot leave his home; met. kept in obscurity.

22. A hard wood, good for navies.

23. A grove, a forest of large trees.


25. The region of the rivers Chu and Sz'č where Confucius taught.

26. From gem and red.

27. A pearl; a bead; a string of beads; small and round like a pearl or bead; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like; beaded.

28. One pearl.

29. The Pearl River, which flows by Canton; the application to the entire stream is not known to the people.

30. A name for amber.

31. False pearls; while arc real pearls; and the Buddhists say the red true pearl for the ruby or spinelle, the Sanscrit *padmaraga*.

32. Pupil of the eye; but others say it denotes the crystalline lens.

33. Your eyes have no pearls; i. e. you’re half blind; you can’t distinguish things.

34. A Buddhist rosary of 108 beads, referring probably to the 108 compartments in the *phrabat* or sacred foot of Buddha, wherein are pictured his attributes and attendants.

35. A necklace worn by officials.

36. Pearls, gems; jewelry, bijouterie.

37. A necklace, a string of beads.

38. Beads shaped like a flat squash, made from a sort of smooth, gray grass-seed, resembling those of Job’s tears.

39. Pearly, fat-cheeked; handsome, elegant; polished, as a fine composition.

40. Mixing up fish-eyes and pearls; i. e. indiscriminating.
**CHU.**

**CHU.**

連 | 砲 a continued firing, a cannonade.

東 | [夜]明 the night-shining pearl, spoken of by Taoists; it may mean the pyrope or carbuncle; a brilliant gem, which the Emperor is said to possess, and shines like a lamp.

業 | seed pearls, used in making, the 拍散 or pearl powder sprinkled on 人物.

火 | a sun-glass to ignite moxa; it is made of crystal, and was early brought from India.

稱 | three thousand rich men, who had pearls on their shoes.

**硃**

From stone and red; this is often incorrectly written shu a small weight.

朱 | vermilion; made of vermilion; imperial, because the emperor uses red ink for his autograph in official writings.

鍍 | vermilion—either the powdered preparation, the color, or the paint.

硃 | 鈍 a cake of red ink.

砂 | eimabar.

砂桔 the mandarin orange (Citrus nobilis), named from its vermilion colored skin.

筆 | the Emperor's pencil, an imperial autograph.

批 | the Emperor's approval; an official endorsement.

卷 | the essays of graduates who are successful; so called because they are copied in red.

譜 | the vermilion or autograph order.

** résult |** An unauthorized character, probably altered from one of the last two, used in Canton for the checks.

** résult |** In full rosy cheeks.

 résult | To hop, as a wren; to get on by hops; used for 饗 in 饗 an embarrassed, unable to get on, uncertain what to do.

 résult | hopping about.

**蝉**

From insect or frog, and the next character contracted.

| The spider; called in Peiking; whence a lazy, good for nothing fellow is called 土 | the name of the burrowing spider or Aypshes.

**蝨**

網 | a spider's web.

絲 | filaments of the web.

草蝨 | ground spiders, like the Epeira.

集而百事喜 | everything prosperous where there are plenty of spider's webs.

**誅**

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.

| 羅 | to cut off, to execute.

| 伏 | to be decapitated; executed, to reduce to subjection, to punish.

| 許 | to expose and reprove his crime.

| 草 | to dig up and clear off plants or grass.

| 求無厭 | to desire inordinately; insatiable, as a conqueror.

| 以 | to overcome hatred with kindness, or evil with good.

| 天 | a divine judgment, as to be killed by lightning, or some remarkable casualty.

**邾**

Name of a feudal state which existed n. c. 700 to 469, under ten rulers; now the district of Tsen bien 邾縣 in Yen-chu fu in the south of Shantung; 邾 | was a small principality southwest of it, near the present Tung bien 邾縣 in the same prefecture.

**邾**

was a city to which the people of Chu 邾 were removed; it is near Hwang-chueh fu 齊州府 in Hupeh, on the Yangtze River.

**袴**

呪 | to implicate evils on one.

**袴**

Red garments; to dress; elegant.

| 橙 | short dresses, under-jackets.

| 橙 | a red coronet, is a term given by one author.

**茱**

From plant and red.

茱 | a sort of dogwood, (Cornus officinalis) used as a vermifuge and in fevers.

**諸**

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, 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.

| 館 | wrote it on his girdle.

| 遇 | I met him on the road.

| 人 | will men reject him.

**CHU.**

**CHU.**

**CHU.**

**CHU.**

**CHU.**
CHU.

猪

A hog; any animal of the genus Sus; to dig a trench or pool.

从 dog or beast and that; it is interchanged with the next when used as a verb.

豚

From water and hog as in the phonetic.

一 from dog or beast; to dig a trench or pool.

豚

A dead tree still standing.

dead, rotten trees.

The original form of this character, which is now used as the 3rd 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 wang to vivify the ancestral tablet; in penmanship, read "next", for a dot.

主

The character originally represented a lamp-stand with the flame rising.

From water and hog as in the phonetic.

A place where water stagnates; a pool or small lake, a puddle; to dig out, as when making a pool, or confining its limits.

From dog or beast and that; it is interchanged with the next when used as a verb.

豚

A hog; any animal of the genus Sus; to dig a trench or pool.

豚

A dead tree still standing.

豚

A kind of oak furnishing a durable timber, found in Honan; the acorns are sharp pointed, and acid to the taste, whence they are called "bitter acorns"; silkworms feed on the leaves; it is not improbable that a kind of oak is referred to by the same name in other parts.

豚

One says an edible worm or larva like a silkworm.

豚

A term for a toad.

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豚

A term for a toad.
1.  a patron, one who buys much.

2.  a person with a head; she is married; also used by traders, [the goods] are spoken for.

3.  the Lord of Heaven; God is so called by the Roman Catholics, and is also the name for their sect and the Greek church; but and , are both used for God by the Mohammedans.

4.  the heavenly Father and merciful Lord.

5.  the controller, the superintending power; a term often applied to God.

6.  a term for the Sabbath or Lord's day.

7.  the ancestral tablet; intimating that the deified lord resides in it.

8.  I or I venture to take the control; I dare not assume the direction.

9.  the will, the fixed resolution.

10.  the decision is not with me.

11.  I have a plan.

12.  to give directions, to manage; an overseer.

13.  to be or take the head, regarded as chief; it is of the greatest moment.

14.  a district magistrate.

15.  and chief and deputy literary examiners at the "shu" tripods.

16.  to guard, to protect.

17.  it will certainly bring you good luck.

18.  it indicates rain.

19.  to govern; to rule as an autocrat; a Buddhist term for an abbot.

20.  a rich man.

21.  free, voluntary; as I like.

22.  a donor, as to a temple or a charity.

23.  From hand and to rule; it occurs used for "ch" a pillar.

24.  A prop or post; to shore up; to pierce, to stick; to point sideways to oppose.

25.  a prop or stretcher, as to an awning.

26.  a crutch, a stick; to lean on a staff.

27.  A sort of overalls or leathern gaiters for the knees.

28.  From deer and to rule as the phonetic.

29.  A large beast like a deer, found in Tung-ch'ên-fu in the north of Szech'u; he guides the herd, indicates their course by shaking his long tail, which brushes away the dust; if other deer see it, they follow his track. This animal has been identified by some with the Chinese elk or tailed deer (Elaphurus davideanus); but a comparison of native books shows that it is more probably a general term for a large stag, the ruler of deer, and not any species; it is drawn with spots and having one stumpy horn; the large red deer of Mongolia (Cervus maral) may be the one; a fly-whip or switch.

30.  a chowry, used by fairies; some authors suppose that the chowry from Tibet is furnished by a deer, instead of the yak.

31.  to converse while whisking away the flies.

32.  unceasingly twirling the chowry—to drive off the masquitos.

33.  I respectfully listen to your guiding remarks.

34.  From stone or worship and lord; the third form is unusual.

35.  A stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple, in a stone shrine or niche, in which the tablet is placed.

36.  An islet; a low place, a wash in a river, a deposit appearing above the waters; an affluent of the R. Hwai in Honan near Hucen.

37.  the precious land, an ancient name for Ceylon (Ratnadwipa), probably derived from its pearls and gems.

38.  in the seas are islets, which were slowly formed; and so must you persevere.

39.  To cook, to dress food; to boil in water; to steep, to decoct; boiled, cooked.

40.  boiled through; to cook thoroughly.

41.  to dress a dinner, to prepare food.

42.  to make tea; to prepare an entertainment.

43.  sea-water to get salt.

44.  From words and further.

45.  To curse, to announce to the gods and implore calamities upon others; curses and oaths before the gods to bring punishment on others, or for evils suffered.

46.  oaths and curses.

47.  an imprecation sealed by blood.

48.  to curse and rail at others bitterly.

49.  cursing and railing.

50.  to take a dreadful oath; lips filled with curses.

51.  From place and further.

52.  A defile or torrent among hills which hinders progress; separated by obstacles; to hinder, to impede, to oppose, to discommodate; to cause delay; dangerous from some impediment; to suspect, to doubt; to grieve.
1. E  to stop, prevent progress.
2. 轸  a hindrance, stumbling-block; something in the road.
3. 障  an impediment, as a hill; far separated and thus hindered.
4. 一 to prevent from accomplishing, to retard, to try to defeat.
5. 難 hardships, straits; everything working against one.
6. 擲 or 擇 to stand in the way of, to block, to oppose.
7. 事情 to hinder business, as an untimely visitor does.

山川修 the hills and rivers smoother us widely; — as friends.
1 風于瓜步 a head wind detained me (Su Tung-p'o) at Kwau.

In Cantonese. A sign of the past tense, used after other verbs.
是 | he has gone; left.
結 | 來 he has brought it.

焰 From fire and to rule as the phonetic.
1 免 That which guides the flame; a wick; a stick of incense; to light.
2 香 to burn incense sticks, to worship the gods; but — 香 is one incense stick.
3 燈 a lampwick.
三 | 香 three incense sticks; this number is usually lighted at once by worshipers in reference to the trinity of powers.

蜉 Insects like the Plinus, 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.
1 螨 spoiled by insects.
2 空 all eaten through.
3 虫 了 it is all worm-eaten.

霪 From rain and flowing water; like the next.
1 雌 A seasonal rain, 一 which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.

澍 Like the last. Water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.
1 生事物 timely showers cause things to grow.
2 湍 saturated with water; enriched by favors.

駄 From horse and to rule as the phonetic.
1 駄 To rest one's horse; to stop, to sojourn, to live at for a while; a stopping-place, a hostelry.
2 足 to lodge, to tarry over, to put up at with one's carriage.
3 駄 or 行 or 扎 to be stationed at, temporarily filling an office at a place; appointed to live at.
4 駄 places where the Emperor halts in a progress.
5 駄 to live on guard — in the provinces; applied to the Banermen stationed out of the capital.

住 From men and to rule; it is easily mistaken for 往 往 to go.
1 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 拉 拉 hold it; 拉 拉 rested a little; but it also forms the imperative, as 拉 stop it up; 拉 stop walking, hold up your going, — according to the context; a classifier of birds.
2 守 | 路 | keep guard over the passes.
3 形 stay your steps; stand there.
4 手 hold up; stay your hand.
5 恶 不 I can't help being angry.
6 恶 不 I am not equal to that, I can't endure it.
7 在那裏 | where do you live?
8 居 1 living at.

句 (1) he ceased talking.
(2) 之 息 he stopped crying.
(3) 不可 | unreliable; an unsafe dependance.
1 持 a custodian of a temple; the resident or head-priest.

呀 The noise of calling fowls; a distorted month; occurs used for chiu 呀 the bill of a bird.
1 呀 to check for fowls when calling them.

柱 From wood and to rule as the phonetic.
1 柱 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.
2 柱 the leading ideas in a paper; the heads, as of a sermon.
3 柱 the base or plinth of a pillar.

五 1 at the South, denotes a house of five pillars.
國 1 or 業 a high statesman.
擎 天 one who bears up the state, the Atlas of his country.
1 柱 a hall supported on pillars, a pillared porch.
樑 之材 the ability or service of beams and pillars; i.e. useful officers or statesmen.
1 工 the nuts of a late.
珠 1 the red pillars; a poetical name for 琴 Inte.
1 恰 吉 a kind of official cap.

注 From water and to rule; it is used with the next, and occasionally for chiu 著 to manifest.
1 水 flowing off in streamlets, or shooting over a hedge; 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.
2 念 to remember, to ponder.
3 恰 attentive; to think on much.
4 脈 | 我心 I had that idea already.
From plants and this; it is the original form of chu, 着, to cause, and is interchanged with chu". 註 and ch'". 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.

其名彰 | his name is increasingly known.

述或標 | to narrate is a record; to write occurrences, as in a journal; to write a history.

其善至 | to pretend to his goodness.

表 | or 頌 | to manifest, as Christ did the will of God.

From bamboo and this or help-fall; the first also means a delicate sort of bamboo, and the second is defined by 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| a pair of chopsticks.

架 | put down your chopsticks,—in pledge of a glass.

飯黍毋以 | cooked millet cannot be taken up with the chopsticks.

不堪下 | it is not worth putting the chopsticks into it; i.e. unmentionable.

舉 | 用柴 | take up your chopsticks and begin — to eat.

玉杯象 | 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.

成其事 | helped him to finish the affair.

你一臂之力 | 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 | 飛翔 | a flying phoenix and soaring argus;—a newly married pair.

From metal and longevity as the phonetic; occurs read ch'". 鈴, to cast, to fuse metal for running into moulds, ancient name of a small feudal state in the present Shantung, north of the River Tsi; used for ch'". 韌, to wish happiness, to bless.

銅 | to cast cash or coins.

冶工 | 為 the founders cast vessels.

銅 | to found; to melt and cast, as a boiler.

聚鐵 | 錳字 | all the iron you could get would not suffice to cast your faults.

金至 | such virtues should be cast in gold— to preserve them.

驥 | 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.

駕我騮 | harness up my dappled light-foot.

足 | a name for ch'". 霆 the fourth diagram, referring to the mode of shackling a horse's two legs to teach him to amble.


From a shelter and a man; 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 舟, where the attendants stand within call.

From precious and to store up as the phonetic.

To store up; to hoard; to lay by for safety; to put in its place; a store of, a hoard; an accumulation, a treasure.

積 | to keep in store, as the government does.

藏 | or 棟 to warehouse; kept in the warehouse.

存 | 無 | there's not much left.

儲 | it is put in the treasury.

粟 | to store up grain.

In Fuchau. Containing; to hold; holding; contained in.

水 | it holds the water.

昔 | 鼻 | so full as to touch the nose, as a bowl of rice.

A coarse kind of hempen cloth; suitable only for bags and wrappers or poor clothes.

From eye and to store; it is similar to 舟 注 to fix.

To stare at.

| 目 | to fix the eyes on, as when stupidly amazed.

A lamb five months old.

有 肥 | the fatted lambs are ready.

That which is known; knowledge. This character is contracted to 之 unless it is used for the personal name of the late Emperor Hsingfung.

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 鋼 ores are beneath.

The nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

CH'U.

Old sounds, ournament, ch'ò, chu, and dà, and dot. In Canton, ch'ú, ch'ó and shú; — in Swatow, ch'ò, ku, ti, chu, and tóu; — in Fuchau, ch'ú, kú, ti, and tóu; — in Shanghai, ts'ú, ts'ó, ts'ó, ts'ó, dà, and tsó; — in Chifu, chu.

From knife and garment, alluding to the tailor's craft.

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 舟 | when it began; at the first.

製 | to make a great show at opening the shop.

來 | a new comer; the first visit.

太 | at the beginning.

開 | the first day of the moon.

句 | or 間 | the first decade of a month.

幾 | which day of the [first] decade did you come?

學 | to commence study.

月 | the first part of next month.

之 | 性 | man's nature originally was good.

次 | the first-time.

開 | to open a new port for trade; to found a mart, as Raffles did Singapore.

壞 | be careful how you begin a work.

生 | the firstborn.

From wood and 子 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 舟 is another name, and 柔 another form; a water trough or flame.

Mencius' mother cut the web in the loom, — in token of her grief and disappointment.

The character is intended to represent 草 grass bound in two 匀 sheaves or faggots; the second form is unusual.

To cut grass; hay, dried grass for animals, fodder.

束 | a handle of green grass.

草 | fodder for cattle; to fodder them.
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.

喠

From wood and a corner; g.d. the stick that keeps the corner.

樞

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 spiral tree like a buckthorn, or hornbeam, called 刺榆 or thorny elm.

橉

the controlling power, as the boiler in a steamer; the moving spirit, the guiding mind.

橉之位 the station of chief authority.

軪 or 軫 the central part on which a machine works; the gist of an affair.

金 者 a term for the moon.

天 or heaven's pivot, is the star Dubhe a in Ursa Major.

密 the secret pivot; an old term for a general; in the Sung dynasty, 密院 denoted the privy council.

垣 the pivot's wall; 一 a name for the Censorate.

中 the powers or machine of government in the capital and provinces.

敥 a feline animal called 虎 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.

瑲 A kind of stone, the whose description allies it to the jasper.

樧 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'iu, ch'ih 枝 or fetid 木anais glandulosus, common in northern China; it is also applied to the Eucaphys, or bladerronym of Japan.

摠 Pleased, gratified; for which the next is also used.

摠 from hand and anxiety it is used with the last, and much resembles 捕 to capture.

據 At ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend, to mount as a carriage; to discuss and settle.

所見 to set forth one's views, to express one's ideas.

龍驤超 the dragon (i.e. fleet) courser distanced all the others.

頸六經 be fully understood and made known the six classics.

敆 From woman and carnation as the phonetic.

敆 a pretty woman; a beautiful, accomplished female; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

敆 beautiful; a bright face.

敄 A small branch of the Yangt's River that flows into it between Nanking and Iching, which gives its name to Ch' u ch'en, a city and prefecture in the east of Kiangsu.

敄 A mat rolled up.

敄三 a coarse mat; a disease that makes one repulsive; a deformed person, a hunchback.
A small medicinal plant, 蕨, 1; otherwise called 地榆 or ground elm; it bears white flowers with a yellow center; it is perhaps allied to the Hedyssarum.

From insect and person or all; the second form is little used, and also means a huge caterpillar.

A toad is called 蕨 1; 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 順山 in Ta-tung fu in the north of Shensi, into the Sung-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.

貯 chu

stored, bonded, warehoused.

積 chu

accumulated, in store.

煮 chu

or 君 the heir-apparent.

營 chu

an imperial pleasure-ground.

From shelter and to stand waiting; the second is a common, but unauthorized form.

廚 chu

A place for killing and cooking animals; a kitchen; a case for holding books, clothes, crockery, &c.; a quiver.

人 or 子 or 官 a cook.

房 a kitchen.

幫 a scullion, a cook’s mate.

店 a public cooking-shop, a restaurant.

庖 a large kitchen; with an oast attached.

窖 a gauze safe. (Pekingese.)

一口衣 a clothes-press; one wardrobe.

篳 chu

A screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.

Undecided, as if one’s feet were fluttered.

臨 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.

撓首他 le scratched his head, uncertain what to do.

From fowl and dried grass.

A chick which can pick its own food; a fledgling; the callow young of birds; to rear a brood.

The second character also denotes the name of a bird, the 鸞, 1, a variety of the peacock.

鶇 1 於其中 rears its brood inside of its hole, as the kingfisher.

鶇 a little chick.

得 the birds are very callow.

力不能勝一匹 his strength was not equal to lift one fledgling, as of a duck.

From metal and to help or furthermore; the second form is not much used.

鋤 a hoe, a mattock; to cultivate the fields, to hoe and delve, and thus assist the growth.

頭 a hoe.

詣 or 地 to hoe up, as weeds; to hoe the ground.

強 a stout farmer.

穀之計 the business of agriculture, as of those who 扛 1 把子 the shoulder the hoe.

帶經而 he took his classic and went off to his hoeing.

鋤難入 unfitted for each other, unsuitable, like putting a round handle into a square hole.

From woman and dried grass.

A pregnant woman; a widow.

嘿子 be kind to the widows.

稿 chu

The stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the paniced millet.

From plough and to assist; q.d. the plowman aids the land.

雕 chu

A kind of corve or scagge 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.

楮 chu

A species of mulberry, 桑 the Brasses outus pappus, 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.

錢 paper money; such as is used in worship and then burned.

紙 paper from the mulberry.

片 a slip of paper, as that for notes.

儀 money given by friends for funerals.

特修寸 I specially send you this short note.

幣 bank-notes, paper bills; this term was common in the Yuen dynasty.

褚 chu

A bag or satchel for holding clothes; a valise, a portman-
teean; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.

幕 a high pall, or catafalque, over a bier.

枕 chu

From noon and noon; q.d. the sound of the pestle heard at noon tide.

扁 a pestle; a beetle or beater with which to ram down earth; to beat with a pestle.

砧 a board or block, and the beater; — used by washermen.
CH'U. learn ing is servable, nettle, executed done. manage, for occupied a govern. t was mean to oil to either I 1 perspicuous, large a done; The P3 all limit here still 1^ CH'IL |g be not I/ueu force, wis- the 'hen I is reaching or a paenter rights; to rather I seat or pillow; to water to be to priests

originally composed of a coppice, and to walk in its center; g.d. 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 330, under the rule of twenty princes; it occupied Hunkwang and parts of Honan and Kiangsu, having K'ing-chen fu on the K. Yangtze for its capital; the name is still applied to the two Lake Provinces.

you | new and clean, as garments. |
| suffering; distress, anguish.
| grievous, hard as work; toil and drudgery.
| perspicuous, as style; well-done, clear, fresh; spruced up, tidy.
| a ferule for punishing truants.
| was the region about the Meiling, in the south of Huan and Kiangsi.

In Cantenese. A form of the past tense, like 'yen 完 done. 食 | 飯 I have done eating. 整 | the job is done; it's all made right.

CH'U. Interchanged with the last in the sense of grieved, miserable, pained.
| The base or plinth of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.
| 諂 [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.
| I wait on tiptoe; I eagerly look — for a reply.
| 倚欄 | 躲 leaning on the railing and looking afar at it.

The teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.
| Small streams which flow off aside, when a large river overflows its banks.
| Clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

From plant and to store up. A plant like a nettle, the Boehmerianivea, called ramié, clavna, caloé, and China grass; it is one of the hemp of China, of which ropes, grasshelin, coarse linen, and sackcloth (紹) are made.
| 根 hemp roots; they are ground with rice-flour to be used for food.
| 茎 the nettle-hemp fibers, or plants, grown elicedly in the central provinces.
| 店 a grasshelin shop.

燕 | 裙衫冬季釅 their hemp garments were worn to rags and their hair unkempt; a time of misery.

The second or abbreviated form is composed of 止 to step and 减 a seat; g.d. one steps on reaching his seat; 减 is added in the full form as the phonetic; it much resembles 懷 that devout.
| 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 斬 executed; or 治 to govern.
| 分 to judge one's abilities; to decide an officer's demerits.
| 士 an unemployed graduate.
| 女 | oun a young lady, a maiden.
| 夫婦 when I was married; during my married life.
| 貧 to be poor.
| 怎麼 | how? what could I do?
| 難 either course is hard.
| 罪 limit of hot weather; name of the 14th term, from August 23rd to September 8th.
| 交部議 | hand him over to the Board to decide his sentence.
| 難 | not easy to judge.
| 統 | friends living together.
| 君身 to be an officer near the emperor.
| 决 to sentence after trial.
| 置 placed, put safely.
| 置 what 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.

至今 | | here we had ample room to dwell in.
Read ch'ü² A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition, a point of a matter; used as a relative pronoun, as 雨之銀 the money of these two persons; when added to a noun, it sometimes makes the plural, as 大懲 | the high authorities; and at other times denotes the concrete, as 正見他靈 | we now see its spirituality.

所 | a location, a place; the spot referred to.

CHUH.

Old sounds, tok, dok, and tōk. In Canton, chōk; — in Swatow, tok, to, sōk, chōk, and tōk; — in Amoy, tiok, chōk, chwan, and tōk; — in Fuchau, tiûk, chîuk, and tûk; — in Shanghai, tōk and dok; — in Chihs, chūh.

The original form represented leaves drooping 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.

| 竹 chū | bamboo
| 置 bamboo seeds, said to ripen mostly in years of famine.
| 竹 | bamboo sticks or poles.
| 竹 | the siliceous skin of the bamboo.
| 竹 | bamboo roots; whangeses, or bamboo walking-sticks; umbrella-handles.
| 竹 | bamboo splints or threads.
| 竹 | shavings for cushions.
| 竹 | ribboned, ridged, corrugated, like bamboo joints.

南天 chū | the Naudina domestica, much cultivated for its red seeds.

葉青 | 華葉 a clear spirit in which bamboo leaves have been steeped; hence the 13th day of the 5th moon is called 酒日 because this liquor was drunk on that day.

CHUH.

I | or 各 | or 1 everywhere; in all regions.

短 | a failing, a shortcoming; an illusoryness.

無 | 不到 he went everywhere; he goes all about.

好 | a good; in good circumstances; a benefit; an advantage.

有個去 | he has a place where he sails from; he is not altogether a loafer.

本 | the officer, — said by those of low grade; I who write; the writer.

亦有可取 | he has still some good points.

属 | and 敷 are terms in letters for You or Sirs, and We, when the names are not mentioned.

楚 chū | Rough, hispid; not smooth.

From sickness and to remove.

A scar; scarred; stupid, not comprehending things.

觸 chū | not 達 thick-skulled; not quickly taking the meaning of.

CHUH.

A sort of bamboo; the common name of India in Buddhist books. 天 | or 首 | from the word India; this character was first altered from the last to designate a surname, and when adopted for India was read タブ, as a contraction of the word 身衣 Shintub or Scindo; it has also been written 身毒 or 擔毒 or 天仙 or 印度 and 天竺, all different forms of the same sound or name.

| 悶 chū | Grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.

愛心 | sick at heart and cast down.

視 chū | 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 clapper hung on the side that hit it when turned.

从 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 禹城 in Tsingnan fu in Shantung.

司 | an officer who recites the ritual.

無疆之 | may your [Majesty] live for ever.
CHUH.

19 九 to felicitate one every happiness, as when seventy.
1 吟 or 1 祷 to say prayers, to implore, to ask the gods; to re-peat 1 員 or forms of prayer.
1 福 to pray for blessings.
1 壳 to congratulate another on his birthday.
1 顏 an acolyte in a temple.
1 髮 to cut off the hair and tattoo the body.
1 旨 to be both cursed and prayed.
1 丕 in the past, to wander or ramble about.
1 融 a god of fire worshiped in summer; he is the deified son of a joss-thing the ancient monarch.
Read  webpack. To curse.
1 作 丕 they go on cursing still.

擦, 1 婦, but not in direct address.
Read  webpack. The mind not at ease; disquieted.
1 念心 丕 sad and moved is my heart.
1 軸 丕 carriage and support contracted; it is inter-changeable with 丕 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 read of a loom.
1 原 or 1 任 an axle-tree.
1 耳 a catch, a bolt.
1 當 one who manages — the country, or an affair.
1 人 a water-wheel turned by five men.

祭 丕 a eulogistic scroll suspended near a coffin before its burial.
1 用 the axis of suspension.
1 乾 or 乾坤 the heaven and the earth; their revolutions and movements as the axes of the universe.
1 個 a roller, as for a map; rolls.
1 剪 the rivet of shears.
1 三三 three mounted pictures, or on rollers.
1 不如 丕 a thousand drawings are not equal to one book — well studied.

舩 丕 The after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or scull.
Read  webpack. The bow of a vessel.
1 襲 a sort of seow for transport; the stem and stern of a vessel.

築 丕 From a dulcimer with wood under; occurs used for 丕 a sister-in-law.
1 築 or 丕 a sister-in-law.
To beat down hard as a thrashing-floor; to ram down the earth; to make chumam pavements or adobe walls; to raise, to erect; to build dykes or intrenchments; to gather; to flap the wings.
1 建 to build mud walls.
1 燕鶏 to make a jetty or landing-place.
1 烏劔 to build stone piers, bunds, or sea-walls.
1 起 丕 to raise a fort.
1 堤 to raise the banks.
1 基 丕 to strengthen and repair, the dykes or foundations.

筑 丕 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.
In *Cantonese*. To knead with the feet, as in working or mixing things; to press on.

## 薔

A kind of medicinal plant, called also 黃杜鵑 or yellow Azalea, and 虎花 or tiger's flower; it is regarded as poisonous; it may belong to the *Apocyneae* or oleander family.

The illumination of torches; a candle; a torch; to light a candle; a light; to give or shed light upon, to illuminate.

## 燭

From 火 and 燃; the contracted form is also read *chun*, to dry by the fire.

## 燈

A name for a short legged spider the 蚂蚁, so called from its looking like a pigmy; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.

## 粥

Composed of 米 rice between what looks like two boxes, but is intended to represent the stem of offerings; it is often described as 餅米 double-bowed rice. It forms a kind of sub-radical of many characters under *li*, such as a boiler, with which this omelet was written.

Gruel, congee, mush, porridge; a thickened, decoction made of rice or millet boiled very soft.

## 疹

Sores arising from cold.

## 紙

A weed, called also 羊蹄 goat's hoof; it is difficult to extirpate, and seems to be a sort of *Rumex* or dock.

## 侖

From 紙 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.

## 爷

To call fowls; the sound made when chucking fowls.
出

CH'UH.

The original form represents stalks thrusting themselves out of the ground.

To go forth, to go out; the opposite of jūh, 入 out—in; abroad—at home; to issue or manifest; to proceed from; to surpass; to eject; 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 買 for sale; 質 for loan; when joined to 不 after a verb, implies its negation.

來 to come out, as from the room; this phrase succeeds other verbs to denote the present tense, as 寫 I am writing it.

你替我查 I do you examine it for me.

辨不來 they cannot be distinguished.

說不來 I can't express it well; I don't understand it clearly.

只走一半來 he will then have gone only half-way.

行來 to carry into practice; to bring forth fruit, as of a belief.

聞事來 to create a disturbance.

照 to act for others.

人照地 to take the lead of others.

首人 an informer.

主意 to give directions about.

仕 to enter on public office.

身 to enter on life, to begin the world.

他做甚麼身 what did he spring from?

嫁 or 親 to marry a husband.

家 to become a priest.

讓 to retire from a post, having filled the term.

人才衆 surpassing others in talent, preëminent.

不獲常 appears in a surprising degree; very unusual, inconstant.

想不 I cannot recall it to mind; it is inconceivable.

從心所 I it was at first [my own idea].

外 to travel abroad; to go out.

門或街 to go out of the house.

何時世 when were you born?

天花 or 痘 to have the small-pox.

應 to retire respectfully; to ease nature; 多少回曾呢 how often did the medicine operate?

將和入相 doors for entering and leaving the stage.

名 famous; 不名 do not let my name appear; inconsiderate; sub rosa.

息 perquisites, extras; for services; ducours.

一位本一位身 one finds the capital, the other the service.

義入為 reckoning your income before you spend your money; estimate your expenses carefully.

百弊居 one cannot reckon up the defects; too many bad qualities to estimate.

言 如山 his words are stable as the hills.

隨你心 do as you like about it.

貴 he brings honor to the family.

聲 or 言 to speak out loud; to say something.

捏入脂 to get out of the mire into the fat; i. e. to rise from poverty to affluence.

露 馬蹄 to let the horse-hoof appear, to let the cat out of the bag.

氣 to fume, to fret; to avenge another's cause.

賤 to be despised; to draw odium on one.

From black and to issue as the phonetic.

CH'UH.

To degrade; to dismiss from office; to blame; to expel or drive away.

三 三 times dismissed from office as 爲下於 in the Ch'ueh 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.

着手 sprain the wrist.

綴. Used for the last.

Crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; to stitch coarsely; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

嬴 to bend and to straighten; elevated, joyous, and then depressed, dull; uncertain.

支 or 短 short up for money.

財用之 impediments in the way of trade, as a want of capital, or banditti.

竊. From field and black, referring to loamy soil good for pastureage; others say from 田 field and 苟 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 hoard; to store up.

1. 君何尤 to restrain the prince from committing wrong.
2. 生 you brute!

大 1. the 26th diagram, relating to wind.

養 1. to rear, as slaves, children, or animals; but | 收 is to pasture or rear only the 六 | 六 domestic animals, which men use in sacrifice or food.

集 to assist the people.

幸臣 to gather persons in a palace, as courtiers.

德 to cultivate virtue.

難 1. hard to stand; not easy to serve, as an unjust prince.

蔵 Used with the last.

積 or | 聚 to accumulate, to board, to lay by.

力 to husband one's strength.

馬 to breed horses.

芻頭 to bring up slave girls.

疑 to strengthen suspicions.

我有旨 I have a good supply of vegetables — for winter.

意未釋 my anxious thoughts are not yet removed.

私 selfishly to lay up things — unknown to one's parents.

儒 Bent down.

儒 | 無 unable to extricate one's self, compelled to stoop.

儒 From heart and to rear as the phonetic.

To nourish; to foster; to hate; to excite.

誇 to encourage or develop pride.

怒 to stir up wrath; angry, wrathful.

不我能 | he cannot (or does not) like me.

搐 From hand and to rear.

To drag along by force; to shake rudely; a spasm or cramp of the tendons.

搐 | to be taken with a cramp or numbness; convulsed.

漉 Water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flash from excitement.

漉 | waters running together.

愴 Afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

愴 | apprehensive.

迫之徒 a wretch who is tempted on by avarice.

感 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 Budhists, denotes sensation, touch, perception.

怒 to irritate, to exasperate.

起 startling; to recollect suddenly.

須 | to butt, to run at each other, as rams.

犯 to insult; to sin wilfully.

山之力 vast, herculean strength.

生 | 角 the oxen are butting; also applied to fellows fighting.

機會 to suddenly meet a chance, — as for solving a doubt.

目夢心 interesting and startling, as a style or a narrative.

紙羊 a sheet of paper, the ram rushed against the fence, — and was caught by his horns.

類引伸 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.

處 1. when lo attacked [a subject] he mastered it.

寒 | to take cold.

衣 | a waistband used by ancient princesses.

蹙 Choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name.

怒 filled with wrath.

叔 | 國 a region beyond sea, to which Chwen-hiu's son was appointed.

Read 'ts' an. A dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.

菖 | a dish of sweet flag.

矗 Rising above others like an overtopping tree; lofty as a peak; luxuriant growth; straight and upright; to stand or set upright, as a pole.

然不謬 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 行 a multitude.

A crowd standing in the doorway.

阿 | 阿 or 阿, or 阿 | 娘 a fabulous Budha, called Abhobha 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.

丁 | first the left, then the right foot; this makes ping 行 to walk; in these three characters there is an endeavor to depict the appearance of walking.
CHUI:

Old sounds, ti, tui, tut, tup, di and dut. In Canton, chui and chu; in Swatow, tai, chui and chue; in Amoy, chui, tui, cho, sai, and twat; in Fuhchou, tui, tai, chwok, tai, chwol, chwi, and choi; in Shanghai, tso, dai, and ta; in Chifu, tai.

The original form rudely represents the short tail feathers of some birds; but must not be confused with chu. It now only serves as the 172d radical of characters relating mostly to birds.

Short-tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c.

翻翻者 | the doves fly round and round.

Read chu. The wind waving the groves.

山林之翼 | the wild woods dread the tempest.

雉

A pigeon or turtle, noted for its feathers, gentle temper; also called 雉 | or 雉, and many other names.

沙 | the snipe.

The character 雉 is sometimes used for this as another form.

用 | an awl, a borer, a sharp-pointed tool; the apex or tip: to bore, to pierce: a trifle; unimportant.

毛 | a Chinese pencil.

毛 | a mere penman; a copyist, a hair-awl, one useful only to wick a pencil.

安 | why longer use the pencil? — the sword is better; a saying of Pau Ch'iao, who became a great general.

刀之末 | an awl's tip, a small matter, a trifle.

無 | not even a spot to stick an awl in; no land, not a foot of real estate; miserably poor.

釘 | the point of a weapon.

孔 | or | eye to bore a hole.

בס | not | the awl won't go in.

搪 | to stitch shoe-soles.

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, to, on, to look back on; retrospective; a wild ancient tribe.

准备 to chase, to try to overtake.

到 | to catch up with.

回来 | hurry him back; run and call him back.

不到 | I could not catch him.

悔 | to feel remorse.

紧 | a close chase.

慎重 | carefully attend to those gone, and follow departed ancestors.

封 | to obtain posthumous honors for one's parents.

念 | to reflect on.

非 | to lay the blame on others.

债 | or | to run for debt.

银 | or | the money cannot be recovered.

通 | 来孝 | he thus evidenced his inherited filial duty.

究 | to sift to the bottom.

不 | 间 | let it drop; it need not be again spoken of.

者 | 竭可 | future [evils] may perhaps be averted.

思 | 往 | to recall past days.

兵 | soldiers in pursuit.

Read chu. To engrave; a graver.

琢 | to engrave and carve the ornaments.

追

Also read chu.

Flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to adhere; in which sense it is used in Kiangsu.勿 | it will not stick, as glue.

From rat and awl, contracted, referring to its habit of boring and gnawing.

The common rat or mouse was formerly called chu in Houan, and the name is retained in books.

雉

A black horse with white and dark gray spots.

騔

烏 | 駿 | a dark gray spotted horse, the charger of Liang Yung Yen of Tsin, n.c. 220.

有 | 駄 | there were gray and white spotted, with white and yellow spotted horses.

鰱

A yellowish kind of carp.

扱

From hand and to hang down; sometimes used for chu, to beat, and for the next.

To beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating.

扑

To beat a criminal.

鉤

The bit of a bridle.

从 wood and to hang down; similar to chu, a net.

A cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating.

楚

in the agonies of torture.

Read chu. Trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUI.</th>
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<tr>
<td>之以 之以 約</td>
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<td>to connect them by</td>
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<td>to add surroundings, as</td>
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<td>when taking a photograph.</td>
<td>when taking a photograph.</td>
<td>when taking a photograph.</td>
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<td>緣</td>
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<td>a cord; to let down, as by</td>
<td>a cord; to let down, as by</td>
<td>a cord; to let down, as by</td>
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<td>a rope into a well; to</td>
<td>a rope into a well; to</td>
<td>a rope into a well; to</td>
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<td>suspend by a rope.</td>
<td>suspend by a rope.</td>
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<td>下水</td>
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<td>let it down into the water.</td>
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<td>he was let down by</td>
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<td>night and got away.</td>
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<td>to let down over the wall, as</td>
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<td>a letter.</td>
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<td>腿</td>
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<td>A swelling of the foot, as from</td>
<td>A swelling of the foot, as from</td>
<td>A swelling of the foot, as from</td>
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<td>rheumatism, or having been</td>
<td>rheumatism, or having been</td>
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<td>cramped, or from wet.</td>
<td>cramped, or from wet.</td>
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<td>懸</td>
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<td>Mournful, sorrowing; the</td>
<td>Mournful, sorrowing; the</td>
<td>Mournful, sorrowing; the</td>
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<td>mood of grief; in great straits.</td>
<td>mood of grief; in great straits.</td>
<td>mood of grief; in great straits.</td>
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<td>embarrassed, anxious.</td>
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<td>其懼</td>
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<tr>
<td>he looked so terrified and sad to</td>
<td>he looked so terrified and sad to</td>
<td>he looked so terrified and sad to</td>
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<td>behold.</td>
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<td>墜</td>
<td>墾</td>
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<td>Grand, extravagant, wasteful;</td>
<td>Grand, extravagant, wasteful;</td>
<td>Grand, extravagant, wasteful;</td>
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<tr>
<td>to settle down, to fall</td>
<td>to settle down, to fall</td>
<td>to settle down, to fall</td>
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<td>of itself; to slide, as earth;</td>
<td>of itself; to slide, as earth;</td>
<td>of itself; to slide, as earth;</td>
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<tr>
<td>to sink, as into hell; to tumble</td>
<td>to sink, as into hell; to tumble</td>
<td>to sink, as into hell; to tumble</td>
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<tr>
<td>into ruins; to crumble, to</td>
<td>into ruins; to crumble, to</td>
<td>into ruins; to crumble, to</td>
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<td>topple; pendants, as from a fan</td>
<td>topple; pendants, as from a fan</td>
<td>topple; pendants, as from a fan</td>
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<tr>
<td>or a chatelain.</td>
<td>or a chatelain.</td>
<td>or a chatelain.</td>
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<td>or</td>
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<td>下</td>
<td>下</td>
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<td>it fell down; it slid</td>
<td>it fell down; it slid</td>
<td>it fell down; it slid</td>
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<td>off.</td>
<td>off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>底</td>
<td>底</td>
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<tr>
<td>to sink to the bottom.</td>
<td>to sink to the bottom.</td>
<td>to sink to the bottom.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CH'UI.**

*Old sounds, t'i, t'ui, t'ut, di, dai, dup.*  
*In Canton, ch'ui and shui; — in Swatow, t'ai, ch'ui, ch'ü, and sui; — in Amoy, ch'üi, t'ai, and sui; — in Fuhchau, t'ui, sui, t'oi, and ch'ui; in Shanghai, ts'ê, dâu, and tso; — in Chifu, ts'ê.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'UI.</th>
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<th>CH'UI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>吹</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to blow, as by the breath</td>
<td>to blow, as by the breath</td>
<td>to blow, as by the breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or wind; to play on wind</td>
<td>or wind; to play on wind</td>
<td>or wind; to play on wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruments; to puff; to</td>
<td>instruments; to puff; to</td>
<td>instruments; to puff; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe, as fishes do; to speak</td>
<td>breathe, as fishes do; to speak</td>
<td>breathe, as fishes do; to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in praise of, to puff up; a puff, a</td>
<td>in praise of, to puff up; a puff, a</td>
<td>in praise of, to puff up; a puff, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blast, a gust.</td>
<td>blast, a gust.</td>
<td>blast, a gust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to flatter, to magnify unduly.</td>
<td>to flatter, to magnify unduly.</td>
<td>to flatter, to magnify unduly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sumpitan; a pitchpipe.</td>
<td>a sumpitan; a pitchpipe.</td>
<td>a sumpitan; a pitchpipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a blow-pipe.</td>
<td>a blow-pipe.</td>
<td>a blow-pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to extinguish, to blow out; as</td>
<td>to extinguish, to blow out; as</td>
<td>to extinguish, to blow out; as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
<td>燈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow out the lamp.</td>
<td>blow out the lamp.</td>
<td>blow out the lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to blow water into meat, as</td>
<td>to blow water into meat, as</td>
<td>to blow water into meat, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butchers sometimes do; to brag,</td>
<td>butchers sometimes do; to brag,</td>
<td>butchers sometimes do; to brag,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to draw a long bow.</td>
<td>to draw a long bow.</td>
<td>to draw a long bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>聲</td>
<td>聲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to whistle; whistling.</td>
<td>to whistle; whistling.</td>
<td>to whistle; whistling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. 炎之力 [as easy as] to blow away the dust.
2. 毛求疵 [why] blow aside the fur to find the scar?  — nobody is perfect.
3. 病 injured; — as by 風 the wind blowing on one.
4. 墨 blown to tatters, as a flag by the wind.
5. 風 the wind raises the waves high.
6. 打 the clanger of instruments; great huzzas and rejoicings.
7. 嘖 him to recommend another.

Read ch'ui? The wind; the noise of drums.

1. 歌 playing and singing.
2. 習 practicing on the drums.
3. 鼓 the drums sounding, a band.

炊 ch'ui
To dress food; to cook, especially by steaming.

ā 東 to cook or steam rice.
2. 早 a very early meal.
3. 鍋 a boiler, a shallow kettle.
4. 先 or 古 the names of a mother.
5. 餅 at Peking, to bake cakes.

林 ch'ui
Two streams running from one fountain.

This character is now obsolete, but at Amoy its sound is retained in the colloquial word for water, for which 水 is written.

从 earth below pendent leaves, which the second form represents.

垂 ch'ui
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 Shan-tung) and one in Honan.

1. 下来 let it hang as a tassel.
2. 手和得 drop the hands and get it; — to acquire a thing easily.
3. 名後世 his name will reach to future ages.
4. 颯 or | 愛 to regard kindly; a condescending interest in.
5. 老 becoming old.
6. 法於後 to make one's example felt long after.

天地雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew.

1. 危 in great danger; imminent.
2. 頭 to hang down the head.
3. 情 your kind compassion.
4. 惜 to pity, to feel for.
5. 恩 your great favor; the Emperor's bounty.

1. 拱而天下治 they let fall their robes and folded their hands, and the empire was governed; said of Yao and Shun's wise sway.

1. 独 frontier, a boundary, the line between two countries; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.
2. 边 frontier, the border.
3. 遠 the remote marches.
4. 命 dispatches from the frontier.

1. 鑌 a hammer; a mallet, a club or thing beat with; to hammer; to pound.
2. 釘 and 鐵 means for triturations in processions.
3. 畜 a pair of brass maces.
4. 不我 don't beat me.
5. 鐮 对铁砧 the iron hammer meets the iron anvil; met. two fierce bullies fighting.

Read tui. To work gems.

From metal and to hang down; interchanged with the last; some regard them as identical.

An ancient weight of twelve liang, or about a pound avoirdupois; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock; heavy; a forging hammer.

1. 筱 or 程 the poised or weight on a steelyard.
2. 络 the weight on a money yard.
3. 鉴 to work out wrought iron, as on an anvil.

槌椎 ch'ui
Interchanged with the last and next; the first also means to reject.

1. 檢 a mallet.
2. 打椎 a pile-hammer.
3. 擂 a trituration pestle, such as apothecaries use; a term for large fingers.

槌打 ch'ui
Used for the last; and for ch'ui to strike.

1. 椙 to beat, as a bell; to strike with the fist, to pommel; to throw at or away.
2. 椙仁義 to discard kindness and right.
3. 石 to cast stones at.
4. 背 to shampoo; to knead the back.

1. 打倒 knocked him down with a blow of his fist.
2. 打一棒 give him a thump, hit him a settler. (Pekingese.)
3. 魯 blockhead like, stupid.
4. 擊枕 床 to pound the pillow and beat the bed; met. so anxious as to be unable to sleep.
5. 胸騷足 to pound the breast and stamp — in anger.
### CHUN.

**Old sounds, tan, ten, dan and don.** In Canton, chun; in Swatow, chun and tun; in Amoy, tun and chun; in Fuhchow, tung; in Shanghai, tsing; in Chifin, tsen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUN</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>咸</td>
<td>从 bone and to pursue.</td>
<td>From bone and to pursue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>A projecting forehead.</td>
<td>A projecting forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>顶 the vertebrae on the neck; others say, those on the back.</td>
<td>顶 the vertebrae on the neck; others say, those on the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>To dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.</td>
<td>To dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>石 stone and 地 to fall contracted; also read shahs.</td>
<td>石 stone and 地 to fall contracted; also read shahs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>To fall of itself, to come to the earth; to crash down.</td>
<td>To fall of itself, to come to the earth; to crash down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>一地 a star, or meteoric stone, fell to the earth.</td>
<td>一地 a star, or meteoric stone, fell to the earth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**CHUN.**

- **給** to give a good beating to the disobedient — boy.
- **頭** to beat out gold-leaf.

Heavy.

Read shui, and also written 垂. The name of a man, otherwise known as 共工, a clever maker of arrows in the time of Shun, who appointed him to be minister of works.

The large warts or splints on a horse's leg; a thick indurated scar; the buttocks; the spur or hallux on a cock.

1 當 ancient name of Fuh-shan 河北 isin Tung-chua 南在 on Shantung promontory, established by Tsin Chi Hwang-ti.

The front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples, called 鬚塞毛 or the cold-brushed hair.

The wind blowing things over nearly to the ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>髡</td>
<td>The front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and fall down the temples, called 鬚塞毛 or the cold-brushed hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髡</td>
<td>The wind blowing things over nearly to the ground.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**准** to inculcate, to teach carefully; to impress once; to reiterate and enjoin; carefully, earnestly, really.

1 我命之手 did Heaven thus impress its commands — on Shun?

叮咛 | 諭 to repeat and reiterate one's orders.

1 想 mutual hatred.

1 想 | To pray for rain with earnest supplications. |

誨 | To teach you with unwearied care.

Incoherent babble, never ending nonsensical talk.

1 聲 | Whenever grumbling; the feelings restrained by fear. |

From care and to sprout.

To inter with respect.

1 多 to lay a coffin away for the long night, i.e. to bury. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>屏</td>
<td>A douceur sent to help in a funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>屏</td>
<td>The check-bones; flesh dried for winter's use; the flesh under the chin; a meat dumpling; occurs used for men's honest, earnest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>His benevolence was not doubted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懶</td>
<td>To answer, as a petition; in official papers, to acknowledge, to receive, as a dispatch; on or upon, as a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>輯</td>
<td>To grant the plea or demurrer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謏</td>
<td>The petition is granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>To prepare for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>與</td>
<td>To permit to be done; to confirm a decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以十</td>
<td>To get permission for ten days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期</td>
<td>To set a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>The case has been decided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>此</td>
<td>This and not 1 received — rejected; allowed — dismissed; came to hand — not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市</td>
<td>交</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHUN.

Old sounds, ch'un, ch'un, chan. In Canton, ch'un; in Swatow, ch'un; in Amoy, ch'un and t'un; in Fukahau, ch'ung; in Shanghai, ts'ang; in Chefu, ts'ung.

春 ch'un

The original form represents 日 the sun under 花 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 new spring; i.e. a new year.

令 the vernal equinox,—the 4th of the 21 terms.

迎 going out to meet the spring by officials, accompanied by a 牛 clay ox, borne by men who afterwards break it in pieces.

色 cheer, delightful, as a view or a gay procession.

秋 springs and autumns eminent; i.e. advanced in years, about sixty.

青 the spring-time—of life, is applied to youths under twenty.

百病 he can reprove one from all diseases.

滿口 mouth filled with the vernal breeze; i.e. persuasive in speech.

三三柳綠 the bright green willow in spring.

王月 the first moon.

小陽 the tenth moon.

幾年 how old are you?

若侯若 I shall expect you to be at my spring feast.

心 or 意 lewd thoughts, lustful desires.

樁 from wood and spring; not the same as ch'ung a post.

樁 a long-lived tree, and hence a symbol of a father; in northern China, the 香 denotes the Cadaba odorata, and 條 the Aristids glandulosa; silk worms feed on them, and the fragrant leaf-buds of the former are cooked for greens.

大 or 堂 your father.

養並茂 may your parents both be vigorous.

靈 your respected father keeps his vigor well.

樁 to exactly learn—his haunts

樁 to look carefully.

大 to follow the measure or rule,

鼻 or 頭 end of the nose.

樁 a big or Roman nose, which Europeans are said to always have.

樁 A target, a mark; a mound, a pile of earth; a park or place for archery.

樁 A bundle of straw; grass or hay tied in faggots.

森 Both these are regarded as synonymous with the last by some authors; the second form is least used.

森 a kind of tree like the sumae (Rhus) or Angiu, producing a varnish or gum; the wood is used for musical instruments; the seeds are black and grow in a cyme; leaves turn red after frost; its common name is 野 漆 樣 wild varnish tree, to which class of plants (the Anacardiaceae) it probably belongs.

鱗 a salt water fish, with cirri, called 子 and 黃瓜 at Amoy, probably a species of mullet; at Canton, the 魚 is a sort of roach or Luc-ecus.

舖 also written 椋 in some books.

舖 a hearse used by great men in old times; the 龍 had dragons painted on it; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the ooze.
泥乘 | a mud sledge or scow to
get across mud flats.

寸 | an unauthorized, ideographic
character composed of 肉 flesh,
木 not, and 成 perfected; it is
sometimes written 春 as a
synonym.

在 Cantonese. The eggs of
crabs, the roe of fish, or bird’s
eggs.

云 | “thunder-lord’s eggs,” are
aerodites; others say, truffles.

鶏 | hen’s eggs.

From insects and spring.

蠢 From insects and spring.
To crawl, to wriggle like
worms; to move, to rise up
against just rule; stupid, foolish;
uncompliant, dullish, lumpish;
rude, contrary.

蠢 | silly-looking.

蠢 | or | 傻 heedless, unwise;
headstrong.

CHUNG

Old sounds, tong, dong, and ch’ung. In Canton, chung and ch’ung; — in Suzhou, tong, ching, tskg, and chung; — in Amoy,
tong and ch’ung; — in Fuzhou, chung, tiang, chang, chung, chuang, and ch’ung; —
in Shanghai, tong and daung; — in Chi fu, ts’ung.

中 | Composed of 月 mouth to rep-resent 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.

手 | useless, inefficient, effete,
unserviceable; often remarked
by people of themselves.

有 | there are such; more are
to be had.

年 | middle aged.

異 | halfway, incomplete; as | 道 or 去 died before he had
completed it.

間 | between, inside, among.

正 | in the center; indifferent to.

等 | common, mediocrine,
he has only ordinary abilities.

當 | in the midst; while going
on.

央 | the center or heart of;
心 | in my mind.

五 | the viscera, the vital organs.

人 | an arbitrator or umpire;
an agent; a daysman; an intercessor.

上 | and 与 terms for goods;
superior-middling and inferior-
middling; better than ordinary,
and worse than ordinary.

見 | the rather ordinary, not
the best.

有 | twenty pecks.

州 | ancient name for Honan.

山 | an old name for Lewchew.

國 | a name of Peking, used by
the Mongols.

或 | or | 華, 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.

外 | native and foreign; China
and other countries; at home
and abroad.

謂 | the exact medium or Doc-
trine of the Mean; name of the
Classic by Tsz-sz’ 子思, who
was the grandson of Confucius.

读 chung? To hit the center;
struck by as a fit; to attain,
to accomplish; fit, suitable.

酒 | to get drunk; affected or
giddy from liquor.

寒 | to catch cold.

暑 | a sun-stroke.

背 | is fitly done; all right;
it meets the exigency.

意 | it suits me; it is what I
wanted; it is my wish.

高 | to reach the high degrees,
as | 贱 | to become a Han-lin.

不 | not | 不 | unattainable.

風不 | struck with a paraly-
sis.

猜 | or 估 | to guess aright.

量 | guessed [the weight or size]
correctly.

槍 | hit by a bullet.

看 | approved (or guessed) at
a glance.

計 | to make a lucky hit; to
succeed in a plan; to be taken in
or deceived.

他的 | I have been deceived.

he has fooled me.
CHUNG.

From heart and center.

Loyal, patriotic, faithful; devoted, sincere; attached to; sedate; to maintain one's integrity; unfeltselfish, honest, earnest, upright.

臣 a loyal, devoted minister.

| 孩 | faithful to the last.
| 恤 | to be depended on.
| 諾 | faithful and upright.
| 誠 | sincere reproofs grate on the ear.
| 心 | most faithful and true; an unchanging regard.

義 | I recall his entire devotion.

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 | insincere.

不 | inflexibly upright; just.

言 | your words are deceptive.

| 正 | the mind; to bear in mind; to cherish.
| 折 | to distinguish justly; to weigh opinions.

皇上 | the High Shangti has conferred a discriminating heart on mankind.

曲 | thoughts which arise; the train of thought.

和 | accommodating, friendly; amicable.

| 情 or | the feelings.

私 | a desire or intention of benefitting one.

From silk and winter as the phonetic.

The end of a cocoon or ball of silk; the end, the termination; a finish; 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 始 未 没 下.雪 it never snowed at all.

然不聽 | he paid not the least heed to it.

日 | or 朝 the whole day.

食 | meal, an hour's time.

年 | the end of the year.

始 | the beginning and end, first and last.

止 | to stop halfway, not to complete an undertaking.

身 | the great affair of life, usually refers to marriage.

古 | through all ages; for ever.

近 | near his end.

壽 | the end of one's days.

| 須 | it is absolutely necessary; I must have it.

性 | 難改 is it hard to change one's nature.

從一 | faithful to one [husband] to the last.

善 | a happy death — is one of the five happinesses.

能 | 天年 to fulfill one's natural life.

歡 | they have disagreed at last; again have fallen out.

殤 | to render the last dues to the dead, to refer to a filial preparation for a parent's funeral.

A long-headed green grasshopper, the | 斯 or Truxalis, called 禾桿 or 禾桿 at Canton, and 青鐙 at Nanking.

斯 | may you children be numerous as the grasshoppers.

剖 | To scrape things; to oppose.

削 | to fight and quarrel; to injure each other.

In Fulechau. To kill; to behead, to execute.

| 盗 | to kill a thief.

頭 | to decapitate.
### CHUNG.

| ヮ子 | to ring a hand-bell. |
| デ木 | to knock a wooden bell; |
| ち | to intrust business to a foot; |
| 搢 | to be disappointed; to demand extortionate prices or gratuity. |
| 幽冥 | the bell that sounds through hades; it is struck thrice hourly for a year to drive away demons. |

**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 Japan or banxring of Java.**

**From foot and child; it is also read chung'.**

| 踐 | 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. |
| 今下 | to fall into the water. |
| 下来 | to fall head first. |
| 行路 | to go along staggering and nodding. |

**Composed of 勺 to inclose and 家 a pig tied, as the primitive; this character is often written like yuany 家 doll, 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.**

| 宅 | a high statesman; the premier, the president of the Board of Civil Office. |
| 子 | a mound or earth-altar on which to worship the powers of earth, or Ceres. |
| 君 | the eldest son; originally confined to a prince's heir. |
| 君 | an old term for a sovereign. |
| 丨 | the crags on the hill-tops came crashing down. |
| 丨 | a stone erected to mark the limits of a grave or land. |

**A small hill shaped like a tumulus over a grave; the last is sometimes wrongingly written in this way.**

| 焰 | a coal to start the fire. |
| 灼火 | from disease and heavy; it is like the next. |
| 瘟 | A swelled leg; a dropsical disease of the legs. |
| 瘟蚀 | from flesh and heavy; the second is like the last; and also denotes a swelling of the legs arising from damp. |
| 瘟 | To swell, to tumefy; a boil, a swelling; inflated, swollen; boastful; the galls or protuberances on trees. |
| 胀 | to swell up. |
| 繭 | puffy, dropsical. |
| 浮 | a dropsical swelling. |
| 伤 | a bruise, a contusion. |
| 起 | to rise black swollen up and turned black and blue. |
| 疼 | swollen and painful. |

**Also read chang'.**

**Careless, reckless.**

**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.**

| 蹲 | the other in pomp (or brag). |

**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.**

| 種 | a kind, a description; a class. |
| 播 | to sow seed; such as 种 grain, seed corn, rice or wheat. |
| 打 | to beget, to sire, as animals. |
| 遠 | to leave heirs or issue. |
| 誕降嘉 | he gave the people the best grains. |
| 不合 | 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. |
| 禍 | the source of misfortune and sorrow. |
Read chung. To sow or plant seeds; to cultivate, to raise; to propagate; to spread abroad; to beget.

1 菜 to raise vegetables.
1 福 to heausth happiness, i.e. to be a source of prosperity to one’s descendants.
1 了 to set out trees.
1 布 to disseminate, as doctrines.

痘 vaccine virus, which is used to vaccinate with; also called 花兒 in Peking.

Some say it is composed of 了 to inclosing 東 east as a phonetic, and explain it that man is the most important thing in the earth.

Heavy, weighty; the opposite of 輕 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.

1 人倫 to elevate the social relations.
1 罪 an aggravated offence.
1 自 to think much of one’s self, self-respect.
1 大 grave, important.
1 好 still better; 更 heavier.
1 打 to beat severely.
1 位 an important post, a responsible office held by 臣 a high minister.

女 a chaste woman.

以 his 国 he therefore honored that state.

三 are three important things in government, i.e. 議 禮 settle the rites, 制度 make laws, and 考文 examine the literati.
1 憂 very sorry.
1 星 a name for the planet Jupiter.

武不可 用 the sword must not always be appealed to, 1 用 to repose confidence in, to regard.

不 言 言 don’t mind the unimportant expressions.
1 數 frequently; but 数 is a series; several layers.
1 不 備 not to rely on the basis, disregard the fundamental law; to discard trustworthy men.
1 十斤 it weighs ten catties.

三起 船 three crowded fleets of vessels.

恩 如山 his favors have been great as the hills.
1 地 reserved, secluded, or important spots. like palace-gounds not open to all; also dangerous places, as a gampower room.

以 言 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.

三 or 九 three thicknesses.
1 九 or 九 閣 the nine-entrance palace—the Emperor’s.
1 — laid one upon the other regularly.

打入 陣 to break through the besieging army.
1 列 a second set of blocks, a new edition.
1 無 duplicated; two at once.
1 雙 or 双双 reiterates; piling one on another, as mountain peaks; often, duplicated.
1 陽觀 the double-odd festival on the 9th day of the 9th moon.
1 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.

To offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.

The second of three, the mon in the middle; the second born of brothers; used for 見 in the second month in a season; inferior; a sort of musical instrument.
1 秋 the eighth moon, middle of autumn.
1 父 a father’s younger brother; an old title, like chief adviser.

伯 the two oldest 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 VI 山 being held as the elder, though Mang-pi 孟皮 was really his brother.

From 目 eye and 人 man thire 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.
1 位 all you gentlemen; the company here.
1 議 議 the public; the crowd; mankind.
1 目 所見 every eye saw it.
1 生 all living things; a Buddhist term.

僧 a priest; 議僧 how many bonzes are there?

論 or 議 public opinion.
1 愛 copious showers.
1 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.

處 extra, not ordinary, no common thing or man.
1 約 at Canton, all the wards or neighborhoods.
1 多 a great many, a multitude.
Old sounds, "t'ung, dong, and dzung. In Canton, ch'ung and shung: — in Swatow, t'ong, ch'ong, ch'ung, chan, t'ung, and ch'ung; — in Amoy, ch'iong, tieng, and tung; — in Fuchau, ch'ung, tung, and chung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chiu, ts'ung.

Ch'ung. ch'ung

From 人 man and 育 to nourish; contracted: the second form is not common nor regarded as correct.

To fill; to fullfill, as a duty or station; to satiate; to satisfy, as hunger; to carry out, to continue; to stop up; to stuff full; to act in place of, or in the capacity of; high, long; sufficient, fine; extreme; to fatten.

正 to fill an office.

满 to fill up, to gratify, said of things and desires, literally and figuratively.

仁义 简 to be imbued with principles of humanity and justice.

是 or 益 well supplied, as soldiers with rations; in vigorous health; enough of.

当 to fill a station; to act for another.

要 overflowing; abundant, as resources; stuffed full.

名冒籍 to use the name and residence of another — to deceive, as at the examination.

外军 banished to the frontiers or beyond the wall; such persons are often employed for camp-followers.

盈听 it fills the ear with melody.

盈 to foist in, as poor goods in a lot.

公 to become public property; to revert to the state.

人 one who fattens animals.

大 to eaten to excess, injured by repletion.

觉如 耳 noticed him as if their ears were stopped; — said of the coldness shown to the unfortunate.

假 to assume the style of an official.

役 to be a policeman.

楚 ch'ung

The murmuring of water is ch'ung spoken of a bubbling spring at the foot of a hill.

快 ch'ung

The mind excited; moved, perturbed.

伤 sorrows, sorrows.

心 griefed to; deeply pained to.

神 ch'ung

A wide smooth expanse of water.

冲 ch'ung

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.

天 or 天 to fly or glance towards heaven.

怒气 天 or 气 斗手 his wrath waxed furious, — as if it filled the sky; the second phrase refers to the Dipper.

锋 陌 to rush on an enemy and break his ranks.

水 乍 like the noise of cutting ice.

也 is also the tinkling noise of ornaments hitting each other; and the boose look of reins hanging down.

日子 和 the day will be unpropitious or untoward.

和 on good terms, harmonious.

攘 to disagree with, to beg to differ from, to offend in word; — a polite phrase.

言 言 to talk rather im-}


ciently.

年 or 言 young in years.

人 a sovereign who is a minor.

被 to defeat; ruined, collapsed, as an affair.

鸿 a rhetorical term for a wide digression in a discourse.

能 overpowering or malign, as in geometry; to provoke the bad influences.

某 or 函 to precipitate over, as a fall or cascade.

茶 to infuse tea.

狮 ch'ung

To fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.

志可 望 his mind can reach the clouds; i.e. he has aspiring talents.

荒 A labiate plant (Leonurus sibiricus) which has several names, as 荒 and 白益母; it is used in female complaints, and is common in Kiangsu and further south; more than one plant is probably designated by this name.

憧 ch'ung

Unsettled, irresolute, disturbed.

往 起 hesitating, wavering; many passing to and fro.

阅 ch'ung? Stupid looking.

衡 ch'ung

From to go and heavy or lad; the second form is unusual.

衡 a common path, a thoroughfare; a place of great concourse; to move towards, to rise on or rush against; to
naked; there are supposed to be
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.

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| a special favor, as of the
king; | loving-kindness, tender affection;
the emperor’s regard. | to delight in; ardent love,
for a concubine. |
| 恩 | 患 | 患 |
| or | 委 | 委 |
| a favorite concubine,
who rules her husband;
and hence 納 | is to take a
concubine. | 得 |
| 納 | 納 | 納 |
| to find grace in one’s eyes;
to win a husband’s love. | 得 |
| 承 天 | 承 天 | 承 天 |
| to receive favors from
heaven or the emperor. | 承 |
| 希 惟 | 希 惟 | 希 惟 |
| do me the honor of
coming to see me. | 惟 |
| 聖 | 聖 | 聖 |
| do not give place to
favorites and thus get
contempt. | 聖 |

From hill and honorable.

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| Hill | honorable | 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. | 从 |
| 尊 | 尊 | 尊 |
| to regard as preeminent. | 尊 |
| 拜 | 拜 | 拜 |
| to worship. | 拜 |
| 敬 | 尊 | 敬 |
| to reverence. | 敬 |
| 早 | 早 | 早 |
| early in the day; the entire
morning, as before breakfast. | 早 |
| 福 福 | 福 | 福 |
| may your prosperity
be the very highest. | 福 |
| 安 | 安 | 安 |
| I wish you great peace,— a
phrase in letters; it is also a
district in Kien-ning Fu in Fuk-
Kien, famed for good tea. | 安 |
| 欽 | 欽 | 欽 |
| to regard with great respect,
as if from the Throne; to revere. | 欽 |
| 山 | 山 | 山 |
| a noted peak in Yung-ting
hien in Hunan, west of Tung-
ting Lake near the Li-shui, to
which Hwan-ten was banished
by Shun. | 山 |
| 明 省 | 明 省 | 明 省 |
| Ch‘ung-ming district, the
island in the mouth of the Yang-
tsz’ River. | 明 省 |
CHUNG.

Name of a small feudal state, anciently written like the last, which lay in the present Hunan, in the provincial prefecture of Shensi.

Hollowed out by an ax; bored; a sort of shell for firing balls, fired in the muzzle; a blunderbuss, a ginigal; a mortar-gun, a petard; a pistol; small arms.

| 炮 | cannon; fire-arms generally. |
| 手 | or 首 | cannoniers; those who fire salutes from the 鐵 | 子 | or petards in a yamun. |
| 手 | short guns, like a mortar; a kind of land petard used in salutes. |
| 了 | to peck, to chip off, as with a chisel. |
| 三 | out 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.

口 | to run upon, to thump against.
| 三 | 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.

| 手 | a pilferer, a shoplifter. |

From heart and to pound in a mortar.

Simple, foolish; one naturally unteachable and obstinate; one not amenable to law.

| 采 | stupid, uneducated. |

From to rap on and collected.

To come in upon one abruptly; to invite one's self to a meal; to nod.

CHWA.

Old sounds, ta, tap and tat. In Canton, cha; — in Swatow, kwa and cha; — in Amoy, kwa; — in Fukien, kwó; — in Shanghai, tsö; — in Ch'ü, tswa.

From wood and error.

A switch, a horsewhip.

| 马 | a lash, a whip. |

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.

| 剃 | an old name for an orphaned girl. |

He struck the Yi-yang drum — thrice; alludes to a story of Ts'ao Ts'ao.

在黄巢添 [on new-year's eve] the night-watchman dreads to add another tap, — because it makes another year.

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.

| 碧 | in old times, a woman's mourning coiffure; now applied to the hair coiled lastily on the head, and not made into a bow.

| 而相 | they disheveled their hair and mourned with each other. |

The thigh; the ham of an animal.
CHWAI.

Old sounds, tui. In Canton, ch'ai, and ch'ui; — in Swatow, ch'ai and chui; — in Amoy, chui; — in Fuhchau, ch'ui; — in Shanghai, tui; — in Chifu, taiw.

From hand and for.

豬
１猪
| an overfat hog.

肉
１肉
| overfat pork.

猪
| a piece of

人
| that

大
| is only a piece of

肝
| fat,

系
| he is very gross and obese.

那人
| that

很
| man

是
| is too pudgy;

個
| he is only a

腳
| lump of fat.

From hand and beginning; it is also read ch'ui.

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
| 1

摩
| 1

腹
| to feel after, to
guess, to conjecture after much inquiry; to examine thoroughly.

不
| 1

腹
| unable to detect.

練
| 1

則
| to study and imitate, as a

好
| good author.

測
| to penetrate the meaning;

裡
| to measure, as a hill.

CHWANG.

Old sounds, tng and dung. In Canton, chong, and tong; — in Swatow, chong, t'ung, chung, chwang chiang, and chang; — in Amoy, chong, long, and tung; — in Fuhchau, ch'ung, ch'ung, maung, k'ong, and tanug; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chifu, tsuaw.

莊
| From grass and robust; often contracted like the next.

chwang
| Snackers sprouting vigorously; sedate, serious, stern; correct in conduct; used for

庄
| highly dressed out; a farm-

院
| stead, for which the next is also

倉
| used; a thoroughfare, a high road.

嚴
| grave, stern, as an officer is
deemed to be.

著
| 1

一
| a strict propriety, said of

女
| females; a close observance of

禮
| etiquette.

整
| dressed in the tip of fashion.

直
| a level highway.

重
| or 1

重
| serious and respect-

色
| ful.

色
| a prosperous appearance.

飯
| a large restaurant. (Pe-

京
| kingse.)

子
| 1

子
| or 1

子
| a famous philosopher of the Rationalists in the

漢
| Chen dynasty; he has the

才
| reputation of being a great sor-

為
|cerer or magician.

庄
| Much used for the last; it is

產
| properly read tsang, meaning
even, level.

莊
| A cottage, a grange, a farm-

產
| house; a work-shop, a place

產
| where rural labors are carried on;

產
| a place of business; a store, a
depot; a firm or house; a dead-

產
| house or public lamarin; a di-

產
| vision of a township like a parish;

產
| a hamlet, a village; in Kiangsu,

產
| occurs used as a classifier of affairs,
as — 1

事
| 体

事
| one affair or enter-

產
| prise.
CHWANG.

1. CHWANG. a farmer, a peasant.
2. Men on a farm, not the men or hired laborers.
3. A tea depot in the hills, where the leaf is gathered.
4. To store a coffin, as in a dead-house. (Cantonese.)
5. A farmstead.
6. A cotton warehouse.
7. A resident partner, one who manages the store or packs off the goods.

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.

妆【粧】cheung

1. to arrange the hair; to dress up; the 梳梳 is a paper toilet burned on the 7th evening of the 7th moon to the Weaver.
2. the style of dress; a costume; the fashion.
3. dressed out, adorned; met. glossed over, falsified.
4. plainly dressed, not rouged.
5. or 嫖 a bride's trousseau; a marriage portion.
6. the place of dressing; met. your ladyship; used in letters.

梳【梳】cheung

1. over-dressed, flaunting in colors, bedizened.
2. a lady; a character, as an actor.
3. the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

1. or 赴 a dowdy looking coiffure.
2. the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

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 【行】cheung

1. traveling dress; equipage and baggage.
2. in deshabille, common attire.
3. or 装 to enshroud a corpse.
4. to pack, as a cart; to stow, as cargo in a ship.
5. to unload, as a boat.
6. to load a gun.
7. a store-room.
8. to put the best goods on top to sell by; as a head is a style; a sort; a pattern of a thing.
9. to dress like a Chinese. (Cantonese.)
10. 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.
11. to pretend not to know or hear.
12. he pretended not to notice, or hear the man.
13. there's no place for you to hide in.
14. to put in order, to furnish up; the latter refers to the Milky Way, to which new things are likened.
15. to make and dress up idols or images.
16. to mount scrolls, to hang pictures.
17. to pack a box; to arrange [paper] trunks — to burn to the spirits.
18. these spring flowers are Heaven's dressing up.

From wood and to pound; it is not the same as chun 梳 the Atlantus.

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 阇 for 件, a classifier of affairs.

打【打】cheung

1. to drive piles, as the 松 for joists or piles.
2. heart he beat his breast.
3. buoy.
4. half a post, is a name for a boy of fifteen.
5. a post to hitch a horse to.
6. an important affair.
7. a frame to strap a horse to shoe him.
8. to pull up stakes; to have done with, to return home with one's things, to leave a service.
9. you bring the ox and I'll pull up the stake; — I'll do the hardest part.
10. an abattis outside of the mount.
11. an upright windlass for hoisting boats up a lock.

从【从】cheung

A short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in company.

踏【踏】cheung

To tread on; to step on, as a stool.

践【践】cheung

A bird allied to the cuckoo in its habits, called 蜃 or the Sz'ch'en 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.

从【从】cheung

Large; powerful, as a robust horse; short and stout, as people; to make great.

的【的】cheung

some [of the sticks] are big and some are slender.
From scholar and splendid as the phonetic; one old form is referring especially to animals.

Stout, strong, robust, bold, hard, 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 inspire, to animate.

1. Lusty, strong; like; which is also applied to exuberant health.
2. Fat, vigorous; in its prime.
3. An able-bodied man, one fit to serve for a soldier.
4. Volunteer troops; same as militia.
5. Manhood; in strong health.
6. Young and hearty.
7. A healthy, sound frame.
8. Fat, as animals; in prime condition.
9. Firm, set, willful, resolved; used in a good sense.
10. He animates his courage, animates his heart.
11. Name of the 34th diagram, which refers to thunder.
12. Or accomplished in manly sports.

From heart and rustic.

Simple, stupid; doltish, unpolished; half-crazy, half-witted.

1. Dull, obstinate, arising from a coarse, uneducated life.
2. Crazy like, acting wildly.
3. To feign to be silly.
5. Hasty, immethodical, quick but heedless.
6. A rattle-brain, a mad-cap.

From hand and lad.

To grasp in the hand and beat; to pound; to thump; to knock or run against, to dart upon; to tap on, as a hoop; to strike accidentally; to intrude; to cheat.

To meet unexpectedly.

From dog and lad.

Savage people classed with the yao or satyrs, said to live near Hainan; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make huts; some of the Miao-tsz' or Laos tribes are probably intended by this contemptuous epithet.

A war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy; it is used with the chung, because it attacks the flanks.
The original forms depict the lattices used for windows of which there are several shapes; the first form is composed of small square holes and is bright, contrasted.

An aperture to give light in a room; a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

1 椛 a window that opens on hinges.
2 帘子 window curtains.
3 天 a sky-light; a dormer window.
4 十年 下 he was ten years old in his studies.
5 同 or 友 or 兄弟 chums, fellow-students, classmates.
6 寒 a poor student.

風 1 an outer or double porch door to protect from cold; common at Peking.

The original form of the preceding; it is also read ch'ang.

The vent or flue of a furnace or fireplace.

From hand and following.

From a drum to motion to:
1 金 to sound the gong and drum.
2 鼓 to beat, as a drum or gong; ch'ang to motion to.
3 錫 to make mud or adobe walls; and 甕 to make Chunam walks, as in Canton.

容手大篇 what an inordinate length this paper (or document) has!

磨 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.

穿 the boil has broken; as a head.

長 or 生起 to have a boil.

给 or 過 to give away a sore, by means of a charm.

楊梅 a luobo; venereal ulcers.

1 腐满目 the starved and wounded everywhere meet my eyes; used by an emperor when speaking of the sufferers of the people.
2 瘡 or 瘡 a scab, a sear.
3 刮肉成 to scrape the flesh to make a sore;—to meddle and cause a serious business.

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.

身體多 1 he received many gashes.

風 a side or baffling wind.

折 to tuck in sailing.

全 1 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 other characters are both regarded as derived from wall and bed; its phonetic power is taken from wall and bed; and it forms the 90th radical of a few characters chiefly relating to walls and beds, or their connections.

In Shanghai read baⁿ, as if another form of 便 a side. A preposition of place; also used for pan and as a classifier of shops, firms, &c.

床 a grog-shop.

床 From covering or splinter and wood; i.e. something to recline on; the first is the common form.

A bed, a couch; a lounge; ch'ang a sofa; a settee; boards for a bed; a well-curb; a sled; a framework; a measure of eight cubits, q.d. as long as a bed; a classifier of bed-clothes.

張 1 a bedstead.

鋪 the bed and bedding.

鋪 1 to make up a bed.

床 a couch, a divan, a settle.

上 1 to go to bed.

牙 a double bedstead.

牙 the jaw-bone; also bedsteads inlaid with ivory.

東 a son-in-law.

席 a couch or divan for guests in the hall.

停了 了 he is fixed on the bed; he will surely die, they have given up hope for him.

拉冰 to draw an ice-sledge.

被 or 被 1 one coverlet.

第之情 married life, conjugal affection.
CHW'ANG.

To eat 'immoderately, to stuff.

CHW'ANG.

Grain that is half grown or withered; one says, to cut the stalks of grain.

CHWEN.

Evil, wicked; to obstinately oppose with a wicked temper.

From knife and granary; one of the original forms represents a board cut in by a knife; the second unusual form is composed of 一字 and 一片 a pattern.

To begin, to lay the foundation of; to create, to transform; to invent; to take measures for; to reprove; the first, commencement.

Old sounds, tan, dan and zhan. In Canton, chüm, chan, sün, and shan; — in Swatow, chwan; — in Amoy, chwan and twan; — in Fuhekan, chüiin, tön, and chwng; — in Shanghai, tsên and dzän; — in Chi-fu, twan.

The original form was 脓, composed of 且 and 之 tender care of, to which a 之 has been added; the second form is common, but not well authorized, and was originally a form of 疗 chwan.

One, single, only, particular; devoted to, attentive; bent on, to attend to one object; to take upon one, to engage, to assume, to presume; self-willed.

呈 I specially address this.
A brick; a square tile, used for pavements or floors; a block or piece shaped like a brick, as in the tea trade denotes brick tea, of which there are several sorts; pressed cakes; to cover with brick.

1. 砖 (chı̂n) a brick-kiln.
2. 石 (shí) a stone tile or flag.
3. 砖 (tán) square red tiles; or 方 (fāng) large tiles for flagging.
4. 火 (huò) bricks burnt red.
5. 火 (huo) you great brick or doll! (Cantonese)

城 (chéng) at Peking, the very large bricks with which the city wall is built.

桂元 (guìyuán) cakes of the dried longyin fruit.

抛 (pāo) 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 (qīng) or 沙板 (shābān) common or blue bricks.

青 (qīng) 梨 (lǐ) a brick pear, —a local term for a niggard.

地 (dì) a brick pavement.

滿地 (mǎndì) to pave the ground.

金 (jīn) golden tiles, a poetic term for a rich man.

春泥 (chūnmí) to make adobie bricks in a mold.

壘 (lèi) uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

撲 (pǔ) to accord with; to blend; mild, insubsisting.

壘 (lèi) 秀娟 (xiùjuān) [these mountains] are so delicate and beautiful in their tints.

壘 (léi) An ancient place situated in the present Wei-hui-fu in the east of Honan.

壘 (léi) 门 (mén) an ancient city lying west of Kai-fang-fu in Honan.

鱒 (juán) A sort of large fish found in Tungting Lake, and sent as presents; the soup is excellent; a salmon-trout?

1. 诸 (zhū) name of a brave man who tried to kill the king of Wu, c. 540, and put a poisoned dagger into the belly of this fish to do it with.

Read juán. A kind of grunting-fish found in the southern seas, which betokens a drought; it may denote the drumming fish found about Hainan I.

顯 (yuán) From head and only.

To carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; alone, only.

1. 蒙 (méng) rude but respectful.

1. 爷 (yuán) an early sovereign of China, a grandson of Hwangti, n. c. 2513–2435, so called to denote his ability and rectitude.

1. 爷 and ancient town, now called Mung-yin, a holy place in the southeast of Shantung.

蹴 (cù) From foot and whole.

To kick; to trample down; to bend the body; to cuddle up; to lie along; to crawl.

身子 (shēntǐ) to curl up the legs, as when lying on a short bed.

莊 (zhuāng) to crawl, as a baby.

飄 (piǎo) To eat flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two.

Also read, 飄, in the sense of 飄 to assume; and juán, to cut out, as a tailor.

轉 (zhuǎn) To turn, as a wheel; to revolve, 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.

風 (fēng) turned his flag, he has left his party.

1. 鳳 (fù) to interpret the local dialect.

1. 曲 (qǔ) serpentine, winding, as a road.

1. 法 (fǎ) the rule of the metempsychosis.

想 (xiǎng) 他 I will try to bring him round.

1. 途 to be in better luck; bettered; to transport, as goods.

隄或 (tóng or tì) to (a) transfigure; to (a) transfigure instantly.

我心 匾石不可 I also my heart is not as a stone that can be rolled about.

1. 用大 (yòng dà) too much changing and confusion, very troublesome.

賞與人 (shǎng yǔ rén) to sublet to another.

1. 致 (zhì) to convey a hint; to send a message.

輪 (lún) a ball-and-socket joint.

1. 報 (bào) to petition by proxy.

相 (xiāng) 就 they will then all act still more badly.

語 (yǔ) to turn the subject.

濱 (bīn) to turn a corner.

風 (fēng) the wind is veering.

症 (zhēng) the crisis or turn of the disease.

Read chüen'. 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.

輪 (lún) one revolution of the sun.

反 (fǎn) to turn over, as a box.

1. 回 (huí) to look behind one.

1. 手于人 (shǒu yǔ rén) turn it over to somebody else to do.

連軸 (lián xiá) the axle turns too with the wheel; i.e., I have no leisure, I am driven day and night.

In Pekingese. To bennumb; to finish a thing.

1. 舌 (shé) or 條 (tiáo) in Cantonese. to deprive the tongue of taste, as by eating hot things.
The square and involuted form of Chinese characters invented in the Cheu dynasty; called | 字 for | 書 in seals, 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. 

To receive the seals. 

A seal. 

NAME. 

His Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shan. 

at present styled. 

curling like rising smoke. 

the slimy marks of a snail. 

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 to-

From hand and mild; interchanged with the next. 

To regulate, to correct; to dispose in order; to compose, to record; to collect, as literary materials; to edit, to revise and publish; to grasp a pattern, a law, a statute; a maxim; an act. 

To narrate, as animals. 

To indite the state records; — the duty of the Hanlin graduates. 

To write a book. 

To compose and prepare a work for the press. 

Read swan, and used for swan; 

To reckon; to count; also used for shén 选定 to select. 

Used with the preceding. 

To exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of. 

To write an account of, as an obituary notice. 

An eulogy of a deceased man. 

his own work or writing. 

From eat and mild; the second form is nearly obsolete. 

To feed persons; to provide for; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy. 

To set out a dinner. 

A banquet, a sumptuous feast. 

A delicacy; a well-dressed dish. 

vegetable and animal food. 

give wine to your elders to sustain them. 

An ancient weight or piece of silver of six taels.
CHW'EN.

Old sounds, t'au, daw, and chuan. In Canton, ch'auan, shan, shun, and shum; — in Swatow, ch'uan, chun, hun, and ch'um; — in Amoy, ch'auan, ch'au, swan, and ch'un; — in Fuchien, sung, ch'iang, ch'au, ch'ang, ting, and ch'ang; — in Shanghai, ts'eh, zin, and daw; — in Ch'ing, tso-an.

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 incongruous characters.

A mountain runlet, a river's fountains; a stream to run through the ground; to flow out; the province of Sze-ch'uen; and often prefixed to goods, medicines, &c., from that region.

| 流不息 | uninterrupted flow; continually going on. |
| 山 | hills and streams; the champagne; the country. |
| 四 | the province of Sze-ch'uen, so called from the 江 江 Min River, the 江 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-ts'ieh Chien 梁 維 省 in K'ai-fung fu. |

穿

From hole and twist, alluding to the gnawing of rats in boring through walls.

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, as a secret; to put garments on the body only, not on the head.

| 靈 | she dresses in gold and tires in silver; — elegantly dressed. |
| 事 蝙 | the matter has become known. |
| 珠 | to string beads. |
| 客使 | a maid of all work; an errand-boy. |
| 客 | to bore into, as a wall, in order to steal. |
| 出 | went through, as a shot. |

| 撒 | to expectorate. |
| 吐 | to spout, to drool. |
| 一身 | the whole body is slimy, said of cels. |

® 繼

To scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

| 古 | to vilify, to scold. |
| 據 | from wood and a pig; it is sometimes wrongly used for 爲 a citron. |

| 裏 | a round beam or the plate which sustains the caves; in the north, it denotes the small and short rafters which sustain the wide caves; and the lathing which connects the large purline, and supports the tiling; a classifier of houses. |
| 數 | several buildings or houses. |
| 采 | painted rafters. |
| 料 | lumber for rafters. |
| 排 | short rafters laid close. |
| 屋 | at Canton, the round plate. |

伝

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.

| 投 | to deliver to one. |
| 教 | to propagate doctrines, to missionize. |
| 閔 | to tell the news; to declare in one's hearing. |
| 論 | a rumor; a legend, tradition. |
| 大 | to issue a summons, to promulgate orders. |
| 他 | order him to come, as to a court. |
下 | or 船 | to embark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>船</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chwan</td>
<td>chwan</td>
<td>chwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>boat</td>
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<tr>
<td>from 船 boat and 銷 lead contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHW'EN.</td>
<td>CHW'EN.</td>
<td>CHW'EN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>To go ashore; it also means to go on board, when used at the spot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>look at the wind before you hoist sail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>the whole crew.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>the captain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>one sailor; sailors; a crew.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>tonnage dues or taxes on native boats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a man-of-war.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a passenger-boat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>to pole a boat up stream.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a flag-ship; a ship with an officer in it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a revenue-cutter, a cruiser.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>custom-house guard-boats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a three-masted ship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a steamer; either 明 船</td>
<td>a side-wheel vessel, or 暗 船</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>to weigh anchor; the second phrase also means, like 行</td>
<td>手</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>the ship could not stand the wind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a sailing vessel; the first term is the Malay word kapal, and has come into use through the Fuhkien traders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>the stars γ η in Perseus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a harbor-master.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>to go with cargo, as a super-cargo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a light frame made like a boat, in which a man is hidden, who plies it round and round to entertain people.</td>
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</table>

CHW'EN. 1 To pant, to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life. 1 | 气 | To pant, to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life. |
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>气</td>
<td>to rest and take breath, as when tired; but 气 is panting from shortness of breath.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>气</td>
<td>my failing breath; my poor life; old, ready to depart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>气</td>
<td>to wheeze and cough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>气</td>
<td>hiccup, shortness of breath.</td>
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<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>the buffaloes in Kiang-nan [fearing the heat]. pant when they see the moon; — met. imaginary fears.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The original form represents two men sleeping back to back; it is the 16th radical of an insignificant group of characters. Opposed to, contradictory; perverse, incongruous, incompatible. 1 | 午 | or 未 | opposing; to be disobedient. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>午</td>
<td>erroneous, in disorder.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>午</td>
<td>talkative and mistaken; either from heedlessness or many cares.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>午</td>
<td>to deceive purposely.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

命 途 多 | I've had a great many untoward haps in my life. |

The late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing; 質 | 煎 | 以當等 | send him some old tea instead of wine. |

From 算 to calculate and 口 conversely. 1 | to rebel against a sovereign and usurp his throne; to abolish a dynasty; to seize a criminal. |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to seize the throne.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右</td>
<td>to murder the ruler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右</td>
<td>to plot and rebel.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

滴 | 紅 | the drops of blood [from his tongue] formed the character rebel; said of 方孝如 a minister of Kien-wän, whose tongue Yung-loh cut off (a.d. 1404), and this was his way of asserting his loyalty. |
In Pekingese. 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.

懶

From metal and rivulet.

An armlet, a bracelet; an old name is 條 or wader off.

釧 pins and bangles; i. e. female ornaments.

ToInt number, to reckon; to mutually yield, as politeness requires.

串

From two months connected; it is contracted from an older form of two mortars with a line drawn through them; interchanged with 串 to string.

To string together, as cash; to connect; leagued or banded for some evil end; a string of.

一 串 a string of cash.
一 魷 it is strong on.
一 炮 a string of fire-crackers.
一 同 作 帘 to band together to make disturbance.
一 計 or 一 祠 to join in swindling or entrapping one; a blackleg's crafty plan; to cabal.
一 鬆 to lay a scheme to swindle one.

文 理 質 the argument is well supported throughout.
不 串 irrelevant, incoherent.
不 合 to league together; to join, as forces.

發

Composed of 亻 to straddle, with 弓 bow and 矢 an arrow; others make it to consist of 走 to tread gras 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 122</th>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>起 to increase, as plants.</td>
<td>筙 to interchange with the preceding; the second form is not common.</td>
<td>堕 to subdue the ground, which the composition of the character indicates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起来 to succeed, to get on; to rise, as dough.</td>
<td>筵, a bamboo raft, or something similar, for crossing a river; a pontoon.</td>
<td>耕 to plough, to turn over the earth and prepare the soil for seed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>财 to make money, to prosper; used as a wish, may you have good luck.</td>
<td>火 to fire rafts.</td>
<td>拾子 people who build mud walls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客 for customers; i.e. to sell</td>
<td>銮子 to tie together a raft.</td>
<td>From mortar and market.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市 to have a customer.</td>
<td>排 bamboo rafts with a bent stem.</td>
<td>罰, To pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猛 to get moldy, to become damp.</td>
<td>伐, From man and lance; to be distinguished from taw a generation.</td>
<td>罪, Composed of 罪 to rail at and 刀 a sword, with which to stab; fud. actions that deserve punishment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心 to give in charity, to show pity.</td>
<td>伐 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 ℮ in Capricorn, and ℮ in Orion.</td>
<td>酒 to forfeit a glass of wine—by being made to drink it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>单 to give a bill of goods; to issue a permit; to advertise for.</td>
<td>伐木 or 伐树 to fell trees.</td>
<td>働 to forfeit or be mulcted one’s salary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁 to have many descendants.</td>
<td>伐善 to boast of one’s goodness.</td>
<td>項 a fine; moneys accruing from fines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回 to return; to send back.</td>
<td>伐罪 to punish an offense.</td>
<td>賞 and 置 are opposites; to confer; to mulct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打 to send, as a messenger or a letter.</td>
<td>伐黄 to march out troops.</td>
<td>刑 punishments of every grade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旗帜 to send off, to dismiss.</td>
<td>科甲 you will be a kijin or tainz; a form of a wish.</td>
<td>象 or 米 to cut one’s pay or rations, as a soldier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出怒 to get angry; irritated.</td>
<td>以财身 to buy one’s way to office or promotion.</td>
<td>恭行天 (Wu Wang) will reverently execute Heaven’s punishment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼现 to display; to appear.</td>
<td>以 or 眼 blistering, raw, as the wind.</td>
<td>尊 and 罪 are opposite; to conferee; to mulct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明breaking of the dawn; to explain, to make clear.</td>
<td>要聞 a want, to have a present or baksheesh.</td>
<td>受 cursed, punished; under disgrace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兵 to march out troops.</td>
<td>重要 I want a present or baksheesh.</td>
<td>罪 you’ll punish you; i.e. you’ve offended me, you’ve not done it right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>科甲 you will be a kijin or tainz; a form of a wish.</td>
<td>重要 I want a present or baksheesh.</td>
<td>乏, The original form is from 正 correct turned to the left, to denote its opposite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以财身 to buy one’s way to office or promotion.</td>
<td>重要 I want a present or baksheesh.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 眼 blistering, raw, as the wind.</td>
<td>重要 I want a present or baksheesh.</td>
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<td>FAH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>困</td>
<td>wearied, tired out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>人照應</td>
<td>few ministered to his wants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>亦</td>
<td>also.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>人照應</td>
<td>人照應 few ministered to his wants.</td>
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<td>亦</td>
<td>also.</td>
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<tr>
<td>亦</td>
<td>can't.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>absolutely destitute, impoverished.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>缺</td>
<td>insufficient, unsupplied, out of.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>不敢</td>
<td>I may not venture to impede this affair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>no want of clever men.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td>I've walked till I am tired out.</td>
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<tr>
<th>FAH.</th>
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<td>疲</td>
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<th>FAN.</th>
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<td>滴</td>
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<td>統</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAN.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Old sounds, pan, pon, pam and ban. In Canton, fan ; — in Swatow, hwan and hwam ; — in Amoy, hun, hwan, hong, and one hwan ; — in Fuhchau, hwang, and a few pang ; — in Shanghai, feⁿ and veⁿ ; — in Chifu, fan.</td>
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<th>番</th>
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<td>sì</td>
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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-

<table>
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<tr>
<th>水</th>
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<tr>
<td>hydraulics.</td>
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<tr>
<th>折</th>
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<tr>
<td>to unravel; to relieve from danger, to plan a rescue; to solve a mystery.</td>
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<tr>
<th>門</th>
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<tr>
<td>the Buddhists.</td>
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<tr>
<th>衣</th>
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<tr>
<td>a priestly or clerical dress.</td>
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<th>繪</th>
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<tr>
<td>accurate, life-like drawings.</td>
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<th>身</th>
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<tr>
<td>a spiritual, ethereal body that can pass through things; also an image of Buddha.</td>
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<th>輪</th>
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<tr>
<td>a praying-machine, used by the Mongols to repeat prayers as it revolves by the wind; but 輪 also means to preach or hand down Buddhist doctrines.</td>
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<tr>
<th>衛</th>
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<tr>
<td>rules or way of legerdemain, the black art.</td>
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| 現身說 | I will show you how to do it, as a flugelman does; it is used too by priests when they explain the tenets of their faith, which they exhibit in themselves. |

| 玉瓶 | The enameled ware of the Chinese. |

| 琉璃 | a cloisonné or enameled jar. |

<table>
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<th>撥</th>
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<td>Chilly; to open sluices to let water upon fields.</td>
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<th>灌</th>
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<tr>
<td>to irrigate, to water.</td>
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</table>
FAN.

三 1 次 times and times, repeatedly.
進 1 inessantly, continuously.
更 1 to alter.
往 1 to go abroad to trade.

Read 1 扇. Warlike.

1 1 扇士 an old and courageous warrior, like John Hunyades.

Read 1 扇. Name of a district.

1 墨 燃 Pan-yü hien, which includes Whampoa and part of Canton city.

1 移 1 an old name of Kao-chun in Kwangtung.

翻 From wings and to repeat as the phonetic, occurs used for 1 扇反 to turn back.

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.

生 to resuscitate, to come to; to come back to life.

過 1 to return, to turn over.

案 to rejudge a case; an appeal.

覆 or 1 覆覆 to go to and fro, changeable, uncertain, unsettled, vacillating.

風大 a boisterous wind.

翻 1 to soar and sail, as a hawk.

飛 to flutter and fit.

臉 to change color, to get angry or blush.

筋斗 to turn somersaults, to perform gymnastics, as an acrobat.

騰東西 to turn things over and over, to throw into disorder.

奔走 1 running about on your business; to attend to an affair.

轉 overthrown; wrong side up.

弄 1 to turn it over; upset it, as by accident.

風 at each dash of rain there is a gust of wind.

In Pekings, often wrongly written 樓 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 由 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; fluttering.

譯 官 an official translator or interpreter.

打 1 話 to speak foreign languages.

幡 1 A duster or cloth to wipe goblets; a marker or distinguishing pennant to signalize the presence of an officer; tripartite streamers hung in temples before the shrine, generally bearing legends, and beautifully embroidered; to return.

張 1 一對 a pair of ornamental banners.

然 改 forthwith (or suddenly) changed it.

繡 waving, fluttering; flying abroad.

打 1 兒 to carry the white 三 1 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 funeral flag or banner.

旗 1 flags and pennons; banners of all sorts.

招魂 1 the banner used to call spirits to their tombs or tablets, especially of those who died abroad.

立青 1 to hoist the green banner, refers to the same usage; this is simply a full leaved bamboo, which is waved over the family grave.

幡 1 A screen or hood for a cart, called 1 落, which keeps off the dust and mud; it appears to have been a sort of mat dashboard thrown over the front.

搗 1 from hand and cap, it is interchanged with 1 拍 to pat.

搗 1 Soaring; flying.

允彼徒渡 1 飛維鳥 it was then only a wren, but when it flew away it became a [big] bird.

Read 1 拍 1 . To brandish or clap the hands; to sweep clean, to brush off; to reject, to lightly regard.

除 1 to clear away; to reject, to ignore.

命 1 to risk life, as in resuming one.

幡 1 From fire and to repeat as the phonetic.

幡 1 To roast meat for sacrifices.

或 1 或 炙 either roasted or grilled.

上 an ancient kind of burnt offering on the great altar when worshiping Heaven.

幡 1 肉 sacrificial meats.

幡 1 A tomb or grave.

幡 1 列之祭 the worship at the tombs; religious ceremonies at graves.

幡 1 A sort of precious stone found in Lu, called 璨 1 , which Confucius admired; it was probably a veined agate.
A plantigrade foot, like that of a badger; the paw of a bear, called 獭 [fan], which is regarded as one of the 八珍 or eight delicacies.

From plants and a bough; occurs used for the next.

Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.

1 盛 abundant, full.
2 衍 numerous, as progeny.
3 綠 or 綠 flourishing, as a garden or field; to increase.
4 盛 numerous, increasing population.

支系 昌 his descendants are many and prospering.

四國子 [Fù and Shān] are screens to the other states.

A fence or hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to protect, to fend off; to inclose; in the Peh Sung 北宋 dynasties, applied to certain feudalities near the frontiers, which only rendered homage, but were regarded as Chinese subjects.

繼 a defense, an outlying jurisdiction or bief.

築 a wattle; a bamboo or hurdle fence.

拭 the frontier.

垣 an inclosing wall.

於 a neighboring, allied, or feudal state; Corea so calls herself.

司 or 至 the fending-off commissioner; i.e. the treasurer of a province, so called to show the importance of the revenue.

人能 serviceable men are as a fence — to the state.

臣 officers near the throne; this, and 致 a screen, are also applied to a high officer who protects the throne, or defends the frontier.

A dust basket or fan to separate chaff; a refuse basket called 篦; 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 胖子; the 胖 Ts'aiho regards it as a variety of the dzeron (Antilope gutturosa), but it is most probably another species.

From fire and heat.

Heat and pain in the head; trouble, annoyance; perplexed, heated; important, not indifferent; to intrude on, to trouble, to ask; insistent, urgent; grieved, sorry.

予 I to trouble one, as with an errand.

敢 or 勝 or 多 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.

閑 perplexed, vexed, grieved, annoyed.

慘 to annoy, to interrupt.

帶此信 please take this letter; — written on the envelop.

鴻 or 鍘 troublesome, importuned, vexed with trifles.

禮 則亂 an excess of ceremony is confusing.

不耐 I can't bear to be troubled so.

怪 1 of the very annoying; unusually troublesome.

An aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed, the 青 I, probably a triquetrous sedge, like a Carex or Cyperus.

One form is composed of 織 silk and 織 each, and defined to be an ornament placed on a horse's neck or mane.

Much, numerous; the opposite of 個 limited; troublesome; thick, as grass; a variety of affairs; manifold, multitudinous.

華 gaiety, pomp; extravagant show.

冗 troublesome from excess.

多 or 紛 overburdened; confused; perplexed with cares.

緒 harassed by many cares.

費 expensive, costly, using more than is needed.

難 and 疾 troublesome; hard and troublesome wearily, are terms applied to certain district and prefectural posts.

Read 篦. A saddle-girth.

An edible kind of celery or borage, anciently called 白蒿 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.

予以采 I she collects the celery.

Water thrown upon plants to cover their roots when first set out; to water plants.

濬 to drip or run over.

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.

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.
### Fan

**From stone and a hedged plot as the phonetic.**

Stygic mineral or metallic salts fit for dyeing or painting; alum; to dye with alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.

| 白 | 石 | 白 | 裂 | 白
|----|----|----|----|----
| alun; | 石 | 石 | 裂 | 石
| or | 青 | 青 | 青 | 青
| copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron.
| 藥 | 薑 | 藥 | 薑 | 藥
| acetate of copper.
| 木 | 木 | 木 | 木 | 木
| a tree in Honan, whose leaves furnish a dyeing salt.
| 紙 | 紙 | 紙 | 紙 | 紙
| paper sized with alum.
| 皮 | 皮 | 皮 | 皮 | 皮
| a tanning-shop.

**A small grasshopper, called**

| 蟋蟀 | 蟋蟀 | 蟋蟀 | 蟋蟀 | 蟋蟀
|----|----|----|----|----
| the common Gryllus. | the cockroach, or perhaps a sort of Cimex, which stinks when it is struck; it is said to have been eaten.

**The original form had two inside to denote a pair, and was derived from an old form of the cockroach; others derive it from Old English 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; laie; mortal, earthly, human.

| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人
|----|----|----|----|----
| men, people, mankind; used by Buddhists as a demeaning term for the laity, the world, secular persons, who cannot attain to immortality like仙人 ethereal men, or to high happiness like圣人 holy ones.
| 閏 | 閏 | 閏 | 閏 | 閏
| the world; in secular life.
| 事 | 事 | 事 | 事 | 事
| everything; all affairs.
| 大 | 大 | 大 | 大 | 大
| whoever; in general.
| 話 | 話 | 話 | 話 | 話
| all, everything; everybody; altogether.
| 談 | 談 | 談 | 談 | 談
| I give you much trouble about these things.

### Canvas

| 布 | 布 | 布 | 布 | 布
|----|----|----|----|----
| canvas, sail-cloth.
| 帆 | 帆 | 帆 | 帆 | 帆
| a sail for vessels; canvas; to sail: sailing.
| 帆 | 帆 | 帆 | 帆 | 帆
| a sort of laminated seaweed.

### Kite

| 从 | 从 | 从 | 从 | 从
|----|----|----|----|----
| From wind and horse; one form of the last when used as a verb.
| 船 | 船 | 船 | 船 | 船
| a horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.
| 非 | 非 | 非 | 非 | 非
| I don't know how many there are altogether.
| 非 | 非 | 非 | 非 | 非
| clever, not common, above the average.
| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| or | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| and | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| common sort of people, the vulgar.
| 下 | 下 | 下 | 下 | 下
| to come into the world, as a divine being.
| 降 | 降 | 降 | 降 | 降
| to descend from heaven to this world.
| 思 | 思 | 思 | 思 | 思
| to think of leaving the priesthood and marrying; said by priests.
| 大 | 大 | 大 | 大 | 大
| 所有 | 所有 | 所有 | 所有 | 所有
| people generally have it.
| 大 | 大 | 大 | 大 | 大
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人
| whoever performs good deeds.

### Canvas

| 从 | 从 | 从 | 从 | 从
|----|----|----|----|----
| From kerchief and all as the phonetic.
| 从 | 从 | 从 | 从 | 从
| A sail for vessels; canvas; to sail: sailing.
| 从 | 从 | 从 | 从 | 从
| hoist the lofty sails.
| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| or | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| and | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| a sort of laminated seaweed.

### Kite

| 从 | 从 | 从 | 从 | 从
|----|----|----|----|----
| From wind and horse; one form of the last when used as a verb.

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.

A large tree, whose bark is called 椴木, because it floats; one defines it to be the bark of firewood; it may be a kind of cork tree.

Composed of 厂 a retreat and 又 a hand; the hand is the agent in turning; interchanged with the next, and with 翻 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; perseverance; 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.

**Fan.**

| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
|----|----|----|----|----
| 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.
| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| A large tree, whose bark is called 椴木, because it floats; one defines it to be the bark of firewood; it may be a kind of cork tree.

**Fan.**

| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
|----|----|----|----|----
| 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.
| 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍 | 筍
| A large tree, whose bark is called 椴木, because it floats; one defines it to be the bark of firewood; it may be a kind of cork tree.

1 心自问 carefully ask your own heart.

2 不如初 but now it is different from then.

3 风来骤 [uninterrupted blessings.

4 病 a relapse of an illness.

5 病 is negative; adverse, ironical.

6 铜正 are used in opposition, as a direct and indirect argument in logic.

7 切 to spell or combine the sounds of characters, as 鬼 guilt.

8 道 back and forth; to retract; tautological; over again.

9 汝 辞 a disjunctive particle.

10 风禾则 盛起 by a contrary wind the grain all rose up.

From to go and contrary; used with the last.

返 fan To return, to go or come back; to revert to; but, on the other hand.

往 | 八日 how many days will you be gone?

之於天 refer it to Heaven.

程 [the trip] on his return.

而 | 受累 on the contrary, he suffered by it, or was involved.

旋 to return, as home, or from a visit, to revert to.

掉 to sail or row back; to back wind in rowing.

坂 fun A declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dike.

坂 | a terraced bank or slope.

坂 the place where Shun built his capital, now P'ei-chu in Shensi, in the southwest corner of Shensi.

坂 Used with the preceding, and occurs used for its primitive.

坂 fun A bank, a dike: the steep rocky descent of hills.

饭 fan 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 | 食 | or | to eat, to take a meal; 吃 | 食 poor, beggar; I have eaten.

饭 of a beggar, a needy person.

一顿 | or | one meal.

饭 食 | 吃 | or | 食 | 食 have you had your rice? i.e. Are you well? How do you do? — to which the reply is, 有 你 or 偏过了 I've no need to inconvenience you; I've already eaten.

饭 | 食 | 食 | do not grab the rice.

饭 食 | 食 cooked milked.

 Mex 食 |饮用水 [Confucius said,] with my meal of coarse rice and water to drink, I am happy.

米 | or | 白 | rice ready to eat.

白 | 魚 | the southern name for the white-bait (Leucosoma), from its diaphanous body.

饭 | 食 | 起 | the cobra de capello, so called from its spoon shaped head.

饭 | 食 | 起 | 染 the bleaching woman's meal — given to Han Sin, which was nobly rewarded.

饭 | 食 | 起 | 染 | 染 | to cook beans and glutinous rice for mourners; — a Cantonese custom.

饭 | 食 | 起 | 律 rice shears; — a term for the molar teeth.

亚 | in ancient times, the cook of the second meal of noblemen.

饭 | 食 | 起 | 从 pearl or to buy and to return.

飯 | 食 | 起 | To turn a penny, to buy cheap and sell dear, to traffic, to deal in, to carry about for sale.

飯 | 食 | 起 | 一 | or | 仔 a peddler, a shopman, one who buys at night to sell in the morning.

客 | 食 | 起 | to peddle, to retail; a peddler.

莊 | a warehouse, a large shop.

入 | 食 | 起 | to deal in human beings, especially children.

馬 | 子 | a broker in children.

拐 | to kidnap people for sale.

牛馬 | to trade in cattle, as a horse.

馬 | 子 | jockey does.

家 | 食 | 起 | a house of a broker in women; a sort of marriage-broker; it is not a respectable business.

饭 | 食 | 起 | To regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

饭 | 食 | 起 | From disease and to turn.

饭 | 食 | 起 | To vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; in Tao, bad people were so called.

飯 | 食 | 起 | A plain, a field; in Homan, used in the sense of a farmstead, a hamlet.

飯 | 食 | 起 | 畦 fields and plats.

饭 | 食 | 起 | From spirits and an officer.

飯 | 食 | 起 | Liquor kept over night; newly distilled spirits; that which is made of refuse grain.

飯 | 食 | 起 | In Cantonese. Ill-luck, as upon children; ill-starred; things or agencies that injure children.

飯 | 食 | 起 | To exorcise the demon which makes sickness.

飯 | 食 | 起 | To meet with misadventures that affect the fetus.

飯 | 食 | 起 | The elfins or gnomes which bring evil on a household.

飯 | 食 | 起 | From forest and all as the phonetic.

飯 | 食 | 起 | A Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction of Brahma; the country of Magadha whence Budha came.
Buddhist prayers and charms.

章 Brahma's chapter, is the syllabary in twelve parts, ascribed to him.

音 the sound of chanting; Sanscrit sounds.

字 or 書 or 言 Pali or Sanscrit (i.e. Brahma's) characters or writing; while 言 is Sanscrit word or speech.

戒 a Buddhist monastery, in which the 信 is the great hall of idols.

志 a Brahmin.

天王 or 大王 Brahma is so called by some Chinese Buddhists; and 天 is Brahma-loka, the eighteen mansions in heaven.

Read jin. The soughing of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.

氾 from water and a joint.

汜 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.

氾 an inundation, overflowing everything.

氾 sometimes used for the preceding; it is also read jin; the second form is most used.

汜 To float; driven to and fro by the wind; floating; to transport; unguided, reckless, careless, objectless; extensive, universal; to overflow; name of a river in Shensi.

浮 floating about; superficial.

浮 light, buoyant, as a cork or sponge.

流 drifting with the current.

流 customary; unacquainted with.

言 vague talk, untrustworthy.

舟 sailing or riding in a boat.

淫 excessive, as a flood.

洒 to sprinkle abundantly.

涟 the plunging and dashing of waves on a shore.

遊 to wander at will, purposeless.

的交情 a superficial acquaintance with; I only recently knew him.

Read jin. To throw, as a horse his rider.

犯之馬 a horse that spills his rider; met. a stubborn boy.

犯 from dog and a joint.

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.

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.

forEach to invade, to incroach on.

有 有 有 有 I have offended you; a polite phrase.

有 to be exposed to; infected with, as mischief.

有 an unintentional violation.

干 to offend, to resist law.

觸 an intentional offense, deliberate resistance.

上 impermanent to superiors.

衆怒難 it will be hard to stand their united wrath.

潮 to encounter malaria.

天 is 了潮了 the air is very damp.

諱 to improperly use the Emperor's personal name or that of Confucius.

不 他 it won't pay; I can't afford to do it.

頭七 the whole thing is spoiled.

量 to estimate the risks.

而 不 yin (Yen Hwai) never retaliated when assaulted.

河水 not 井水 river water does not run with well-water; I want nothing to do with you, I have no quarrel with you.

範 from herb and to float.

範 Plants, grass, herbage; a kind of wasp, having a sort of crown on its head, for which the next is also used.

範 a sort of ancient cap.

範 from carrage and 篱 a rule contracted, referring to the economy of a hive.

範 from a bee or wasp.

範 the bee has the cap of honor, the cicada has the fringe.

範 from an insect and 篱 a rule contracted; this last is also another form of this character.

範 a law, a rule, a pattern; a custom, standard, or usage; a mold; to imitate.

模 a founder's mold; a pattern, an exemplar.

模 the great guide; a chapter in the Book of Records.

模 a constant rule.

模 a rule for guarding or protecting.

風 a graceful, winning air.

風 do not overpass the restraining law.

雅 or 無 your good self, your person; used in letters.

範 from female, hare and born, an instance of ideographic combination.

範 The young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter, as rabbits.

範 Plants floating on the water. 萌 萌 the lemma and 茎 float on the stream.
From knife and to enter, because the edge must go in to divide a thing; it is also read fen and used with a part.

To separate; to divide or sort out for distribution; to apportion; to part; to share, to particulate; often used for to order; to distinguish between; the second place for tenths in decimal notation; a nominal money, the tenth of a mace called a candelace; the tenth of a Chinese inch.

平 | to divide alike.

| 1 to distinguish between; to separate, to open.
| 別 | to discriminate apart or between; to divide.
| 派 | to sort out for distribution.
| 散 | utterly routed; 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 a 家 to divide an estate.

午 |指望 | there is still some hope left.

| 肥 | to give a gratuity; to pay a bonus.

生地 | 肥 (or 貨) to secretly receive ill gotten gains; to partake with a thief.

明 | to clearly distinguish; plain, lucid.

發 | sent off, as a petty officer to his post.

府 | a magistrate deputed by a prefect; a sub-prefect in districts where there is a chih-hien.

辯是非 | to argue a point.

一 | 爲二 | divided it will make two.

艶 | 同味 | the carpels of an orange all taste alike; met. friends of one mind.

愛 | to combine with, to sympathize.

十 | 好 | exceedingly good; best.

雨 | 不 | the rain fell more or less everywhere.

紛

From silk and divided as the phonetics.

紛 | A horschair sheath; a variegated ribbon; mottled, as a cloud; confused, perplexed; many things at once; ill-assorted; hurry, hustle, excitement; to mix up.

多事 | distracted by many cares.

逕 | confused multiplicity.

亂 | all in confusion; a hubbub, a crowd.

雨 | | a slow, drizzling rain.

然 | disorderly, confusedly.

雜 | mixed, unassorted.

華 | gaiety, hustle; a gay time.

有志不 | he is never confused, or diverted from his purpose; said of a just or decided man.

半夜 | 1 harmonious, joyous; fragrant.

在 | in confusion, as a state.

然 | rising like impalpable dust.

芳 | odoriferous.

氛

Vapor, misty exhalations, miasma; aerial omens, shadowy signs, will-o'-the wisp; applied to rebels, which portend decay in the state.

風 | aerial, smoky, or misty vapors.

祝 | dark portents, incalculous omens; an apparition.

風 | demagogues; seditious risings.

選 | "sea-mist," i. e. pirates.

妖 | portents, dreadful omens.

賊 | 正 | the rebel miasma then burned most furiously.

分

From wings and to divide.

飛 | 1 | flying and soaring.

飛 | flying; the act or appearance of flying.

盼

The light of the sun issuing forth.

盼

The hair and to part.

紈

The hair falling off is 1 , said of animals, or of the molting of birds.

吩咐

To direct, to order.

吩咐 | to give orders to inferiors, to charge straitly; a command, a direction.

紈

Long flowing robes; a full, wide skirt spreading gracefully.
**scéin**

From *forest* and *divide* as the phonetic; it is similar to 總 to mix.

Double beams on the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; tangled, unraveled.

**üm**

All in confusion; turbulent, riotous, as a country.

治絲而|之|to hatch the silk and tangle it; met. to manage badly, as state affairs.

**jiäh**

Birds flying in flocks; a kind of pie of a dark color, whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets.

Read 鴨. The wild pigeon is 鴨; its neck is iridescent.

**jiäh**

To cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

餉之|wash|and then steam it once and again.

**fún**

The chief river of Shansi, the 晋, which joins the Yellow River at Lung-mán in Shansi; it is about 250 miles long, and gives its name to several places in the province.

酒|spirits|distilled in Fánchün from sorghum; it has a wide reputation.

陽王|was a petty ruler during the T'ang dynasty, named 櫻, whose name is now synonymous with earthly happiness, as he lived to a great age and had numerous descendants; the phrase 阳頭 the king of Fán-yang in Honan nodding his head—because he did not know all his posterity,—is a birthday wish.

**fún**

A hill of earth, rising steep and high.

登聳|之|邱|let us go up this steep hill.

From wood and divide; occurs for 結 a beam.

**fún**

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.

燉社|a famous temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

From 火, *fire* and 植, a hedge contracted; used for 約 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.

書坑儒|burned the books and inhumed 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.

**fún**

A ram; though some define it to mean a ewe.

From wood and *fragrant*.

**fún**

A kind of wood burned for its perfume.

From *earth* and *strenuous*; the contracted form is in constant use; occurs used for the next.

**fún**

A grave; a tumulus or tomb; a heap; an embankment or water-dyke; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.

**fún**

A plot of ground for burials.

墓 the grave or mound.

掃|or|拜|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.

少|custodian of graves, who lives near them. (Pekinese)

三|the three powers,— heaven earth and man,—which divide everything among them; also the monuments or records of the three first rulers. Fuh-li, Shih-nung, and Hwangti.

**fún**

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.

**fún**

A branch of the River Jü in Honan; small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.

From *strenuous* and *strenuous*; because such drums inspirit troops.

**fún**

A bass drum, five or six feet long; one like it is now used at funerals.

**fún**

Aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.

香|flowers emitting their sweetness.

**fún**

Deliciously fragrant.
The seeds of flax or hemp.

The ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; also called 鬆, a perspiration fan.

A gilded pig or barrow; the Chinese generally gild hogs; to draw out or deprive.

Pimpls or boils caused by fever; fever sores.

Rice broken to pieces; meal, tour, powder, of any kind; a pigment in powder; to adorn, as with pigment; to whitenew or color; sometimes applied to pigs; in fragments, fine, comminuted.

米 | rice-flour; 麪 | a cosmetic.

丝 | silk; 绢 | silk or satin; or 仔 | child, vernacular.

父 | 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.

流 | the pus is sloughing off.

凉 | cold; a kind of jelly made from agar-agar.

碎 | smashed to pieces; ground small.

红 | red; rosy, as cheeks.
### FAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鱠</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>From rice and different; but one out of the many different forms depicts carrying off refuse with both hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳟</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>Odurce, filth, muck, dung; to manure; to remove dirt, to clean up; to hoe earth around plants; vile, bad, the outpouring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>To manure.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>料 poudrette prepared and dried for sale.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>除 a dust-pan, a dust-hood.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>堆 refuse, sweepings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錢</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>to spend money as if it was dung.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>池 a manure pit, as in fields; a cess_pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漢</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>The old name of a stream in P'uch'en in 濟州府 in the southwest of Shansi, whose headwaters spout up as a fountain.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>神 the vapors which rise, like a fountain, from valleys after rain.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From field and to fly upward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勇</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>力 energetic, putting forth all his strength.</td>
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</table>

### FANG.

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<tr>
<td>武</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>martial, warlike.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>衣 to shake and lift up the dress, in order to walk up.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>飞 to fly rapidly; met. to put forth great effort.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>至德之光 to diffuse the lustre (or knowledge) of great virtue.</td>
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<td>精 or 已 determined, active and unwearyed.</td>
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<td>腹 or 气 to rouse one's feelings, to exert one's energies.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>To fill a bag with grain till it bursts; the cord of a bow.</td>
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<td>你</td>
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FANG.

Old sounds, pung and bang. In Canton, fong; — in Szechuan, hwang; — in Amoy, hong, and one pong; — in Fukchau, hwong and hung; — in Shanghai, fong, hong and vong; — in Chi fu, fang.

方 (fàng)

The original form is thought to resemble two boats lashed together; it is the 76th radical of characters mostly relating to flags, as it is superseded in most of them by one of its compounds you 从 a banner.

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 preposition, towards; to; then, thereupon, in consequence of, in that case; to issue sideways; a prescription; occurs used for 你 to oppose, to avoid doing; a list of vassals or retainers; a thin board; unfulfilled grain; great, correct; a classifier of cakes of ink, slices of meat, &c.; a center; used for 为 to cross a stream.

四 | square, rectangular; the four points of compass; everywhere, for which 達 is also used; the vicinity.

五 | the four quarters and the center.

位 | a location; the aspect of, as a house; the bearings of.

向 | direction of; towards.

正 | correct, as deportment.

端 | personal appearance; proper carriage, correct bearing.

呪 | call the local — officers, i.e. the police or constable.

略 a plan, a mode of action.

可 | suitable; it will do.

合怨 | each dislikes the other, holding to his own view.

有 | if there is a way; some plan or remedy can be found.

畫 | a description of a house or land; it usually accompanies the deed.

便 | convenient; all ready; used to denote alms, as 行 便 to bestow charity; to consider others; to oblige; to do good to.

著 | to examine the places.

真 | a good prescription; the best remedy.

大 | liberal, on a large scale; generous minded.

鷹鷹 | the pigeon occupies it, i.e. the other's nest.
then, just at that moment; now
about to do; just then.
the present time, nowadays.
the heart, from its supposed size.
he does not know or appreciate what belongs to his past.
form a polite phrase for declining. I must oppose your orders, I must excuse myself; as只得
we cannot but disregard the orders.
which is the focus of all the states.
the boundary of the land, this and that of the four points.
out of the bounds, in the streets, or in foreign parts, according to the scope.
change the aspect, as of a grave.
begin a course of life; to turn over a new leaf.
become as an ox, i.e., reduced to miserable shifts.
eaten ink.
ink in Peking, a solid mass of broken bricks, 9 1/2 ch'ih square by 2 1/2 ch'ih high, measuring 22 1/2 cubic ch'ih.
this came from the imperial room or quarter.
[1 am obliged to you] for many acts of kindness.
she has her right portion, as a mother like Mentiu's had in his fame.
a great teacher.
how old are you now?
equations; cubic involution; and plane mcssuration; are all mathematical terms.
FANG.
FANG.
FANG.

From earth and place; interchange with 防 to guard.
A lane, an alley or short street, a wynd; a hamlet; a neighborhood; in Peking, a ward or subdivision of each of the five 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.
the street altar to the gods of the land.
an honorary monumental gateway.
a street; a neighborhood; villages, hamlets.
a model, a person or thing worthy of imitation.
an eating-shop.
a store-room, a guest-lounge.
a bookstore, a book-stall.
a workshop, an atelier.
the heir-apparent's palace, name of two honorary offices in the Ch'ing-si, conferred on members of the Hanlin Academy.
your monastery; said to a priest.
a Buddhist term for a convent.
An impediment; to hinder, to oppose; to injure, to dislike.
a difficulty, an obstacle; something to be afraid of, or which stops one.
lookout for yourself, don't get any damage.
harmless; no matter about that; it is all the same whether it be there or not.
malign the good.
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.

Fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.

The ancient name for Wan-kang hien, a county in the northwest of Chekiang, is sometimes written 萬氏, but 古風氏 is more correct.
景区 a district in Sz-eh-ning, north of the capital.
Fragrant, odoriferous; beautiful, as flowers; agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent.
fragrant plants, used in perfumery.
sweet smelling plants; fresh.
a good name, a virtuous reputation.
to hand down a fair name to after years.
to perpetuate the memory of.
the fragrant records, as of good men of old.
fragrant or great virtue.
A square bell, like a cow-bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle; name for a jin, an old Madras coin, worth about one-tenth of a rupee, used in imitation of that word.
An open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck, which the original form rudely represents; it is now written 捶, and this is only used for the 22d radical of a small group of characters, mostly relating to vessels and receptacles.
FANG

From house and place as the phonetic.

fäng  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 spathic, calyx, or receptacle; the nest or comb of a bee; the 11th of the zodiacal constellations, the stars βγδς in Scorpio; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

一間  one division in a room, made by the framework; at the south it denotes a room.

間  or 星  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.

蓋  to build a house.

耳  or 腹  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  in a yamun.

下有多少婦妾  how many women have you in your household?

東  the owner of a house.

門  or 號  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 庫 is the treasury.

賚  or 敌  my wife, also termed 正  as 銀  or 下 is a concubine.

同  to lie with a woman.

補  to take a second wife.

專 之龎  the loved one of the room, the concubine who has won her husband's favor, the odalique.

長 or 二  the oldest and second brothers in a household, used after they have grown up or are married; also applied to very lucky or less lucky aspects of a grave.

防  From a spot and square.

fáng  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.

偽 or 懐  to be ready for, to prepare for; guarding; prepared; as 不 is unaware, not expecting.

寬 or 襲  to provide against dearth, or a bad year, by laying in stores.

隄  an embankment, or other obstruction.

顧  to watch against, to guard, as the captain of a picket.

風  remedy against colds or flameliness.

風氏  the name of an ancient state in Chekkiang, lying in the northwest part of the present Wu-kang liên.

分  and 海  are civil officers like a sub-prefect, in some of the provinces.

若  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.

鰍  From 魚 fish and 斧  fish contracted, alluding to its delicate flesh.

A freshwater fish, also called 鰍 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.

訪  From words and place.

fǎng  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.

問  to hear of, to have or seek information of.

拿  to hunt up and seize, as a rascal.

子落止  on coming to the throne I take counsel.

察  to examine a matter officially.

探  使 a 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.

請  to visit and ask, as a friend.

私行察  to go in disguise to search and learn the facts, as a detective.

防  From  as and place as the phonetic.

fáng  The first light of the morning; bright; lucid, as a style; to appear, to begin; to occur; happening, just then.

亮  dawning, bright.

亮  the early morning gun.

於何時  when was [this invention] found out?

做  From  as and to liberate or place; they are similar to the next.

仿  To imitate; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

相  much alike.

照  to like and then imitate; to make like.
FANG.

135

1. 隻 to follow the pattern; hence 猫 is to line a copy-book, by which boys learn to write.
2. 笔意 to delineate the scenes of the ancients.
3. 红 a brass circle or frame for laying on the paper to write within it.

From a step and place; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last. Like, resembling; seen but vaguely; indistinct; equivalent, resembling.

彷徨 想 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; to make threads of a net; lines, cords; to tie up.

紡紗 to spin thread for weaving.

紡絲 to twist hempen thread.

紡川 fine Szechwan pongee.

紡絲 to make silk or sewing thread.

紡織 reeled pongee, well-woven and firm.

From vessel and square; 方 occurs used for this.

揚 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.

輕 如 船 the boat [floats] as lightly as a leaf.

移 迁 finely adorned pleasure boats.

1. 中 談飲 drinking and conversing in a boat.

從 to part and place.

放 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.

放任 to give loose rein; to let others do as they list; heedless of rules.

放開 to loosen somewhat, to slack off.

放心 be easy about, unsuspicious; it is also used for a lost heart, one not able to resist evil.

放手 hands off! let go! to have nothing to do with.

不放手 don't part with it, keep tight hold; don't loosen it.

手不要 I can't let go of it.

講 impudent, audacious; to cast off restraint.

發 willful, wild, extravagant.

發 1. to discharge, as a prisoner at the end of his term.

發 2. to pardon and release.

生 1. to let living things go, a Buddhist good work, for doing which there are 生會 "let live societies."

大 1. 王命 to disregard the royal commands.

下 2. lay it down; to let it down.

在這裏 put it down there.

言 to speak one's mind.

走 to let a culprit escape.

賬 to get on credit; and reckon the interest.

利 to shave notes.

飯 1. don't make a rude noise in eating.

手去海 reaches quite to the ocean.

筏 1. to get souls out of torment.

花 to let off fireworks.

覲 courageous, in good heart.

牌 to close or end an examination — as for sinto.

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.

若素 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 楊. To lay boats alongside; to imitate, to accord with.

若稽古帝堯放鱗 looking into ancient records, the Emperor Yao was named Fang-lium.

In Fuhkien. A last, a hat-block.
飞
The original rudefly represents a bird soaring; it is the 183d radical of a few characters all relating to flying.

飞
To spread the wings and fly away; to flit, to go swiftly; to let fly; flying, swift; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, overtaking one in a moment; airy, high up.

去
to fly away.

快
as possible.

勝之兆 a sign of his rapid advancement.

翔 to soar and sail, as a hawk.

報 hasten to announce; a fleet messenger.

差 | 馬 to send a fleet courier.

龍 在 the flying dragon in the sky; i.e. the present emperor.

昇 to be taken on high; an apotheosis.

騰 to let loose a falcon.

倉飛走 fly over the caves and run on the walls; — an expert thief.

插翼難 | I could not fly, even with a pair of wings.

雄 雄子 the pheasant has flown.

災 sudden calamity, an unexpected trouble.

馳 to urge a racer to his utmost speed.

射士 flying bowmen.

龘 a fabulous bird, changed from a warrior who helped Ch'en-sin, n. c. 1120, and is now regarded as the god of the Wind; also, a kind of water plant or rush.

啓者 I write in great haste.

劍 to let fly a sword — out of the mouth, which soothers are said to do.

跑 to run as fast as possible; fleet as an Asahel.

In Cantonese. Clever, shrewd.

蜚
From insect and not; occurs used for the next.

蜚 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.

蜚 an old name for the mason or ground bee.

非
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 inconsequent characters, most of which should have been arranged under their other radicals.

非
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.

是 | right and wrong; yes and no; pro and con.

非 is | nothing worse than a little gossip.

知 is | I can't say whether it is so or not.

非 is | it is not so.

是 | to talk of people's failings, to backbite.

禮 indecent, improper.

禮勿言 | 礼勿動 neither speak nor act without observing propriety.

禮 is | it is not so? — i.e. it is true.

必 | it certainly must have a cause.

無 | or 莫 really.

易 not so easy, rather difficult.

無 | 無儀 neither doing wrong nor yet good; said of a woman.

也 | 然 truly it is not so.

吃飽喝 if he is not eating he is drinking; — a useless lout.

紺
A train trailing on the ground; long robes dragging.

紺
Dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the fifth rank make their robes.

紫 a deep blue color.

扉
From leaf of a door and not.

扉 A door with one leaf; met. a rustic house.

栞 依 | 面待 waiting as she leans on the door.

柵 | a kind of movable bars in a fence.

馥
Aromatic.

馥 | or 芳 fragrant and olorous.

郁頤 | exceedingly sweet and fragrant.

霿
Rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

霿 雪 | the snow is falling in clouds.

霿
The outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axi: with long traces; a colt three years old.

囲牡 | the four horses went on quietly, without stopping.
| 稲 | A partner; the secondary wives or concubines of a monarch; royal women next the queen, called 后 | 1, and 皇貴 1, and other names; the heir-apparent's wife was also called 王 1, in olden times. |
| 稲 | 阿林特 of Chinese mythology. |
| 稲 | 女 | A class of women like ladies in waiting. |
| 稲 | 刻 | A crafty concubine; — a term of reproach. |
| 稲 | 子笑 | 禦-tsz' laughed — to see the lichis come; — a legend of the Tang dynasty, whence this name is given to the fruit. |
| 稲 | 鼻 | From 肉 flesh and 有 a limit; i.e. fleshiness should not become obesity. |
| 稲 | 脾 | Fat, fleshy, plump; the opposite of 瘦; | oily, rich, succulent; fertile; abundant, rich, as crops; manure, filth; to fatten; to benefit one; fattened. |
| 稲 | 瘦 | A fat person, a paunch-belly. (Cont. above) |
| 稲 | 生 | A corpulent. |
| 稻 | 美 | Plump, in good liking. |
| 稻 | 爪 | To whip up the fat — horses; met. a rich man, one who keeps his carriage. |
| 稻 | 浦 | Fertile, rich as land. |
| 稻 | 脂 | Fat and rich, as meat. |
| 稻 | 脩 | Fat and sweet, as pork. |
| 稻 | 君 | 至 [let] the ruler be lean, so that the people be fat. |
| 稻 | 君 | 只 | He only looks to his own benefit. |
| 稻 | 上 | or 萬 | To manure land. |
| 稻 | 私 | To enrich one's self, to line one's nest. |
| 稻 | 脉 | Fat as a pig; of which 脈 is another form. |

| 卤马輕 | the carts are light and our horses are hearty; — a hostler's card. |
| 卤 | 皂 | A sort of coarse native soap made from the 皂子 or soap berries, seeds of the Gleditschon. |
| 卤 | 土 | A small flaxen lying in the present Yung-ping in 永平府 in the extreme east of China. |

| 卤 | 马 | Name of an affluent of the Poyang Lake. |
| 卤 | 土 | 水 a small stream running into Lake Ch'ao by Lu-ch'en fa in Ngan-hwai; also the old name of Ming-ch'ing hien 蒙城縣 in the northwest of that province. |
| 卤 | 井 | Streams diverging from one fountain. |

| 卤 | 蠟 | A stinking grub, like the Cinex; a sort of snake. |
| 卤 | 蠟 | 蟲 | The large grubs of some kinds of beetles, found in compost heaps, also called 地蠅 or ground silk-worms. |
| 卤 | 蠟 | 卢 | A cockroach. |
| 卤 | 蠟 | 蠅 | The sea-aphid or Medhna, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarrabates or tumble-dung. |
| 卤 | 蠅 | 蠅 | A clam or large muscle found on the southern coast. |

| 卤 | 十 | To pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty. |
| 卤 | 江 | 江 | A water goddess or maid; one who roams along the river banks. |
| 卤 | 江 | 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. |
| 卤 | 江 | the calf of the leg. |
| 卤 | 江 | that which protects the men — or troops. |

| 卤 | 十 | 十 | to suckle, as a cow her calf. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | all the plants are changed, or diseased — from the frost. |

| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 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. |

| 卤 | 十 | 十 | From marks and not as the phonetic; occurs interchanged with the next. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | Streaks, or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to the deportment, or to a composition. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 蛇 | one elegant accomplished prince can never be forgotten. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 十 | said of things or persons. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 然 truly it is a finished composition. |

| 卤 | 十 | 十 | From a square basket and not; occurs interchanged with 十 not, and the last. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | A bamboo square covered basket, for which the next is now used; the stately march of horses; a graceful gait; illegal; banditti, vagabonds, seditionaries, disorderly people, by which term officials stigmatize whoever opposes their rule; bandited robbers, brigands, or oppressed people; no, not so, is not; without; variegated. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 領 | Insurgents, open rebels. |
| 卤 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 背 | a band of villains; a seditions club or cabal. |
| 卯 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 領 | local robbers, a nest of thieves. |
| 卯 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 領 | a party or association of seditions subjects. |
| 卯 | 十 | 十 | 十 | 領 | lighters, marauders, highway robbers. |
Hungarian benches lost, he thin.

Read 羸. The emperor making gifts to his officers.

 Een] 1 baskets of all sorts.

屏 coarse hemp or grass sandals or cheap shoes; they are poetically termed 不借 i.e. not worth borrowing.

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 1子 or long, hazel shaped nuts of the Torreyia newifera, a species of Taxines or yew, found in Northern China, and used by the people to cure the worms; the first also means a chip of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; used for 篷 a basket.

篩 chaff, to zealously assist.

以 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

 famine benches or stands made of the yew.

粗 of Chinese species of yew, an evergreen tree like a yew.

欲 desires of speaking, but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.

爱人 he could not speak out, and the other therefore did not learn it.

憎 the heart's anger repressed, indignant but silent.

From words and not as the phonetic.

To backbite, to slander; unjust, wicked aspersions; a slanderer.

怨 to hate and slander another; angry defamation.

From moon and to go out.

The moon in a crescent form, for five days old, and not yet very bright.

明 the moon waxes brighter.

A house fallen in ruins; to throw aside, to abandon; to set aside, to Depose; 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.

残 or useless, worn out; a good for nothing fellow.

時 to waste one's time.

半途而 to turn back, to back out, to give up when half done.

長立 to set aside the eldest, and place the younger on the throne.

不欲则 things spoil if care be not taken with them.

圆政驰 the state is all going to ruin.

事 lost his labor; he has missed his aim.

骸 lazy, unthrifty.

棄 to abandon, to discard.

人 cripples, infirm people; supernumerated.

废 from disease and to issue; interchanged with the last in this sense.

An incurable disease.

疾 a disability that unfit one for all labor; maimed or imperfect in body.

发 a mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.
FÉI. From wealth and without.

費 jé

From water and not; it is very frequently read fēi.

沸 fè%

To bubble up, as gushing or boiling water; to rush over the rocks, as waves do; bubbling, perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

通如 犬 like boiling water and grieved, said of a disturbed kingdom.

過去 三則老 if it bubbles more than thrice, [the tea] is bitter.

風 雷 騰 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 1 greatly raging, as waves.

水 a stream in Shantung, whose waters are thought to lengthen life.

百 1 water boiling, bubbling water; — a medical term.

鼎 1 the caldron is boiling; met. a country in rebellion.

FÉI. From wood and a sort of nettle.

柿 jì

A chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.

FÉI. From grass and a market which gives the sound.

樹 jù

To overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage.

戴 1 君 the unbrageous flowering crab or service tree; — used as a simile for grateful remembrances.

11 exuberant, full of leaves.

朱 斯 how royal-looking were the red knee-covers!

肺 fēi

From 肉 flesh and 市 a market, though others say the primitive is 由 an apron.

One of the five tsang or organs, the lungs, “called 金臆 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 1 to sacrifice the lungs, as was done in the Chou dynasty at autumn.

家 the lungs, the lights.

廟 an abscess in the lungs.

見其肝 I can see through his lungs and liver, I can look into his designs.

讀 1 經 we must give medicine for the lungs.

肺話 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.

自負 1 屏 he keeps his own counsel.

FÉI. Luxuriant.

其葉 1 the leaves were very abundant.

FÉI. From traveling expenses.

費 1 a douceur, a fee, a vail given to waiters.

耗 1 extra expense; wasteful.

君子惠而不利 the princely man is kind but not wasteful.

面 醣 doctrines are wide and subtle too.

頗 神 it requires great care, as a wearying job.

時則有餓饑 if you pass the right time, then you will be hungry; like Proverbs xx. 4.

唇 舌 you've wasted your breath — in trying to convince him.

Read p'h. An ancient town, now P'hien 1 縣 a district in the southeast of Shantung.

肺 fēi

Small pimples, eruptions on the skin.

肺 fēi

子 or 竊 prickly heat.

生 1 or 生了 1子 to have prickly heat.

驚 1 prickly heat emulates boils.

肺 fēi

From a paw and four hands clasping the 舊 heart.

肺 fēi

An old character, denoting an animal like the last, which was brought from India, B.C. 1100, said to be twelve feet high.

肺 fēi

To speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

肺 fēi

From a paw and four fingers clasping the 舊 heart.
From feather and not.

A beautiful bird, the cock bird of the | 翠鸟 or blue-green kingfisher (Haleson sinica and H. pilaire), whose plumage is used in feather work.

翠

From grass and to punish refractory states; also read fa, sfeu.

Luxuriant, as 茵 | a plant covered with leaves.

Read pui. Regular, and in fine order, as banners.

---

From not and not, but the primitive is properly a contraction of 否 whether.

A net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening framework.

恩 | or之 | 頭 the port of Chih-fu in Shantung, the headland of this name is famous for a visit of Chi Hwaugt, about B.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, unstable, giddy, volatile; unsatisfactory, fleeting; time gone by, clouds scudding by; a forfeit; excessive.

雨 | rain and snow in abundance.

汛 | floating and unsteady; weak and giddy.

游在世 to roam about the world.

輕 | levity, no steadiness; un-trustworthy.

食 | 於人 [the business or duties] are more than the men to do them.

橋 or 梁 a bridge of boats, or raft; a pontoon bridge.

額 | an excess over the set number, more than the limit.

沉 | floating and sinking, unsettled; met. alternately this and then that.

面皮兒 an insincere courteous manner; a heartless but decorous way.

泛宅 | a family having no settled residence.

頭兒的 the one on top, that one floating.

雲 | thin ice on the snow.

圖 | or | 植 names for a dagoba, and a pagoda or tower, imitating the word Budha.

太白 | to take off a foaming bumper.

---

From month and dog; alluding to the cry of a dog.

The bark of a dog; to bark, to yap, to howl, as canine animals do.

乱 | 狗 a dog which barked at everybody.

技之狗 | Chih's dog barked at Yao; a simile for dissatisfied grumblers, who cannot discriminate between good and bad people.

---

From old sounds, pu, bu, pit, and bit.

In Canton, faz ; in Swatow, p'au, hu, ho, and hui; in Amoy, ho, and one.

浮 | From water and trustworthy. 

浮 | a wooden screen within the outer gate.

芝 | or之 | 頭 the port of Chih-fu in Shantung, the headland of this name is famous for a visit of Chi Hwaugt, about B.C. 220.

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FEU.

From month 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.

is | is it so?

Yes, yes — no, no; undecided, as men; indefinite measures.

可 | or is | 可行 | will it do or not?

Read 'pi'. Closed, obstructed, which is the meaning of the 12th diagram; to bar the way; wicked, as mankind.

晦 寒 | disturbed and gloomy, like the world.

世 | this evil world.

命 | a hard lot, unsuccessful in life.

則 | 假之 | if it be bad, then frown it away.

以 | 定然 | you must decide whether it be yes or no.

曾 | has it happened or not?

獻 | 可否 | will it do for you to offer it in my stead?

未知 | 得收 | I don't know whether they have been received or not.

戴 | 人物 | to praise and blame people.

FOH.

Old sound, bok. In Canton, fok; — in Swatow, pak; — in Amoy, pok; — in Fuhian, proh; — in Shanghái, vok; — in Chiu, fou.

From silk and to scatter; it closely resembles 楚. 纲 spin.

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.

細 | to bind securely, as a prisoner.

在 車 下 | hang it under the cart, as a basket.

緊 | tie it tight, as when | 帶 tightening the girdle.

甚 | 凌 tight too tight.

The original form represents a mound of earth; it is the 17th 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.

物 | plenty of things.

成 | 卑民 | to enrich and develop the condition of the unnumbered multitudes.

豊 | abundant, as a harvest.

The | 種 is properly a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

喚 | 草 | 蟲 | 超 | 種 the 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 Truxalis.

成 | 满 and complete.

香 | a Buddhist monastery, referring to the incense burned there.

軋 | 諸孔 | the two spans were very fat and large.

財 | 貨 | (the people) increased in wealth, and this removed their complaints.
fu
From 大 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 夫 a pole of ten feet, intimating his full stature, or of 夫 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 noun, denotes a workman, a strong man, a fellow; as 水 a waterman; an artist; an exalted lady, an officer's wife.

a 妻 or 妻 husband and wife.

大 | 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 | your concubine.

大 | a great and good man, an eminent leader.

萬 | the head of all men, the chief of all braves, — the sovereign.

挑 | a porter, a coolie.

轎 | a chair-bearer.

玳 | chapmen, peddlers.

車 | a cartman.

馬 | attendants, servitors of all kinds; a groom.

郵 | a mean fellow, a base man.

匹 | a desperate man.

百 | a beast of a man, a low wretch.

老 | an old term for a centurion.

笼 | the old worker; — used by common people.

萬 | one able to cope with ten thousand.

非 | 人之為物理而誰為if I am not moved on account of this man, what can move me?

星子息 | husbands and children, — a fortune-teller's term.

獨 | 受 this lonely isolated fellow Shun.

Read 夫. An adverbial initial particle; — now, therefore, forasmuch; however; an interjection. 且 | moreover.

若 | if then.

今 | so, ah! now, then!

人 | 之子 now, that man's son.

彼 | that thing, therefore.

嘻 | alas!

仁 | 人 now, as to the humane man; now, concerning virtue.

紳 From clothes and help.

包 | the lapel which folds over the side; overalls or other drawers.

德 | a case to protect a seaboard, made of coarse cloth.

紗 | 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. 蝴 | 乱 the pebbles are mingled in with gems, — the vile and the good are confounded.

鉗 | An ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.

鉗 | a headsman's ax.

To spread out; name of a tree.

砧 | to lay down or spread out in every part, as a mat on a floor.

移 | a sort of wild apple; the Aronia.

麪 | Bran of wheat; at Canton, 田 | is the refuse cake of the ground-nut or hemp-seed, used for manure.

料 | horse-feed, as bran, beans, straw.

料子 | fruit of the Rhus semidentata, which produces the 五倍子 or gall-nuts.

孚 From clothes over a child, representing a bird brooding, as she sits on the nest.

孚 | To hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust to, depended on; trustworthy, because the time of hatching can be known; sincerely, truly; trust, confidence, belief; accordant; what is fully proved; fully established in.

交 | mutual trust, as in trading.

作周 | 作 an example of loyalty (or trust) to the future statesmen of Chou.

信 | to rely on.

司不是 | every one reposed entire confidence in them.

甲 (also written 乙) the calyx, which bursts at flowering.

中 | the 61st diagram, referring to confidence.

粬 From wood and trust.

粬 | A float or raft; the ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a burrow or hurdle to carry dirt.

乘 | 浮子 to float over the seas on a raft.

炭 | floating charcoal; anything light.

思 | a door-screen, or a door to screen from the street.
**From man and trust.**

A prisoner of war; to capture, alive, to take prisoner; spoil taken in war.

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<tr>
<td>1 囚</td>
<td>I a poor prisoner.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 囚</td>
<td>to take captive.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 囚</td>
<td>to carry off spoil.</td>
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**From herb and trust; it occurs used for Fů starred.**

The white pellicle lining the calyx of a water plant called 藴; a rush; met. related; friendly; the female hemp. 藴之親 distant related; not intimate.

**The outer purlins of a city, especially the place where parades or trials of horsemanship are held; a border, a suburb.**

**五經為衆説 | all books are like the suburbs of the five Canonical Books.**

**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.**

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<tr>
<td>注</td>
<td>a sort of gaiters or stockings joining the trowsers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>to fall into the mud and dirty one's feet.</td>
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**Used for the last.**

**To sit crosslegged in a devotional attitude with the hands raised, when performing ünikatu basam the great meditation.**

**From tree and to wrap.**

A drumstick.

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<tr>
<td>拨</td>
<td>to take the drumstick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>执</td>
<td>剃 to hold the drum and drum.</td>
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**Read 今, Bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of cane.**

**The ancient name of 河州 Hō-chen in Kansu.**

**From tree and to give.**

The lower part of a railing; a calyx or receptacle of a flower; raft to cross streams; handle of a knife; a sort of mat, drum-bag used to drum with; to wash in lye and bleach. 剃 a raft; a scow, a ferry-boat.

**A spring-net, now called 翻車 shaped like the hood of a carriage, for trapping pheasants.**

**雄雕于 the pheasants have got caught in the net.**

**To think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.**

**From town and deer.**

A small department in the west of Shensi, bordering on Kansu, anciently called 西; it lies on the headwaters of the River Loh洛河 in the mountains.

**Original form of the next.**

The fourth of the eight diagrams is 鳳 to tremble; and this character exhibits it; whence it means to display, to show the energy of spring in the budding or starting of plants.
An herb, the | used to
make besoms; it is also
called duck's tongue, and broom
weed; the Kochia scoparia.

Hasty, urgent; occurs used
for gratified.

In irascible, a hasty dis-
position.

From bamboo and to give as the
phonetic.

Bamboo slips in pairs, made
to give one half to each
party; a seal in two pieces, which
when joined proves its genuineness
by matching; the impression of
such a seal; to correspond with; to
agree with; to testify, to verify, to
compare; a spell or charm to pre-
vent evil, such as are often hung in
a bag or charm-bags on the
lapel as amulets.

written charms to exorcise
spirits, to convey sorcery to others,
to ward off enchantment, &c.; incan-
tations, spells, amulets.

a seal conferring unlimited
military powers, which should
always be at hand, — and the officer ready for his
duty.

A warrant or commission,
half of which is given the officer;
credentials, a tally.

the parts do not match; the
circumstances disagree; there is a discrepancy between
the statements.

the writing does not
 tally; i.e. it is like a forgery.

or to write or draw
spells or incantations.

favorable influences, as
genial dews, springs, &c.

an efficacious charm.

they cannot make a plea of traveling
about, to screen themselves — from
their wrong acts.

the demon of sickness; sick-
ness, as defined by geomancers,
including ill-luck, misfortune.

From herb and to give; occurs
used for bursting.

A herbaceous plant with
round and downy leaves, and
red seeds shaped like ear-rings; —
a Medicago; — it is also called
gold a devil's eye.

Read | A scale; buds bursting,
as in the spring.

the outer scale of a leaf or
bud; a ghme.

Read | and used for sweet
flag. The name of a place.

more to be dreaded than [the robbers of]
Hwan-p'iu in Lu; this place being
a fey spot where bandits skulked.

From water and to give; it is
used for a raft and the next.

A float made of boards for
crossing streams by pushing
it across, a thing smaller than a
raft.

bubbles on the water.

the common people
got across on floats.

Similar to the preceding.

To cross a stream on small
floats fastened to each other.

From bird and a chair.

A sheldrake, widgeon, or mal-
lard, including some sort
with a crest; a small species
near the Yangtsz' is called
the capped duck; and another is
named the | the deep duck,
from its habit of diving.

a poetical name for the com-
mon duck.

a pair of shoes, in allusion
to a man who stole a pair which
had been offered to the goddess
of the Little Orphan I, in the
Yangtsz'.

the ducks and widgeons
are on the River King.

to walk slow, like a duck.

drifting along like a
duck, as an idle useless lout;
applied also to men of ability
who prefer retirement to their
duty to the state.

An edible tuber, described as
a variety of the water-chest-
nut or Elaphites, called | which
people eat in times of scarcity.

A flower, the | Hibiscus mutabilis, common in
southern China.

a branch of the Wu
(Black) River in the north of
Yunnan.

a flowery (i.e. pretty) face
of a girl; — a fancy name for a
looking-glass.

the poppy, so called in
imitation of the Arabic upyun
for opium, introduced into China
about A.D. 800 by Arab traders.

the lotus flower.

a butterfly.

A species of water beetle
like the Dytiscus, called | and
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;
the copper cash are often called
from their resemblance to the
shape of the insect; and flower
by an extension of the idea, is
sometimes used as a name for
dollars, rupees, and other coins.

two tao 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
From a shelter and to give as the phonetic.  

fu A library, a record-office; to collect, to store; a storehouse, a treasury; met. a thesaurus or encyclopedia; a palace, the hall of a regular 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.  

上 or 尊 or 高 are polite terms for your residence, your mansion.  

太 or 尊 is Honor the know or prefect; applied too to a 分 or sub-prefect.  

王 a prince’s palace in Peking.  

宗人 the Board of the Imperial Clan.  

库 the treasury; a dépôt.  

身居 he is still in government employ.  

六 the six treasuries are the five elements, grain, and all plants.  

拊 From hand and to give; occurs used for the next.  

fu To pat, to slap, as in good humor; to quiet, to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.  

心 lay your hand on your heart, and ask yourself.  

石 to tap the stone—in keeping time.  

我 at me [you, my parents] indulged and reared me.  

拊 pat and stroke, as a cat; to soothe.  

拊琴瑟 to thump and tap the lute and guitar.  

拊 From hand and without or a treasury; the second form is not common; interchanged with the last.  

拊 To keep down with the hand, to hold; to quiet, to tranquilize, to soothe; to stroke, to pat, as a dog; to cherish, to provide for; to console, to cheer up; to manage, to control gently but firmly, as a good magistrate; to thump, as a lute.  

方 to fully pacify the country.  

安 or 摩 to gently manage.  

养 to rear, as a child; to nurture, to educate.  

养人材 to bring out men of ability.  

屌 or 騎 or 院 the Governor of a province.  

剑 to draw the sword.  

剑 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.  

腐 From flesh and treasury as the phonetic.  

fu The membranous or inferior viscera, called 六, are reckoned by the Chinese to be the stomach, gall-bladder, large and small intestines, bladder, and three functional passages.  

肺 the lungs; met. the intentions, the real opinions.  

腐 This must be distinguished from the last.  

fu Rotten, corrupt, spoiled; crushed to powder; carious, unsound; inert, inapt, slow.  

肉 slaughtering flesh; gangrenous; proud flesh.  

气 foolish, obstinate and doltish.  

气 pai tried, as a sore; spoiled, as meat.  

刑 the punishment of castration.  

败 an utter defeat.  

儒 a learned fool, a vicious pedant.  

豈 beam-curd; low policemen and underlings are nicknamed 豈 or 官 because they live on and are no better than this curd; and also the teachers in low government schools.
去 1 生肌 remove the proud flesh, and thus produce healthy.

1 孔 soured bean-curd.

奶豆 1 a Mongol name for cheese.

陈 1 an old saw, an ancient, worn-out proverb, not applicable to the present day.

From man and storehouse; the second is also read chiu; it is rather obsolete.

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 1 to fall on the face; to bow and kneel.

准 1 to look graciously on.

1 微 and 卒 are correlatives, to look down — to look up; a term for all ranks, as 卒代宽 he treats everybody with kindness.

首 無言 held down his head and kept silent.

察地理 to examine the lay of the land or its capabilities, as a strategist or geographer.

The middle of a bow, where it is grasped; better known as 弓把 the hold of the bow.

Stars in Ursa Major, especially one near θ Megrez in the square of the Dipper.

Composed of 用 to use and 彼 father contracted.

To begin, the first; an appellation or style taken by men, by which their friends call them; it is also called their 大号 great designation, or 別字 the other name; large, fine, good; eminent, great; numerous; I, myself; a small lordship mentioned in the Shi King.

1 1 all, every kind, all sizes.

請問台 1 what is your style, Sir?

年 1 的冠 he has just been capped, he is still a very young man; 年 1 is also a polite term for asking another's age.

及 1 just a month from the time.

初 1 to begin; a beginning.

仲尼 1 the appellation of Confucius.

田 1 a large, wide field.

章 1 a grandee's coronet.

Read 'pu, and used for 圖 a garden.

草 field plants.

In Cantonese. A ward in the provincial city, of which there are eighteen; a league, as 十里為 a ten li make one station or post, which are a league apart; some write 走 for this last sense.

From dish and great; the second form with bamboo added is commonly used.

A sort of basket or hamper, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

箋 dishes of different shapes, used when adoring Confucius and ancestors.

From cart and great.

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.

1 衛 to protect, as a guardian.

1 佐 or 1 助 to aid in carrying out; to succor, to assist.

1 相 to join and help, to cooperate, in government.

1 頭 the jaw-bone.

宰 1 a cabinet-minister.

1 給 high statesmen; in government, hills or knolls which support or flank a spot.

以友 1 仁 to be helped by one's friends in virtuous ways.

無棄 1 do not throw aside your props.

四 1 four officers anciently placed near the throne as supporters; applied to four stars in Camelopardalis near the pole.

From to embroider and great.

Embroidered garments used anciently to indicate high rank, having axes drawn on them in black and white; diversified.

1 鵞 ancient sacrificial dresses embroidered with white lines or axes.

1 篾 文章 elegant composition.

1 結 finely embroidered.

常服 1 昂 constantly appearing in their latched robes and state coronets.

From flesh and great as the phonetic.

1 結 dried meat, like jerked meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

1 素品 preserved meats or other preparations of food and fish.

脩 1 slices of dried meat formerly sent to teachers; hence it, or 束 1 a bundle of meat, now means the wages of a teacher taken to him by a pupil.

桃 1 dried peaches.

市 不食 [Confucius] did not eat the dried meat sold in shops.

From a boiler and great; nearly the same as the next.

1 節 A large ancient measure, holding about a kilderkin, or 63 斗 or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

1 不合 not having two meals in a day.

覆 1 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 huit, 艮 or half-peck, holding 6 斗 and 1 升, or rather more than 1/4 bushel.

I 鍋 a boiler and vat.
I 中之魚 [like] a fish in the kettle; — in imminent danger.
I 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.

fu An ax, a hatchet, a cleaver, all having short handles; to fell trees, to hack.
I 斧 or I 斫 to prune; to correct, as composition.
I 頭 or I 斧 or I 子 a hatchet; cleavers and axes for chopping.
打 I 頭 to levy a percentage, to cheat in price. (Cantonese)
I 鍉 halberds and bills, like those used in battle.
資 I 不措 there is not enough for his expenses.

To bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

fu 1 吩 to ruminate, to think over a matter, — referring to chewing herbs.

The original form represents a right hand raising a rod; it forms the 88th 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.
I 父 a father; 生 my father, the one who begat me.

家 our father.
先 a deceased father.

伯叔 my paternal uncles.
1 母官 the local officers are occasionally so called; especially the chih-lin, who is spoken of as
1 老 台 old father.
1 王 my imperial father.
1 王 a grandfather in the ancestral hall.
1 兄 較 superiors generally.
1 老 village elders.
諸 I an old polite term for a feudal prince.
I 祖 my father's friends.
I 奠子子 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 I a fisherman.

From man and to display; it is often mistaken for cheu'en 傳 to transmit; occurs used for to join.

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 I the highest tutor; now an honorary title.
面 如 I 粉 your face is white as if painted.
師 I a master workman.
師 I 骨 a pedantic simpleton, a conceited ass. (Cantonese)
I 顏 色 to paint, to put on colors.
I 教 a teacher's instruction.
I 會 to accord with the crowd; to yield one's views, to become unanimous.
I 別 a sort of warrant or commission, of which the officer took only one half.

From 人 a man and 只 an inch, which in one form is altered into 又 a hand holding something to be presented.

To give to, to deliver over to another, to hand over; to send; to transfer; to let go; to engage or put one's hands; to enjoin on, for which the next is now used.

姿 to transfer, as to a successor.
1 來 sent to or back; received from.

過 I one who introduces parties to each other, as a common acquaintance.

寄 I to send by one, as a parcel.
1 諸东流 let it go on the eastern streams; i.e. to be careless of a matter.
1 清 the account is all cleared off.
1 附 to charge one with, to commission.

附 Commonly used for the last in 附 1 to order, to instruct, to enjoin on.
1 附 to give strict orders to.

Read 'fu. To breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

From worship and near; also written 神 by some.

fu To worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.
1 祭 to bury together.
1 食 to sacrifice to all, as when a new ancestor enters the hall.
升 1 太廟 gathered to his imperial ancestors in the great temple.

附 From mound 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 enclosure, an appendix; to inclose, as one letter in another.
FU.

1. 和 to agree with another; to follow blindly.
2. 不 insubmissive, incongruous; do not accord or accept.
3. 乙 to echo or adopt another’s views.
4. 近 adjacent, near, conterminous.
5. 耳 to bend the ear — and listen; also, a satellite.
6. 半 to inclose an account.
7. 依 dependent.
8. 益 to increase one’s advantages, to better one’s position.
9. 被 possessed by a devil, crazed, out of his mind.
10. 於末 to put one’s self after others, to be the last.
11. 善 to send one’s ancestral tablets to a mass; to hire priests to pray for one’s dead.
12. 归 to return to one’s allegiance, to lay down arms.
13. 生 a young graduate.
14. 豫 in the Chen dynasty, a title of nobility, a landed squire, whose possessor had a fief of fifty 里 or less, and no right of audience.
15. 女elijke the cypress-vine clings to the pine, — as a wife to her husband.

附 A medicinal herb, like wolf’s bane (Aconitum variegatum), whose seeds called 附子 or 子 are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties; the tubers are called 地欺 or 片, and are also used in medicine.

附子 the seeds of the Kochia, one of the Chenopodium or goosefoot family.

白子 a plant of the Arum family, brought as a medicine from Manchuria.

駄 A subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.

马 a son-in-law of the emperor; he is called 马駄 by the Manchus; the name is derived from an office in the Han dynasty which the emperor’s son-in-law held; in the Tsin dynasty, a princess was also-called by this term.

附 A freshwater fish resembling a perch, common in Tungting L., and by some considered to be the same as the 惊鱼; it is so called because it goes in pairs and schools, each pair being faithful to each other; also a sort of gobly, which can crawl on land.

行 to go in shoals.

鱼鰥鰥 [I am like] a gobly thirsting in the rut — which will soon die if not watered; said by needy persons.

副 From knife and full.

to aid, to second; to announce; to investigate, to examine; the correlative of 正 a principal, an assistant, a substitute, a vice, a deputy, or lieutenant, a seumnus; an alternate; an ornament of braided hair worn by queens at worship; a classifer of suits or sets of things, as beads, tools, plates, buttons, ear-rings, etc.

使 the assistant or second commissioner.

将 a brigadier general; whence 使 is a compellation for low military officers.

榜 or 车 an under-graduate (kuaiji), one who just missed getting his degree.

室 a second wife.

心肠 the disposition, temperament; the habits and character of a person.

全 a procession wholly filled up; the whole set-out.

又 is a different countenance for such folk.

正 the principal and vice; a chief and his deputy.

Read 赴, To rend, as in partition.

不拆不 there was neither bursting nor rending.

富 From a shelter and full.

Provided with in every respect; affluent, rich; abundant; supplied; learned; to enrich; to provide; to regard riches; the rich; wealth, riches.

富 rich and noble; met. abundant and good.

年 in the prime of life, insty.

豪 or 厚, or 足 wealthy, well off; affluent.

餘 an overplus, more than is needed.

翁 a rich man, a man of means.

家 or 户 a wealthy family.

之 to enrich one; to benefit.

學者的 universally learned.

非天下 he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.

而好禮 when he is rich he is fond of ceremony.

才 詞 辨 learned; every way accomplished and talented.

多文 爲 great learning is riches.

當 This seems to be the same as 附, 赴 in the name 藻菜 a wild vegetable, whose roots when white are sometimes eaten, and which seems to be allied to the pokeweed. (Phytolacca) a species of which is found in Chihli.

言果其 we went gathering pokeweed.

仆 From man and to divince.

To fall over, to fall to the earth; overthrown.

倒 fallen down; a phenomenon for deceased.

驚 fell down from fright.

眩 fell down from vertigo, or in a fit.
From 

**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 villanage; 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.

1 贡 to apportion or levy taxes.
2 税 to collect land tax; the impost.
3 役 to make a conscription; to draft troops.
4 纳 to send up taxes.
5 卒之数 the moment of birth.
6 性 one's mind; the natural abilities.
7 质 one's native powers and talents.

**貨** 貨 light taxes and easy rates.

1 稽之臣 an exactor and oppressive collector of the revenue, one who 重於民 exacts unjustly from the people.
2 觳 诗歌 poems and ballads.
3 事 陈词 to take a theme and write out one's ideas in poetry.

From *wealth and woman.*

A wife; a married woman who follows and is subject to a 夫 man, and includes both wife and concubine; a lady; a female; and is often an equivalent of Mrs. or Mistress; beautiful; female, pertaining to woman.

1 女 women; the sex.
2 妇 a woman; in speaking, it is often used rather like gran-

**貪** 貪 From *wealth and display.*

To assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.

1 貌 the money given for this purpose.

1 結 to get married, to take a wife with all the legal formalities.
2 女 female virtues.
3 道之家 a well-bred woman; female propriety.
4 負 a virtuous woman.
5 負 a pettish, captious woman, a termagant.
6 負 a 松, a beldame, a harridan.
7 負 a beautiful woman, a stylish, well-dressed lady.
8 嫡 a titled lady.
9 嫡 a concombune.

1 長舌維厲之階 a woman's long tongue is the step by which misfortune enters the house.

同我 1 子孫彼南畝 with our women and children we carry food to those working in the southern fields.

**負** 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 requite evil; to slight; to refuse; to owe; to fail, to be defeated; a burden; a duty; ungrateful; in mathematics, a term for minus.

1 累 to involve, as an indorser by non-payment.
2 負 to carry on the head.
3 债 to suffer a wrong; to be deeply injured.
4 當 to bear a burden — of care; a responsibility.
5 心 ungrateful, heartless.
6 心贼 you heartless thief; you jilt!
7 心 痞 to forget favors.

背 1 traitorous, ungrateful; to carry on the back.
2 背 to endure hardness; to work for a living, as a laboror.
3 背 not less, more learned and able than common men.
 FUH.  FUH.  FUH.

胜 1 to win or lose; to succeed or fail.

负 1 失 to fail to treat him properly; I was unfair towards him.

欠 or 债 in debt.

攜 1 誇 strapped her child on her back.

天不 1 释心 a high Heaven never turns away from the sorrowful in heart.

棋 1 通 to lose a game of chess.

主 1 主 to turn against one's master.

疏 1 逝 unmindful of kindness; to render benefits conferred negligently.

阿 1 or 1 耳 an old term for mother— from the manner of carrying children.

備 1 Also read fen'.

Like, resembling; to depend on.

禮樂 1 天地之情 propriety and music are like the feelings of heaven and earth.

自 1 計 he trusts to his own determination.

蛇 1 The scales on the belly of large serpents by which they progress.

蛇 1 a snake's scales along the belly.

蒼 1 薰 a garden snail.

FUH.

Old sounds, pok, p'ok, bok, puk, p'uk, buk, pń, bń, and pń'ut. In Canton, fńk and fńt; — in S'antow, hok, pak, hut, and pwń; — in Amoy, hok and bńt; — in Fńchou, bńk and hńk; — in Shanghai, fńk, vńk, and fńh; — in Chńfu, fńh.

福, fń Composed of high and厚 generous both contracted and placed one above the other; it is an ancient form of the next, not used only as a primitive.

To be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.

From worship and full; this character is symbolized by the next.

Happiness, the felicity which attends 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.

近來納 1 have you been quite well lately?

善 1 善 to bless the good.

田 1 a blessed field; i.e. your ancestor's fortune.

樹 1 a Buddhist phrase for doing good works, giving alms, or worshipping often.

地 1 a lucky grave spot.

發 1 to grow fat.

晉 1 晉 a Manchu word meaning the wife of a Manchu prince; she is addressed by this term.

有 1 氣 or 1 分 a good-looking man; well off; successful in life.

添 1 添 愿 may you be happy and live long.

散 1 to distribute offerings among one's friends, after a sacrifice; they then 要 妥 起 drink their happiness and get their flesh.

安 1 安 may you be happy; — written at the end of a letter.

五 1 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.

一 1 星 may a happy star [light] your way.

神 1 the happy gods, are the lores rustici and street gods.

有 1 之 人 人 or 1 之 人 變 lucky people never need be in a hurry.

厚德載 1 great virtue carries happiness with it.

Read fń' To store up, to lay up.

蝠 1 The bat is called 福 1, but others think the 1 鼠 is a flying squirrel; the bat is frequently drawn as the emblem of happiness from the similar sounds of this and the preceding.

蛇 1 a scorpion; met. a malignant heart.

蝠 1 蝠 a kind of bean found in Yunnan.

幅, fń 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.

四 條 1 four scrolls,—like those for hanging on walls.

員 1 the area of a country, its extent.

邊 1 a hem, an edging; applied to the border or frontier, as the provinces on the south and west.

薺, fń An edible wild vegetable, the 1 薺 having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; it is found in Shantung, and is a Portulaca or pokweed; the same as the 蕃菜; it is regarded as a poor vegetable; a sort of rush.
From carriage and full.

The spoke of a wheel.

This is only used as a primitive.

Re to step and to retrace a path; it is used for the next.

Again, reiterated; to go and come; to do the second time; to return; to reply, to report to, as that an order is performed; to recover; to restore, to repay; to recompense; to observe, as a promise; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; a hint like a nail; the 24th diagram, meaning to repeat.

Repeated; troublesome from repetition.

To return; repeated.

To do over again, to recur, to repeat; again.

To renew the battle.

To recover; to start again and prosper; to revive, as business after depression.

To report on, as a commission.

To be on the contrary he waxes worse.

To repay, to require, to revenge, to recompense.

To revenge an enemy; to pay him off.

I will go back to my brothers.

They are protected and promoted.

To revive, as from a swoon; a resurrection, to come to life.

To replace as it was at first; to restore, as at the beginning.

Descended again to the jaws.

Restored to health.
複 | Double garments; wadded or lined garments; to double; the second.

道 | 1. a double or parallel road leading around a hill, one above and one below.
    | 2. again, repeated.
    | 3. a double lapel.

敝 | trim [?] to strap the dress tight and seize the sword — to fight.

繩 | 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.

輦 | the chariot has lost its axle band.

陏 | 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 also just those kind of hill-side dwellings.

伏 | 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; subj ected; 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 adverbially for humbly, earnestly, in my opinion, as| 1. I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as| 1. 信, the name of Shao having been destroyed, Tsin then reigned.

罪 | to own one’s guilt.

望 | I earnestly hope.

乞 | or | 祈 to earnestly beg or ask.

埋 | to hide perdue; to keep out of sight.

版 | 1. a kind of cake made of this fungus.

土 | the root of the Smilax chinensis, a medicine used in syphilis.

篩 | From clothes and to hide.

笈 | From clothes and to hide. 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 boat and to manage, contracted to its present form.

服 | To use, as one does a boat; to wait on, as an attached does; attached to, as things are to a girdle; hence clothes, dress, apparel; a saddle-cloth; to dress; to fold; to yield to, to serve; to undergo; 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; acenstomed 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.

服 | or | 公 | court dresses.

| to take the garb of an officer; i.e. to hold office.

有 | or | 起 | in mourning.

五 | five tenures of early times; the divisions of China in Yu’s day; also five grades of 孝 | or mourning apparel, called the 賴緯 | the 賴緯 | or | 賴 | the 大 | or | 小 | and 繭麻 | worn respectively for 12, 9, 7, 5, and 2 months after the death of relatives of the same surname; the 祖 | is nearly the same as the first.

衣 | clothes, garments; a wardrobe; but | 衣 is to put on a dress.

服 | to take medicine.

吃 | it does not agree with me; I cannot take it.

一 | 藥 | a dose of physic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUH</th>
<th>FUH</th>
<th>FUH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>to hang on the dress; <em>net,</em> to accord with, to reverence, to follow with docility.</td>
<td>The seeds of a plant akin to the turpin, used as a medicine; also read <em>poh,</em> when applied to the turpin; the raw roots of the 葛, or white turpin, are eaten to remove the effects of sour bread and of coal-gas or charcoal smoke.</td>
<td>1 the laws or doctrines of Budha; Buddhist charms and spells; the power of Budha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>葛</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unwilling to be regarded as old or infirm.</td>
<td>From bird and to submit, because the bird does not leave its habitat.</td>
<td>1 India; also employed for the sphere of each Budha's influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>葛</td>
<td>事</td>
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<td>to serve, to wait on, to obey orders, as an attendant.</td>
<td>A sort of owl or goshawk called 鳥, the size of a dove; it has a screeching cry and a short flight, and is regarded an ill-omened bird.</td>
<td>1 the energy of Budha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>不</td>
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<tr>
<td>敵</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>敵</td>
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<tr>
<td>headstrong, intractable.</td>
<td>Originally composed of 空: skin contracted to 弓 a bow, having whips bound each side.</td>
<td>1 or 1 爺 my lord Budha or old Budha; a term for Gandama himself as a god.</td>
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<td>水土不</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>水土不</td>
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<td>not acclimated; I am unused to the place.</td>
<td>An <em>adverb</em> of prohibition, not; now rather used as a deprecatory word, not so, it should not be, not permissible; do not, will not, cannot; not; distorted; to grasp; to leave.</td>
<td>1 性 placid, undisturbed, like Budha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>權</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>權</td>
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<tr>
<td>to follow obediently, to accord.</td>
<td>來 he will not come.</td>
<td>三寶 1 the three perfect Budhas; they are 隊, 隊; 阿彌陀 1 Amida Budha or Amitabha, and explained by 無量壽 the boundless age; and 彌勒尊 1 the honorable Medhi Budha; there are others; the phrase also denotes Budha, Dharmo and Sung-ay, i.e. Intelligence, Law, and Union, applied to Budha, the assembly of the faithful, and the priests.</td>
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<td>從 or 隊</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>從 or 隊</td>
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<td>1 御</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>1 御</td>
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<td>those who serve at ease, and those who serve actively; — cabinet and executive officers.</td>
<td>手手 no, by no means.</td>
<td>阿彌陀 1不要冤屈他 for Budha's sake, don't implicate him, — in which the second name is used as an invocation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>脫</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>脫</td>
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<td>1 or 1 to lay off mourning; to full the period, and be able to resume office.</td>
<td>雪如雨 the snow cannot be compared with the rain; i.e. it is not so beautiful.</td>
<td>ホ 蛇心 a villainous hypocrite.</td>
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<td>成</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>成</td>
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<td>1 去 [the officer] has gone into mourning.</td>
<td>日Meta thinking how to be no longer childless.</td>
<td>擊男 you are enough] to make even Budha angry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>華</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>華</td>
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<td>1 之人 people from the outskirts of the land, half-savage or uncouth people.</td>
<td>風 gusty, like the wind.</td>
<td>1 頭 Budha's head is often applied to prominent hills; the large heads in a rosary which lie on the neck.</td>
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<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A quiver made of shagreen or hide to hold both bow and arrows.</td>
<td>以 無子 thinking how to be no longer childless.</td>
<td>1 我慈悲 our Budha's kindness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>魚</td>
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<tr>
<td>A quiver made of shagreen or fish-skin.</td>
<td>澤 exceedingly, abundant.</td>
<td>1 甲蓬 the housedeck. (<em>Semprevirens.</em>)</td>
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<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
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<td><strong>fu</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The <em>Haliota</em> or ear-shell, called 魚 and included among fishes; its anomalous form and manner of clinging to the rocks, leads people to gather both animal and shell for medicine; the name is applied to a sort of shark.</td>
<td>From man and not 2 the second <em>ideographic</em> form meaning the men of the west country, is used only by priests.</td>
<td>1 眼和 看 he has treated him as the apple of his eye.</td>
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<td>鰻</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>鰻</td>
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<td>The original form resembles a square with a pyramid above.</td>
<td>To see indistinctly when examining, and thus like the next; to bend down; great; opposed, unreasonable; to turn aside; bright; Budha, which is 1 度 or 1 陀 when written in full, in imitation of the Indian word; it is explained by 見 prescience and intelligence; a Budha is considered by the Chinese to be radically distinct from 聖 a god or spirit.</td>
<td>Read <em>pili,</em> and synonymous with 弥 to guide. Great; to help, to support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A devil's head; this character is used in Buddhist prayers instead of <em>kei</em> 鬼 as 恕子 etc. all you demons.</td>
<td>腥 Budhism, the sect of Budhists.</td>
<td>1 時任肩 to help the throne in bearing its great duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮎</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>鮎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like, as if; indistinct.</td>
<td>1 彤 for example; as it were; resembling.</td>
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<td>Character</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>髮</td>
<td>fà</td>
<td>Used for the last; also read jiù. Disheveled hair; ornaments on a head-dress; like, nearly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>腰</td>
<td>lú</td>
<td>The countenance changing through anger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>sè</td>
<td>(1) 然色 his face flushed and changed color — as from rage. Like the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>怨</td>
<td>yuàn</td>
<td>Sorry; anxious; excited and disappointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剃</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>To chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睡</td>
<td>shuì</td>
<td>The bamboo screen or curtain at the back door of a carriage; to trim an arrow or dart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眠</td>
<td>mǐn</td>
<td>An ornamented carriage screen, worked out in checkers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梳</td>
<td>shū</td>
<td>A light breeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叩</td>
<td>kòu</td>
<td>The gentle zephyrs now and then come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呼</td>
<td>hū</td>
<td>To oppose, to refuse; to object to; contrary to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筇</td>
<td>yīng</td>
<td>Do not oppose the people's wishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>异</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>Bear good advice and don't act perversely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搁</td>
<td>gē</td>
<td>To lay hold of the hearse ropes; i.e. to attend a funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扭</td>
<td>niǔ</td>
<td>To shake off, to wave one's body; to brush or push away; to expel; used with the last, to oppose, to contradict; to wipe, to dust; perverse; proud; used for dog; a brush, a duster; a sort of mimic or pantomime, accompanying recitative plays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>Shook his sleeve — and left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絮</td>
<td>xù</td>
<td>To brush off the dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>担子</td>
<td>duānzi</td>
<td>To clean and wipe; to make tidy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛</td>
<td>máo</td>
<td>To thwart people's wishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>友</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
<td>Do not oppose my plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丝</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>A fly whip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛</td>
<td>máo</td>
<td>A small duster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绢</td>
<td>juàn</td>
<td>Mutual aid and countenance; log-rolling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纸</td>
<td>zhǐ</td>
<td>Or; or: perverse, malicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕾</td>
<td>lěi</td>
<td>A name for the Roman Empire, supposed to be a transcript of the word πολιτεία, or city, applied to Constantinople; the word seems to have been used also for other cities, as 蕾 in one author denotes Persopolis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绯</td>
<td>fēi</td>
<td>From silk and to oppose; it nearly resembles the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绽</td>
<td>zhàn</td>
<td>The lines which are used to lift or carry the coffins or a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty; powerful, applied to the emperor's words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>chóu</td>
<td>如缕出如缕 the king's words are like silk thread, but they grow [to be strong] as ropes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绫</td>
<td>líng</td>
<td>Tangled or raveled silk; the tape or cord which sustains a seal; a trace for dragging a bier; to bind on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绕</td>
<td>rào</td>
<td>A cord, a rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祝</td>
<td>zhù</td>
<td>To lay hold of the hearse ropes; i.e. to attend a funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>福</td>
<td>fú</td>
<td>Luxuriant, tangled vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; a veil; a carriage screen; ornaments for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絳</td>
<td>jǐn</td>
<td>Official income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>chóu</td>
<td>He went into battle, lusty and nerved for the strife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>總</td>
<td>sōng</td>
<td>To remove grass, to pull up the weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絳</td>
<td>jǐn</td>
<td>The woman lost her head coverings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>付</td>
<td>fù</td>
<td>Occurs used for the last and for happiness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

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<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>付</td>
<td>fù</td>
<td>A ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>fāng</td>
<td>The red sashes (i.e. the gentry) then came.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>付</td>
<td>fù</td>
<td>From 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>付</td>
<td>fù</td>
<td>To prick a dog to make him go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

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<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>冷</td>
<td>lěng</td>
<td>Cold, wintry wind; icy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>风</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>The icy winds of the eleventh moon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

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<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>huā</td>
<td>A wand called 花, ornamented or covered with variegated silk, and held by mimmers; a handkerchief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>huā</td>
<td>Fringes on these wands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUH.**

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<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>祕</td>
<td>bì</td>
<td>From worship and a phonetic; occurs used for happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祛</td>
<td>qū</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祛</td>
<td>qū</td>
<td>To ward off evil by washing away all sins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祈</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>To beg for cleansing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祈</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>Remove all ornaments and begin anew; — said in a moral sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNG.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FUNG.</strong></td>
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<td>袴. A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches,</td>
<td>袴. A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches, ancienly</td>
<td>袴. A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches, ancienly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>like the next.</td>
<td>worn by the southern tribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袴. A knee-pad of leather; a cap</td>
<td>袴. A knee-pad of leather; a cap</td>
<td>袴. A knee-pad of leather; a cap</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or crown used in worship.</td>
<td>or crown used in worship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>袴.</td>
<td>袴.</td>
<td>袴.</td>
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<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>the strap to secure a signet or seal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>补</td>
<td>卯</td>
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### FL'N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>樱</th>
<th>the leprosy.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头</td>
<td>a snapping headache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阳</td>
<td>a lazar-house; a lazaretto.</td>
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<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>or a mad dog, delirious, silly; acting strangely; such a person is called &quot;病&quot; a possessed mad, or &quot;病&quot; a maniac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The original form was intended to represent a vigorous plant rising above the ground; contracted from 生 to grow and 镇 roots striking down.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>杖</th>
<th>Luxuriant; plump, good-looking, easy; graceful, fine; mellow, as sound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>采</td>
<td>graceful, as a dress; plump, fresh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>格</td>
<td>an easy carriage, said of men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>or 神 very pleasing and animated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姿</td>
<td>or 神 fair, handsome; symph-like, fairy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>your fine bearing. Sir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采</td>
<td>mellow, sweet, as music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>luxuriant grass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>雅</td>
<td>accomplished, elegant and learned.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Light and trifling, as the way of a flirt.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>欣</th>
<th>Mutual opposition; to butt, to push out, as cattle do; to pull and drag; to meet and clash.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>欣</td>
<td>From hill and opposing; occurs used for 豺 the zebu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The peak or top of a hill; a summit, an apex; the hump on a camel or zebu.**

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| 畝 | ridges and peaks. |
| 高 | a lofty summit; as 最高 | a noted hill south of the Yangtse River, between Nanking and Chinkiang. |
| 孤 | a fine green, grassy peak. |
| 高 | a solitary lofty height. |

---

### FUNG.

| 樱 | a high bridge of the nose. |
| 雪 | 多奇 | what beautiful peaks are seen in the summer clouds! |

**From fire and opposing as the phonetic.**

**A fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light a beacon.**

| 焰 | a beacon fire. |
| 焰 | light the fire in the beacon. |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>从</th>
<th>eye and 约 contracted; to describe the malady.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>the eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>your eyes are blinking and nodding.</td>
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| 樱 | Insects of the family of Vespidae, as bees, hornets, wasps, sphex, &c.; also large flies similar to them; to swarm, 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. |
| 马 | a gad-fly, a horse-fly. |
| 窟 | or 穴 or 阁 a bee's nest. |
| 黄 | a wasp, a hornet. |
| 土 | a ground or humble-bee. |
| 吴 | a large blue-bottle fly. |
| 針 | or 针 or 釘 a wasp's sting. |

**The robbers arose in swarms.**

| 妓 | 妓 | 妓 | 妓 | 妓 and 妓 a go-between, a match-maker; the reference is to the bee and butterfly sucking flowers. |
| 拽 | and | 拽 | 拽 | 拽 a great crowd gathered; a rabble ran together. |
The sharp point of a weapon or tool; a spear, a lance; the tip; bristling, like a line of shot; to rise up, as spears; turbulent; the van of a troop.

交 | to join battle; to attack.
剑 the tip of a spear.
刃 added in the crossing of swords and spears, i.e. in actual battle.
前 or 先 the front, the vanguard.
快的刀 a sharp, keen knife or blade.
及 | 拟 试 try when the knife is sharp; met. use your powers at their prime.
不合他碰 it is not best to hit against the spears; i.e. do not run into temptation.
守 | 拟 strife and rivalry, as for a woman.
同他答答機 | to try her powers of repartee and conversation.

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 bound under it, denoting the tenures granted to nobles; others derive it from 土 a button and 守 to guard, referring to the duties of a vassal prince.

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 envelope; a classifier of letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present, occurs used for the last.

封 a letter; 公文 a parcel of money, say 20 or 25 taels.
信 to encommodate an officer's parents; the patents of such a dignity.
封 to confer a rank of nobility.
盖 to give a largess; to make a present of money.
禁 to prohibit and seal up, as a mine.
印 to impress a boat.
门 a domanee to a porter.
铺 to seal up a shop, as on a failure; which is called a 錫, when affixed to a criminal's house; the strips pasted across the door are called a 皮, and bear the title of the officers; a government seal.
神 to deify a person, as is done by the emperor.
里大臣 the high provincial officers.
筒 or 套 an envelope.
封 a "mailed-up dispatch," is a secret or important order from government; it is nailed between boards.
関 to confer a right to rule over a state, as is now done to Lew-choo.
建 to establish a fief for one.
印 to close and open public offices, as at new-year.
印 to seal it close; glue it tight.
素之家 a very rich family.
新 new, old and dirty from dust.

封 A hill with a terrible gorge. (thought to be in Shensi) on which the great carp ascended, and became a dragon; it is also called 龙门, dragon gate, and frequent allusions to it occur in literary efforts and contests.

封 An old name for a sort of cultivated Cruciferae, allied to the mustard, and having various names in different places, of which the most common now is 蒜; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were successively eaten in the four seasons.

封 cheap vegetables; met. poor and unavailable; trifling, unworthy.

封 拟 I am going to gather the mustard salad.

封 The character is intended to represent a 封, goblet filled or heaped up with things; it is often contracted to 封 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 plentiful year, when 五 穀 餘 the grain fills the granaries, and is copiously piled up.
封 or 封 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 河 and southward from the present Si-ngan fa in Shensi.
封 a name for garlic.
封 sumptuous, as a feast.
封 a fat, portly man.
封 a plentiful table.

封 a face with high cheek bones, like Han Kao-son 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.

A term used by the Taoists for immortals.

A stream in the south of Shensi in Hsi Hien Si-nan in Si-nan Fu; it joins the R. Wei on the north, west of the River King.

From *city* and abundant.

A modern way of writing the old capital of Wán Wang in the present Hu-Hien in Shensi.

A district on the Yangtsé R. in Chung-chou in the east of Szč'hen, where the fire-wells occur; it is used as a term for hell or Tophet, whose entrance is under the 沃石 placed there; in it is a 夫城 the city of Yen-lo Wang or Pluto, who is styled 夫帝 the great Ruler of Hades.

A horse running swiftly.

Read *shìng'.* A seam, a crack, a chink, a cleft; a chance, an opportunity.

A mistake in doing things; a defect in character.

A name not a place (or crack) where he can hide himself or escape.

The name of river; a pool, a marsh.

The swirling eddies in a stream.

To recite prayers.

Buddhists do the Pali text.

A loud voice.
From hand and to receive; similar to 携 and frequently read 接.

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.

—to hold [a book], and read it carefully.

一 | 東西 a double handful.

雲 | 云 clouds embosom the sun.
手 | 子 wooden gyves, used like stocks on the feet.

若 | 力 hold it firmly.

住 | 把 grasp it carefully; hold it by the rim.

水飲 | to drink out of the hands.

奉 | Composed of 手 hand and 奉 grapsed together, with 捧 flourishing as a phonetic; 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.

侍 | to attend to orders, to carry out commands.

養 | to take care of one's parents.

教 | to receive instruction; to become aconvert; to enter a sect.

承 | to receive kindly; to flatter.

賀 | to congratulate and send presents to one.

事 | to serve; to wait on.

命 | to get orders.

天承運 | intrusted by Heaven with the care of the empire; Makten is called 天 in allusion to this idea.

趣 | 君王 to cheerfully receive the prince's orders.

侍 | 晨暮 to wait on and help [one's parents] morning and evening.

托 | to respectfully undertake.

行 | 故事 to follow the old custom, to imitate predecessors.

剖 | 情 I have received the dispatch ordering me.

答 | 天 命 to reverently respond to Heaven's behest.

賀 | to go and offer congratulations; to wait to receive a visit.

賜 | 茶 hand a cup of tea and a pipe.

旨 | received the will — of the Emperor.

上 | to present a gift to a superior.

賀 | 告 I tell you with the utmost sincerity.

老 | 佚 I receive just that sum and no more; that is only the wages or salary, no perquisites.

非 | 我一人 | 貧不康 寧 it was not that I the sovereign deemed it to be my prerogative to make you uneasy.

鳳 | From 鳥 bird and 凡 all; q. d. the chief of all birds.

鳳 | A fabulous and felicitous bird; the male of which is so termed, and the female 鳥, 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 鳥 and 鳳 are referred to in marriage observances as the groom and bride; it often occurs in names of places, flowers, and officers; ornamented with pheonixes; imperial.

冠 | a bride's coronet with pendants.

鳥中之 | as the phoenix among birds; q. d. the chief, the cynosure, as an emperor.

龍肝 | 翼 [like] a dragon's liver and a phoenix's marrow; i.e. a great delicacy; a rare dish.

龍之姿 | an emperor's children.

眼 | [like] the emperor's eye, a sign of good luck; it has certain strife on the outer canthus.

俸 | Emoluments, salary, stipend; allowance, wages, or income, — usually from the state.

祿 | or | 米 salary paid an officer; some of it is paid in rice to military men.

蒞 | an official stipend.

額 | a fixed salary.

修 | government allowance.

罰 | to forfeit the salary.

加 | to increase the pay.

帶 | 稽田 to retire from office on its income.

謔 | From word and wind; q. d. repartees 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; pasquinoled.

誦 | to chant; to hum over, as a lesson.

譏 | to ridicule, to quiz, to reflect on, to joke.

諫 | to reprove, to remonstrate with, as by allusion or satire.

諷 | satire, irony; jokingly.

刺 | a pointed gibe, a cutting quip.

詆 | 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.
Old sounds, ha, hai, he, go, gat, and gai.

1. In Canton, hai; — in Swatow, hai; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fukien, hai; — in Shanghai, he and e; — in Chifu, hai.

From month and pleased; it is also read ‘h’ 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.

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.

1. A male infant, a baby lately born.

子 a child, bairns.

1. 他 has no more wisdom than a child.

1. A group of children playing boisterously.

1. A child’s face, — a fancy name for the mowtan flower.

不 kill newly hatched insects.

Like the last, but it is now usually read ‘k’oh, a synonym of ha to cough.

A smile or prattle of a child.

1. A laughing infant, when it begins to return a parent’s caress.

From head and a horary character; also read ‘k’oh.

The bones of the chin; to hold by the chin or neck, as an infant is dandled; under the chin.

手 the chin on the hand.

皮 a furrier’s name for pelage on the neck.

頰 or 額 the chin, also called an infant, also called 額 巴 in colloquial.

Tall and thin.

A gaunt, lank man.

From to go and a mite.

Ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

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.

four seas, or \( \text{內} \) 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.

If we take a ramble, we shall be refreshed greatly.

a clever, pleasant, and good-looking man.

out or up to voyage by sea; to travel.

1. the sea-side.

1. A sea-serpent.

1. That strange story is from beyond the seas; a great exaggeration.

1. Sea delicacies.
A wine jar, made like a galleon, of earthenware; and containing 50 to 100 catties; an amphora.

Correct form of the last.

A wooden tub for holding spirits.

Also wrongly written "酒海" containing a hundred catties or more.

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.

Sauced pickled sauce or hash.

May you be cut into hashed meat?

Don't suck up the brine.

To fry hashed meat.

To raise up.

Name of the god whom the Great Yu ordered to plan what land was to appear from the deluge.

This ancient character is said to be made of man above and woman below, or of two placed above two below.

The last of the twelve branches, answering to the boar; it pertains to water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

The tenth moon.

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.; and is 10 o'clock, and is 9 o'clock.

A fair held late in the evening.

Composed of " shelter and mouth, with丰 between; another old form is composed of " a covering and炎 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.

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.

injure and wound.

cares for nothing, brazen-faced.

you will only injure yourself by wronging others.

entirely disgraced; sensitive to shame.

injure deeply.

to injure recklessly.
HAN.

Old sounds: han, ham, kam, kan, gan, and gam. In Canton, hon, hám, and ham; in Swatow, ham, k'am, han, kw^n, and w^a; in Amoy, ham and han; in Fuhchow, hang; in Shanghai, hi^n, ye^n, he^n, hi^n and n^n; in Ch'iu, han.

酗

From spirits and sweet.

Exhiliarated, merry, as from drink; jolly, tipsy; jovial; riant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.

畅 cheerful, excited; delightful, as a view; lively, as a style.

酒半 elevated, happy from a little drink.

歌 drinking and singing.

睡 a deep, sweet sleep.

蚶

From sweet or fish, and sweet, alluding to its taste; the first form is commonest.

Bivalve shells with sculptured surfaces, encrusted or ribbed like the Arca or Pecten, are called 鹅; the species are numerous on this coast, the great Clam is one; one name for the common Arca is 鹅子; from its resemblance to Chinese tiling.

邯

The district city of 邯 in Kwang-ting fu 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 Chou dynasty; abundant; the name of a river.

从 to sigh and the whole; it differs from 任 to enshroud.

To desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend to beg.

憨

From heart and to presume; one also reads it 任 meaning obtinate.

Foolish, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

半子 a half-witted chap.

A large face.

To snore.

To smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

笑 a forced laugh.

有个 a drain, a spout.

子 drain-pipes which fit into each other.

水 a water sluice, a flume, an aqueduct.

A wide opening; an adit.

含

To hold something in the mouth; the mouth: full; 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.

容 or 忍 to be patient towards; to bear with, as a wayward scholar.

笑 to smile; whence the fragrant Magnolia fistula, the 木笑花 gets its name.

敌

A press or closet; armor.

1甲 mail armor, for making which the 人, armorers or artisans of Yen or Chihli were celebrated of old.
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<tr>
<td>柜</td>
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<tr>
<td>to keep one's temper; to cherish, as virtue; kindly, patiently.</td>
<td>A wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; one defines it to plant trees.</td>
<td>A fence or wall around a lot; the star ζ in Ophiucus; a small ancient feudal state which existed from B.C. 103 to 273, occupying the north of Honan and south of Shensi; Ping-yang fu was the capital at the first, and was finally moved to Yangtch near K'ai-fung fu; only nine princes are named, the first of whom, King Hsia K'ung, had been really the ruler of Tsin for years; the last three were styled C'ing.</td>
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<td>楚</td>
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<td>Name of an ancient place, in the state of Wu.</td>
<td>Name of an ancient place, in the state of Wu, now Kao-yin chen 安郵州 near Yang-chu fu on the Grand Canal in Kiangsu, where was a canal; another name for the state of Yuch. lying south towards Hangchou.</td>
<td>Name of a patronymic, meaning the valorous fame of Han Sin and Fan Ts'ung, — two generals of the Han dynasty.</td>
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<td>Cold, wintry; shivering; chilled; simple, plain; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; a deprecating term for me, mine; discouraged.</td>
<td>Cold, shivering with cold.</td>
<td>A particle implying doubt, used by people in Honan; a conjunction, if, perhaps; uncertain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>嗔</td>
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<td>to submerge; to steep, to soak; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; marshy.</td>
<td>struck through with the cold.</td>
<td>from sun and 漢 the galaxy contracted; interchanged with 燠 to roast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>悲</td>
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<td>for the last; the first and unusual form is supposed to represent the space under the tongue, or the tongue lolling or thrust out; the third form much resembles き).</td>
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To infold, to contain, to envelop; to comprehend; whatever is contained in an envelope or a cover, such as enwraps Chinese books; a letter; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.
汉

### 鬼

**han**

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.

如鬼虎, looking as savage as a mad tiger.

From *plant, fire, and drought*, as if to indicate its pungency.

### 鬼

**han**

From *plant, fire, and drought*, as if to indicate its pungency.

A wild flower, found in Kiangsi, the 烟 or 辣米子, so called from its pungent taste; it is a Crucifera, resembling the cress, and is sometimes picked as a condiment; this character is also applied to the nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

### 鬼

**han**

From *plant, fire, and drought*, as if to indicate its pungency.

A flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag, are all called 一花 as a poetical name.

依于第一花 it sways by the opening lotuses.

### 漢

**han**

To roast, to dry over a fire; drying; to respect; exhausted, dried up.

### 漢

**han**

From *water* and 難 hard-ships contracted.

The milky way; the large branch of the Yangtsz' River which joins it at 大 汉; Hankow; a Chinese; relating to China; a fine fellow, a man in a good sense, and rather in commendation; and by synecdoche, used for form, stature, personal appearance.

好 一子 or 好 一相 a gentlemanly man, a fine fellow; lusty, stout.

大 一 a very tall man.

老 一, an old man; this old man.

好 一 a brave fellow, a chieftain; superior to 一子 a rustic; a brave boaster, a bully.

人 一 a native of China; this use is most general north of the Yangtsz' River, and indicates that the person is not a Banner-man.

1. The Han dynasty, which existed from c. 206 B.C. to A.D. 220, so called from its founder
2. Duke of Han; it was termed 東 the Eastern Han, after A.D. 25, when the capital was removed to Loh-yang; there were twelve sovereigns in each division, and two usurpers.

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| 汗 | sweat bath |
| 泵 | forced to perspire |
| 捡 | obtained without any trouble |
| 駿 | the orders cannot be rescinded, — as the sweat cannot reenter the skin |

**Helmet**

A vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high; to rule a hasty tempered people with lax government, is like 璽 簡 羽 駿 駿 駿, driving and whipping a vicious horse without any bridle — to curb him.

**Hand**

To grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

**Hand **

From hand and shield; it is interchanged with the last.

**Han**

A small bank raised to protect a field; it is also regarded as a wrong form of ngau' on a shore.

**Han**

Ardent; an energetic temperament; cruel, ruthless, violent; fearless; hasty, choleric.

**Han**

Hard; fierce and rash; testy.

**Han**

Overbearing; imperious.

**Han**

Irascible, passionate and violent.

**Han**

A virago, a Xanthippe.

**Han**

Proliferant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.

**Han**

From water and shield; to be distinguished from 汗 汗, a pool, occurs need for the next.

**Han**

Sweat, perspiration; long as an expance of water; bright; trouble, labor, which causes one to perspire.

**Han**

A guileful heart; lit. one whose heart's sweat is dirty.

**Han**

To feel ashamed.

**Han**

A gust of wind, a tempest; a great height; to perspire.


From words and affected.

Angry words.

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 plum or quill to write or draw with; writings; white; protracted.

Written with your hand.

A pencil; Chinese pencils.

Literary reputation; one who has become an Academician.

To write out a fine distich for hanging up.

To be chosen an Academician.

A cock; i.e. the bird which sounds among the stems.

A good style; a learned classical expression.

Chu Kung Tsao was a son of Duke Cheu and a great poet. He is known for his poems and calligraphy.

The first wrangler writes the first, the oryx; the second, the antelope; the third, the eagle; the fourth, the lion.

The one who makes known the series, as this man is designated to call off the names of the graduates.

A pheasant called 白 or 白（Vulpes vulpes）it is also called 白 or white pheasant.

From heart and emotion.

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.

Deep remorse.

Failed, forgiving.

Regret.

To move, as waves do the stones; to brandish a thing at another; to surge against; shaking, trembling.

To be driven against; shaken by.

The wind moves it.

It startles people greatly.

To shake, to make to quiver.

To move a mountain is easier than to repel the armies of Yoh Fei — of the Sung dynasty.

Gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse in former times; the usage is still continued, and is called 釘 or nailing the mouth — by a bit of silver.

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 diseased 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 footstep; 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.

To itch; an itching.

itches much; very irritable, 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 a 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; grievances, 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 seowl, to look at 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.

his mind became frenzied.

Hatred, spite; indigination, dislike, resentment; regret, sorrow; vexed, sorry; to hate, to feel resentment; to bear malice against; to feel annoyed or reproached at one’s conduct.

deep remorse; to bitterly regret.

wishes greatly; would that! O for!

detestable, odious; like

very odious; it also means to hate greatly.

one’s heart, to vex one’s heart.

to be at hate.

to get people’s ill-will; generally shunned.

could not finish or forget his hatred; unsupported; I regret my ill-luck.

look at angrily.

to bear a grudge against.

to cherish malice towards.

hates men if they do not reform their ways.


this hatred all his life.

no one regrets him (Cantonese); elsewhere it means no one cares much for him any way.
HANG.

Old sounds, hung, kung, and gung. In Canton, hong; — in Swatow, hang; — in Amoy, hong and k'ong; — in Fukeau, hong; — in Shanghai, hong; — in Ch'ihlin, hang.

Hang. The rumbling noise of stones is | hang, as when they are rolling down; another says, to pave with stones; often used for 筱 as the verb, to ram down the earth; to drive piles.

Hang a sullen dog.

Hang a mulish dog which lies down and refuses to be led.

Hang A square boat or scow, for

which the next is now used;

to cross a stream.

Hang the capital of Chekiang, and the metropolis of China during all the Southern Sung dynasty from A.D. 1127 to 1260; applied to goods brought from the province.

Hang Chekiang silks.

Hang the Milky Way.

Hang crossed the river on a — bundle of reeds.

Hang A square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

Hang to pluck flilies 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 or 船 to go in a passenger-boat.

Hang An old name  衛 for musicians; it has now become obsolete.

Hang To open a door; fragrance.

Hang 無色有色無  fragrant flowers frequently have no beauty, and the finest flowers are scentless.

Hang From head and a vertebra of the neck; also read hang 関 and written with the radical 羽 wings.

Hang To fly down.

Hang  鳥 birds flying about, now down and then up.

Hang A man's name; 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 rut; wheel-tracks.

Hang A coarse mat, called  筍 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 beetle.

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; stiff, straight.

Hang 紅 right, sincere.

Hang 酒 noisome, dirty, filthy, as the sight of old bones decaying.

Hang Interchanged with 頭 the neck.

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 the bird is trying its throat; — i.e. singing.

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 毫 to look at angrily, to appear stern and angry; to show great wrath.

Old sounds, beng, keng, and gong. In Canton, ēng, sometimes prolonged to hang; — in Swatow, beng, hwang, and keng; — in Amoy, beng; — in Fuhchau, beng and keng; — in Shanghai, häng, ēng, and yāng; — in Chin, ēng.


It is regarded as having the same origin as ounding to enjoy, from which it is now distinguished.

To pervade, to influence throughout; going through with a thing; successful.


To be quite successful in the enterprise; having all things to your liking.


A grand avenue and a fine prospect.


Prosperous, excellent, successful.


An ancient form of cooking.


In the seventh month they cook okra and pulse.


Frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish.


Looking aghast.


The two ferocious gigantic guardians at temple doors.


An interjection of pain or displeasure.


What I is not that he!


Ah! a groan, as when carrying a load; or as a sick man cries out.


Groaning and moaning.


Excessive.


Very horrid or loathsome; stinking.


To vociferate, to bellow, to scream at.


Puffed up; fat, obese.


A swollen belly; bloated, like a swollen corpse.


The combined sound of bells and drums mingled is 杭, as when a great mass is performed.


From 考 to go, having 角 a horn, with 大 great above, placed inside; the second form with 鱼 fish between is a common but unauthorized alteration; occurs used for hang 横 crosswise.

A stick across an ox's horn to prevent his going; a yoke; the frontal 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 haunchstrade; the string of a cap; a fo- rester; a weight of 1 ½ catty; transverse.


To measure; to estimate, as one's ability.


A pair of scales.


To have a quick and clear perception of what is just; equitable.


To judge of the circumstances.


Beneath my cross-laid door i.e. in a scholar's cottage.


The acres are to be plowed across and along.


Dispute about precedence and resist rule.


The name of I Yin E, the great minister in the Shang dynasty, though others regard it as a title, like Preceptor.


To discuss the reasons of.


The geminies transverse, was a part of an astronomical instrument of Shun; it is applied to the star Alith & Ursu Major, which is thought to be the regulator of the stars.


The stars of 太 in Centaur.


The southern of the 五岳 five mountains, which lies in 五州府 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 predominate.


A fragrant syngenesious flower, the Linherina, called 槐, a marshy plant with large corulate leaves, and smelling like a rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast.


Sweet vernal grass.


From 心 heart and 舟 a boat between two banks; the second form is most common.


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.


Accustomed to; permanent.


Constant in purpose.


Like the waxing moon.


Or in acts, laborious, assiduous.


A regular income; enduring possessions.
Hang.

Hang.

Hang.

Hao.

Hang.

This is often read ch'hang.

A woman’s name.

1 素 one of the genii, the daughter of I, the prince of K’iungh, who once 傳食靈藥奔於月宮 stole the elixir of immortality, and fled to the moon palace; she is now called 嫦娥, and regarded as the goddess of the moon.

From wood and a row; also read hang? and gen.

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 colt within the grave; a clothes-horse.

从 at Canton, a row of tiles on a roof; as 門幾 how many rows of tiles wide is the house? — the width of houses being measured by them in that city.

1 榭 purlines and rafters.

陽 a canton — at Peking.

樹 1 荣 rows of trees, like looking through a long grove.

Hao.


蒿 From plant and high.

Tall herbs; it is applied to several fragrant or aromatic plants, like the Artemisia, Vitex, Pecliculis, or Amaranthins, whose stalks or leaves are prized for their scent; tansy; to close the eyes; to reduce.

香 1 the wormwood or southern wood, of which the sort called 香 (Artemisia) is dried and coiled into ropes to burn, and drive off moquitoes by its smoke.

蒿 1 a species of Ambrosia or amaranthins.

同菜 a sort of insipid celery cultivated at Peking.

塘 1 celery.

目 to screw up the eyes, as when filled with dust; because in time of affliction one has no desire to cleanse them.

茎 1 stem rising from things; the subtle odor or vapors arising from sacrifices offered.

蒿 1 a fragrant edible plant found among rushes along the Yangtze.
From water and to proclaim.

浩 hao

A vast expense, as of a dudgeon; great, swelling waters; immense, vast; affluent; an overplus; wide views, noble-minded.

浩浩 exceeding great, like God's glory.

浩浩 very perplexing, as duties or engagements; almost numberless, as people.

浩 hao

The vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent; vast, unfathomable; the liquor in which pube has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by the priests to wash Buddha; traces of the custom still remain.

浩 deep, inscrutable, said of writings.

浩浩 a boundless waste, as of waters.

浩 hao

Ancient name of a river in Shensi, a branch of the R. Wei near the capital; and also of a pool; a long dreary rain.

浩 hao

汗 fretted waters; rippling.

浩 the bright look of water when agitated; the bubbling of water.

鎣 hao

A warming stove; a hand-brazier; 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 縣, 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 Chao 趙 and seized by Tsi; now known as Kao-yih 景邑, in the southwest of Chihli.

The large crawfish or Proles, common in Chinese and Japanese waters; also known as the 龍蝦 dragon shrimp and Chinese lobster.

Perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

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.

1 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.

From a plow or grain and hair; the second is rather an unusual form, and applied chiefly to the kind of fine grain.

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.

a mandate, a word of command, an order.

the sign or firm name of a shop.

what is your shop’s name.

goods which are labeled; genuine wares.

to fire a salute or signal.

to blow the horn or bugle; to make the signal.

a private signal or cry.

what is your style.

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.

a nickname, an epithet indicating a man’s bad character.

the trumpeters who call troops to engage.

what number is it? which mark?

a soldier’s uniform, because his regiment is painted on the breast.

call on Budha, to say his name.

put on a stamp, as at a custom-house.

mark a name on it, as on a box.

to signal one by a cry, as a boatswain by his whistle.

one class of traders, i.e. those who deal in the same article.

please tell me your priestly name.

the name of a dynasty.

the style of a reign, the name by which its years are called, as 太清道光 the reign Taokwang of the Great T’sing 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.

to scream; to cry after.

to crow.

like] demons wailing and spirits crying, — a dreadful chamer, as at a fight or a fire.

he daily cried and wept before high Heaven.
Old sounds, ha, ku, go, kap and kiu. In Canton, hau — in Swatow, hó, han, an, and kw; — in Amoy, ho, and hau; — in Foochow, hén, hau, and hau; — in Shanghai, hú and ho; — in Chii, hú.

To sneeze, to breathe hard; one says, disease in the throat; in colloquial, a superlative often applied to tastes and smells.

1. 伯 to breathe hard through the nose, as one who has an obstruction; to test by the smell.
2. 鼻 it stinks here.
3. 酸 excessively sour.

From man and 产 a shelter, which denoted a spreading out, with 矢 an arrow underneath; it must be distinguished from 侯 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; ancienly, a noble, a prince.

1. 何 are there? but who then is there?
2. 于周服 however, he was [a prince] in the time of Chen.
3. 射 1 to shoot at the target.
4. 封 1 to raise one to the rank of marquis; he is called 1 爵 but when written to he is styled 一等 1 premier marquis.
5. 諸 1 a prince or feudal baron, when occupying his own realm; a nobleman.
6. 服 the domain or tenure of a prince; an appanage; the principalities.
7. 僧 the priests invoked the good, and averted evil luck.

An ancient place, called 1 巴, belonging to the state of 晋 Tsin, lying in the present Wei-hwui fu 行輝府 in Honan; it was a frontier town, and caused a quarrel.

The throat. The trachea; the gullet; guttural, as a sound.

1. 喉 denot's either of the passages, but properly the oesophagus; 硬 1 and 軟 1 are other terms for them.
2. 檳 or 結 1 a nut's apple.
3. 封 the throat stopped up.
4. 喉 the voice, the intonation.
5. 生穀 1 to have the quinsy or diphtheria; he has a sore throat.
6. 吞 1 of 1 1 an important pass, a throat-gates, a Thermopolis.
7. 浴 1 to quench thirst, to wet the whistle.
8. 王之 1 吾 a minister of state, q. d. the king's throat and tongue.
9. 令 人 1 吾 to make people talk about you.
10. 畏歎 1 delicate modulations of the warbling throat, as of a fine singer.

From rice or food and a nobleman.

Dry provisions.

The monkey; it is common in the central provinces; the ninth branch 中 is denoted by it, and the hour from 3 to 5 p.m.

1. 子 or 類 1 a monkey; the last is large and intractable; it is applied to people in contempt.
2. 三 1 a droll name for the monkey.
3. 類 a small species of marmoset, said to rub ink, reared as a pet; it is found in Yunnan.
4. 聚 games with monkeys.
5. 跳 1 to play monkeys; met. rakishly, untrustworthy.
6. 祸 1 你子 you villain! similar to the epithet, you puppy!
7. 袋 1 面履 you are no better than] a washed monkey with a cap on.
8. 爪 the skins of monkeys' limbs.
9. 孫 1 除 or 孫大聖 an elf, a bogie, transformed from a monkey, first into a djin, and then into a sort of Budha.
10. 疮 Warts, pimples, or such like excrescences of a small size, are called 子; in Canton they are known as 飯 rice stamens, and elsewhere as 千日瘡 thousand-day sores.
11. 瞄 Half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.
12. 罗 1 王 or Rulu, the eldest son of Sakyamuni, whose birth was impeded for six years by an astrologer or demon; hence the dog or demon who eats the moon in an eclipse has been called Rahu; it is the same as Rahu in Brahminical mythology, the god of the ascending node, represented as headless, and riding on a tortoise.
13. 瞄 An unauthorised character.
14. 罗 a constellation called 罗 1 by the horoscopists; it is regarded as very unlucky, and is probably somehow connected with the preceding.
15. 箫 A musical instrument, with 25 strings, the 萬 1, which resembles a wide lute or harpsichord.
A name of a woman.

From mouth and empress.

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 鰍 (heu) or 鰍 and regarded as poisonous; it is said to make a noise, and one man is 吹肚魚 (heu) belly-inflating fish, from its power of distension; several sorts are said to exist; of the synonymus refers to a kind of river porpoise, which the name 鰍 no doubt designates.

A fierce wolf found in Mongolia that devours men; an astrological term for the 16th constellation in Ariens.

The dragon's heads put on the ends of roofs on the ridge-pole; workmen who put up awnings are called 吼天 (heu) "people who call on the heavenly wolf," lest they get a fall.

The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline beasts; the voice of anger.

The lowing of an ox; in Shantung, an old name for a calf.

From mouth and over.

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 東平州 in Tai-wan in the center of Shantung.

From a month; to give orders; occurs used for 后 afterwards.

A ruler; the sovereign; an empress or queen, the equal of the sovereign, one who succeeds to him, — but it can not properly be applied to a queen regnant; an ancestor of the sovereign; all the later rulers of the Han dynasty are so styled, as 王王; Sich; a feudal or dependant prince, so called when he went to court to serve the ruler, but at home he was a 侯 baronial prince.

元 or 君, the sovereign ruler. 君 or 又, the empress, the dowager.

我先神之勞, the toils of my predecessors; those divine sovereigns.

母, our Imperial mother, said by the Emperor.

1, a god of the land; in Kwangtung, worshiped behind graves, because the dead have, as it were, trespassed on his domain.

皇天, imperial heaven and earth, — are the defined powers of nature.

天 or 天, the Queen of Heaven is the goddess of sea-men, the Chinese Amphitrite; a girl of Fulhian named Lin 林; she is also Maritchi or Chandra of the Brahmins, the personification of light; the Taoists say that she dwells in one of the stars of the Dipper, and call her 斗姥 or Dipper Mother.

From to go and empress.

To meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.

A medicinal plant, the 齏, which appears to be allied to a Hypochoeris, or one of that order; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.

Composed of 這 a step, 脩 gently and 來 to come up behind.

After in time, late, subsequent; in vain, 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.

1 or 1, afterwards, then, subsequently.

1 or 1, head behind, in the rear.

1, a young man.

1, your pupil; I myself.

1, after ages, futurity; posterity.

背 on the back, as a papoose; the tail, the rear.

自我 in my latter days.

不自以 they were not after me.

1, or 1, or 1, the day after to morrow.

然 therefore, then, in consequence; next.

因此 就 to will come on after.

隨 to push after behind.

自 小者人 先之 是 also keep yourself back and put others foremost; this is right.

有 无 has he any sons or descendants?

末 尾 the very last, the hindmost.

未有義面 這 君者也 no officer of integrity (or patriotism) ever neglects his prince.
To wait; to expect; to inquire; to visit, to wait on; to look after; a time or period; a period of five days; to pay a reckoning.

I wait for you, Sir! — said on invitation cards.

An expectant for an office; a brevet rank.

I wait! to wait for one; stop awhile.

I shall await your coming] to arrange [the guests]; — a phrase on an invitation card.

The full time for, the period of.

I shall not wait for you beyond noon.

It knows well when there will be wind, as a gull.

to come and salute one; a respectful visit.

kept for his trial, awaiting examination.

wait here; I am waiting.

I invite you all to a dinner.

let me settle the score for us all, — as at a café.

A terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed in the Ming dynasty; every ten li a mound was raised, and a single one every five li; they are now disused.

The bones of fire-signals.

A shelter, to say, and子 a son; q. d. a large number of sons; but others say it is derived from 高, written as if laid on its side.

Thick, large; substantial, liberal, kind, generous; intimate, faithful; good; well; rich. Rich, as loan; to secure or cause plenty; to esteem.

A liberal donation.

To treat kindly; gracious demeanor towards.

kind, considerate, placeable, generous.

The king-crab or 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 ladies.
To consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

Ancient name of a city in the Chen dynasty, now near or at the present Hwai-king fu, north of the Yellow River, in Honan.

An old name for a hog, used in Kiangsu and westward; to call swine; the grunting of pigs.

The noise of scampering pigs.

The heart and face disagreeing; pretending, simulating, like to; to counterfeit.

To dry; dried by the sun; break of day; a local word for boisterous.

To consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tes' River in Lo-tien 羅田 in the northwest part of Hupch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>息</th>
<th>An interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>Pshaw!</td>
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<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>To laugh holстерously.</td>
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Contemnous.

**妹**

A depreciating epithet for a woman.

Used with the next.

**嬉**

Pretty, handsome; pleasant; an excursion, a picnic; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; to laugh, for which the next is correct.

**遊**

A pleasure excursion.

**水**

A hoating trip.

**玩** or **耍** games and plays, jolly sports; tricks and pastimes.

**業**

[to attend to] business as if it were play — will soon end in ruin.

**子**

终客 a family which only seeks amusement will at last come to grief.

**嘻**

An interjection expressing joy, and sometimes indignation; the sound of merriment; to laugh; pleased, delighted.

**嘻**

Alas! Oh! dreadful! — an interjection of surprise or grief.

**嘻**

呵呵 or **嘻** tittering, laughing aloud.

**信**

Used for to feel joy; also to take particular care; cautious and fearful, as of danger; very strict about.

**樂**

delighted, pleased.

**歎**

Used with joy, especially a sudden delight or extasy.

**喜**

Read it, in the braving of an ass.

**喜**

The cry of one in pain; the scream of fear, or grief, or indignation.

**喜**

the wail of ghosts or demons, which are suffering for failure of worship and obligations.

**喜**

From fire and joy as the phoneetic.

To heat in any way; to roast, to toast; hot, bright, burning; light and heat together pervading; abundant, diversified; in epitaphs, denotes one who has merit and peace.

**光**

the warmth and freshness of the morning light.

**喜**

for the last.

**喜**

Lucky stars shining on their worshipers in old times; to worship a star; the glitter of a star; to roast.

**喜**

Joy arising from divine blessings; happy, favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them.

**喜**

May you have] great joy; or meet with good luck; these phrases are often written on the wall opposite front doors, and are regarded as invocations.

**喜**

I respectfully congratulate you on this new joy, written on new year's cards.

**喜**

Originally combined of great, and an old form of a great, meaning a big belly; used with the next.

**喜**


**喜**

Why do you not enter on office?
From field and scepter.

A field containing fifty mu, or between eight and nine acres; a pared of ground; the labors of the fields.

菜 | a kitchen garden.

病 | a row of growing vegetables.

Read 溜. A low wall around a field.

From hill and 稔 to examine contracted for the sound.

Name of a mountain in Poh chen 淮州 in Yung-chen 竟 in the north of Nganhwit; Hi 麓 Hi 黄 or 麓 黄 lived here, and gave it his name, which he had changed from 麓 to escape trouble.

Combined of 拇 a pheasant, with 甲 a sprout on top to represent the crest, and 因 splendid for the phonetic.

A sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution.

子 I, a bird like a hoopoe, which the people of Szê-hung 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.

| 路 | one revolution of a wheel.

Read 月. An old name of Li-kiang 琳江 in Yunnan, for which 梁 is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

An old town in the state Ki 魁 in the southeast of Shantung, but afterwards taken by the ruler of Tsi.

| 衡 | a place in the state Tsi 卜 north 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 look arms, as in walking; to carry off or take up in the hands; to leave; to lead apart.

提 | to lead, to carry in the hand; to recommend.

春 | my family is with me.

| | to take along with one; to sustain from falling.

手 | to take another by the hand.

筐 | to carry a basket on the arm. 失 | carried off and lost.

左右 | 傻 personal attendants.

| | to lift up and carry away.

如 | if you take it up and carry it away.

扶老 | support the aged and lead away the young, as Æneas did when escaping danger.

A sort of horn stiletto, or ivory bodkin hung at the giraffe; it was used to untie knots.

| 子 | the lad wears a bodkin.

| 童子 | the lad wears a bodkin.

| | a star λ in Orion; a large tortoise, for which the next is probably the correct form.

A species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination; name of a star.

| | the great tortoise found about the mouth of the Yellow River; it is said to make some kind of noise.

| | 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 溜. An awl.
**喜**

From 萬 mouth and 善 a band of music; it must not be confused with shen 善 goodness.

Joy, delight; glad, joyful; to be pleased with; that which gives joy; to give joy to; to rejoice; to like.

| 1 | 氣 | a joyful face; a happy look. |
| 2 | 色 | a joyful face; a happy look. |
| 3 | 飽 | greatly pleased with. |
| 4 | 悅 | greatly pleased with. |
| 5 | 金 | festival fees. |
| 6 | 容 | your portrait; pleasant looking. |
| 7 | 日 | greatly pleased with. |
| 8 | 事 | greatly pleased with. |
| 9 | 事 | a joyful occasion, a festa. |
| 10 | 辦 | a joyful occasion, a festa. |
| 11 | 顧 | greatly pleased with. |
| 12 | 貓 | greatly pleased with. |

**雙**

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.

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**雙**

doubled joys, as when two happy events come together; this is also written 稟, and placed on walls as a wish that all joys may be doubled.

**先否後有**

when things are very bad, then they must surely mend.

**妹**

a countess who aided Kwei or Kieh in his orgies, and brought on the ruin of the Hia dynasty. B. C. 1765.

**報**

it foretouched good luck, as when the lampwick opens.

**心**

I like it with all my heart.

**出**

a pleasure exceeding all my hopes, a most unexpected joy.

**雀**

the magpie, from its merry-sounding chatter.

**雛**

the magpie's tails, the perk-ed-up things put at the ends of the ridge-pole on fine houses.

**心**

to get the heart's joy; gratified, exultant at success; pleased. found of doing.

**造**

fond of altering and making.

**欣**

delighted at.

**嬉**

A small, long-legged red spider, called 子子 or 喜子 the happy child, which suspends itself by the web from trees; the people who meet it carefully let it go, as it is supposed to denote good luck.

**壁**

a small flat-bodied spider.
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.

连 results following; the consequences of an act.

恋 or 懐 to remember with affection; ardent love.

无 念 don't be so anxious about him, as an absent friend.

上去 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.

和 continous, mutually joined.

胃 the asophagus.

肝 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 無 窮 an interminable succession, an infinite series.

不 懸 懸 之至 the deepest anxiety and concern, as for another's safety.

出越南 my ancestors came from Ngaithwu.
HIA.

Old sounds, ha, ka, ga, and hat. In Cantonese, ha, and one la and hāk; — in Su-tow, he, hia, and hu; — in Amoy, ha; — in Fukien, ha, hiā, and baik; — in Shanghai, 'a, ya, 'o, ho', and hāk; — in Kiu-fu, hia.

蝦

Hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.

蝦

The opening of a valley.

蝦

To close a door, and yet leave a crack.

蝦

To open the mouth and breathe slowly, as when eating peppermint or ginger; to pant.

蝦

Clouds tinged red, as at the coming dawn; vapor which looks lurid and lowering; a smoky red haze; flushed, bright.

蝦

[the Althaea] opens its flowers in emulation of a beauty's cheeks.

蝦

A powerful being in the days of Yu, who is said to have opened a passage through a hill for a river to run; he is now represented by a tortoise, which is sculptured as a basis for stone tablets in temples and princely mausolea.

蝦

An old word used in the east of Shantung for breathing.

蝦

Savages breathe hard through the nose.

蝦

An oxygen from want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.

蝦

Crustaceans allied to the lobster and shrimp; a prawn, a crawfish, a crangon; it is also applied to the black fish from its beak.

蝦

A shrimp, a prawn.

蝦

A sort of shell-fish.

蝦

The people of Yoso, so called because they were said to burrow like crabs or crayfish.

蝦

A frog.

蝦

A sort of speckled frog with warts.

蝦

In Cantonese. Playful, skipping like a shrimp.

蝦

A horse of a light rust color, likened to a topeaz, or the hue of prawns.

蝦

There were both bay and grisly horses.

蝦

Distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; occurs used for ho why.

蝦

Everybody knows it.

蝦

Both those near and those far off; those here and far away are alike.

蝦

The fir and stork are long-lived; — they are both used as emblems of longevity.

蝦

To remove away, to make an end of.

蝦

Unknown, desert regions.
The leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium.

Read 'kit', Water rushes not yet in flower.

A reddish stone: a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; low; severe.

his great merits were without stain.

would not this act bring trouble?

a defect in a gem.

why have you not told me?

a fault, a defect in character; a mistake, an oversight.

an old name of Tsz-yang, the chief district of Yen-chen fu in the south of Shantung.

a very spritie in taking advantage of another's mistake; clever at seizing on a fault.

white jade has no flaw; met. spotless purity.

The throat, the gullet.

In Cantonese. To vex, to treat harshly, to intimidate.

to insult, to browbeat another.

To be distinguished from 'ten'.

a surname.

Read 'kit', and used for 'kit' to borrow, to transfer to another.

To throw wide open as a door, and see a vacancy within; empty, vast; a large cup.

to overthrow, as an enemy.

Same as 'kim' to laugh aloud.

a phrase in imitation of the sound of noisy laughter.

to blister; to bully one.

The character originally represented something 'under the earth'.

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; in prison; the people, the lower classes; to sprinkle upon, as a powder; to place, as the hand; in grammar, what follows; as 'vity' the purport of the following; 'k' a transition of the subject in hand; turn now to the next.

next time.

the following moon.

one rap, as on a drum.

in it is below; underneath.

the people, the multitude, the lower classes; but 'k' denotes the baser sort, vicious people.

to ship off goods.

to embark.

are you going to Suchan?

not discontented with, offended at; it will not do, it can't pass; I cannot stand it.

tries to think himself to be less than others.

dependants, aides; but 'k' is to begin to act, to lay down the hand.

servants, attendants.

a low tone, a low pitch.

the right hand or inferior side.

it will not rain.

it does rain.

everywhere, all around, as in a house.

do not hesitate to ask your inferiors.

not less than many thousands.

you must go to him first.

we who are under your control, said by the gentry or others to a local magistrate.

a poor sort, inferior.

to repress, to curb anger.

how much did you exchange it for?

he descended on it.

to send a challenge to battle.

bottom lands, plains; also used for this lower world.

a prince can descend to his inferiors; it can also mean, your abilities, Sir, are very ordinary.

In Pekingese. An hour, the hour or stroke of the clock.

half past six.

come back in about an hour.

In Cantonese. A little while.

stop a minute.

I'll go with you presently.

Summer, the time when nature borrows largely and becomes great; mixed colors, variegated, large, expanding.

summer dresses.

a summer retreat, a Buddhist term for a season of retirement and meditation in summer.

an old name for musical instruments.

a female, a rod.

or 'k' an old name for Bactria or part of it.

plant the fields at the right time.

the summer season.

the summer solstice.

weather like the dog-days.

Chinese linen, grass-cloth.


HIA.

功揚 揉 | his merits are known throughout the country.

緒 梣 胚 | 長 the dense shadows of the luxuriant trees lengthen out the summer’s day.

| a labiate plant, resembling the Loiphantis in its habit, with a capitulate inflorescence, which dries up in the summer.

IIA | 恐 dog-days are really to be dreaded.

IIA | Cantonese.

IIA | first vessel a-leisurely

IIA | A stone split through; clefts in rocks.

IIA | to look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel maneuvering.

IIA | 炎 | a hole in a wall.

IIA | a fissure, a crack; met. a cause of often e, an occasion for strife.

IIA | Read 田, and used as another form of 令 to summon.

IIA | In Cantonese. Dirty; a final particle indicating that a thing is done, or will do as it is.

IIA | 賦 也 | what have you been doing.

IIA | 不  | not least grudge between them.

IIA | 求 | a hole in a wall.

IIA | 細 | a narrow alley.

IIA | 祸 a fissure, a crack; met. a cause of often e, an occasion for strife.

IIA | 粲 | a hole in a wall.

IIA | a hole in a wall.

IIA | 懟 | a fissure, a crack; met. a cause of often e, an occasion for strife.

IIA | 門 | A great house, a mansion.

IIA | 一  | you can’t make a palace out of one stick.

IIA | 得 | you cannot make a palace out of one stick.

IIA | 爲 | a great house;

IIA | 順 | a great house;

IIA | 造 | a great house demands a great variety of materials; — a great ruler needs many talents in his officers.

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HIW.

Old sounds, hat, kat, gat, hap, and gap. In Canton, hat, hap, and up; — in Swatow, hat, ap, kiap, and chiap; — in Amoy, hat, gat, ah, up, gap, kiap, k'at, and kiap; — in Fuzhou, hak, ak, liek, and k'ak; — in Shanghai, hêh, li, êh, kiek, êh, and ye; — in Chû, hiah.

From a case and a scale.

From dog and a scale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>州</th>
<th>an old name for I-chang fu on the Yangtsz' River.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>来</td>
<td>the dividing ridge of hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>丕和</td>
<td>are noted gorges and peaks in the east of Sz'-ch'un.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hiaw.** The name of an ancient town, 石 in the province of Hupeh, near I-chang fu, where a battle took place n. c. 250; subsequently the place was known as 1州, derived from the rapids in the Yangtsz' River.

**狭,** Narrow, strait, the opposite of 广; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty; to treat as mean.

**肚皮** narrow, as a boat; insufficient, cramped for room.

**鼻** or 齒 contracted views, prejudiced; mean; low-live.

**度量** small, petty; illiberal.

**路相逢** they met in a narrow path; i.e. these enemies could not avoid each other.

无自广以人 do not condemn other's straits by your freedom.

Used with the last; it must not be confounded with Shea 陕, the province of Shensi.

**陕, 福** A narrow defile.

**隘** a narrow pass; a gorge, a defile; a confined place in a river; in straits.

**门** a narrow door; met. the strait gate.

**飴,** From strength and happy.

Firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful.

**黏** vigorous and earnest.

From black and lucky.

A deep, uniform black; crafty, sly, clever, artful; or in a good sense, clever, intelligent.

**奸** full of dodges, guileful.

**诡** slippery, mistrustworthy.

**黠** which is the dolt, and which is the smart one?

**圆,** The plaintive cry of the camel.

**载重駮鸣** when loaded too heavily, the camel cries out.

**鞍,** A saddle-cloth.

**红繡** a horse's housings embroidered with red flowers.

**洽,** 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.

**的** of the, he has just this moment gone.

**于** the people are well satisfied; it pleases the people greatly.

**相** or 和 intimate, as friends; mutual liking; agreeable to, as two dispositions.

**以** to furnish everything for the ceremonies.

**情** he has good sense and great ability.

**恩** favors granted, as by government.

**常** proper, agreeable, in order.

**可** very well done, all right.

**薄** to disseminate high, correct doctrine; true and exalted principles.

**在** on the north of the River Hiaw.

**歧** his doctrines pervade and reform, as the soul or world.

In Cantonese. To cover; to keep from the air, as a sore by a poultice; poor, neglected, dirty.

**歪** spoiled, as by moldiness.

**療** to poultice a sore.

**脆** crackling, crisp, light, like pastry.

**袷,** 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.

**大** the grand family sacrifice.

**烩,** Fiery, blazing; at the south it means to provoke, to scold; to boil in water, to cook by boiling.

**湯** to boil soup.

**氣** to irritate.

**僀,** Stout, vigorous, brawny.

**樐** he is perfectly fearless.

**佂,** A high pile of dust and refuse.
Old sounds, ha, ka, kap, gap, and gak. In *Cantonese*, hai and ho; in *Swarth*, hai, si, him, ho and kiu;—
in *Amog*, hai; in *Fuhchau*, hai, a, and ha; — in *Shanghai*, ye, 'a, ya, and lie; — in *Chifu*, hai.

From hide a baton; the second form, though unauthorized, is common; the third is antique, and is more frequently read 'pi.

Shoes; a pump; a slipper; a gaiter; a band or string. — 钻 | or 一 钻 | one pair of shoes.

水 | a woman's shoe, worn by women with small feet.

水 | wooden soled shoes for wet weather.

底 | the sole of a shoe.

匠 | a shoemaker.

插 | a shoe horn.

金 | fees paid to brokers.

鞋 | a pair of shoes; a strip of hide used to beat the mouth.

乍穿新 | 高著脚 | one puts his feet high when he has just put on a pair of new shoes; — the man is not yet used to his new honors.

蟹 | a crab.

膏 | a large red species, fat and rich.

螨 | swimming sea crabs like the *Portunus*; called 無腸公子 the young gentleman without bowels, from a popular notion.

蟹 | a large swimming crab at Canton.

蟹 | it is like a crab without legs; i.e., the affair cannot be done, you can't get on.

蟹 | at Canton, a rapid rowboat, so called from its ears, often as many as fifty or sixty.

蟹 | 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.

蟹 | a horsey character.

蟹 | Suddenly alarmed, startled, terrified; to change color from fear; to disperse; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.

蟹 | to be scared, frightened.

蟹 | suddenly alarmed, startled.

蟹 | abashed, ashamed.

蟹 | strange, frightful, horrid-looking.

蟹 | he looks much scared.

蟹 | excessively alarmed and angry at.

蟹 | idle, remiss, negligent; inattentive; slow.

蟹 | slow and idle, shiftless.

蟹 | or 一 怠 | lazy, inefficient in office.

蟹 | busy morning and night.

蟹 | not to weaken, not allowed to diminish in vigor.

蟹 | from water and to loosen.

蟹 | a creek or canal; a cove or small inlet is 菱 | it is applicable also to a large estuary.

蟹 | a rivulet.

蟹 | in *Pekingese*. Thin, as congee or paste.

蟹 | much the paste has turned to be watery, as from the weather.

蟹 | a valley; a low hill separated from a higher one; name of a valley in the Kwânlun Ms.

蟹 | a fabulous animal, the half deer, half unicorn, also called 神羊; it dwells in the desert, and gorgs 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.

蟹 | an ancient cap worn by judges.
To meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

From plant and to loosen as the phonetic.

A woody climbing plant, the 有毒 1 which has hooked spines and auxiliary tendrils, with large oval ribbed leaves, furnishing a tonic like sarsaparilla, of which the decoction is drank; some say it is the plant, while 土茯苓 is the root of the Smilax China, but this is unlikely, though the plant is most probably one of that genus, and in Kiangsi its root is used for food.

红草 1 has reddish flowers, and is probably a species of Asclepiade (a Symphyoglossum?)

Read 茺. A medicinal plant having yellow lance shaped leaves, reddish flowers, and round pepper like seeds; the 有草 seems to denote two plants, of which one is a sort of Trapa, the other resembles the Ipomea.

实叶 a plant growing near Macao (Fallopia nervosa, Lour.) whose leaves are dried for a tea.

| 草 a water plant (Butomus umbellatus) resembling a lily, whose rhizomes are eaten.
| to take hold, to take up in the hand; to pass, as a dish at table; to bring to one.
| 用 tea to bring the tea.
| 把刀 to bring a penknife to me. (Catalepsy.)

From wood and implement.

Gyves, shackles, or manacles, whatever is used to fetter prisoners; military weapons, arms of all sorts; things carried by a granule in his traveling equipment; a draft, an art.

军 1 or 由 weapons or spears, guns, artillery, swords, &c.

械 1 a curious contrivance, delicate machinery.

或 1 or 由 a crafty, malicious scheme.

方言 with weapons, usually refers to clan and village fights.

From teeth and shelly plates.

To gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.

以 1 to exhibit a venomous hatred.

Composed of plants, leeks and broom.

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 mart.

Robin or 白 the bulbs of scallions.

山 1 a wild species of Allium without bulps.

From leek and broken; it is used chiefly as a primitive, and is also written with the radical 马 added.

Courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

惧 1 or 由 daring, full of fight.

Mist or dewy vapor on the sea is 晟; also denotes night damps in northern regions, which are conducive to health, — an allusion, it may be, to the aurora.

生 晟 1 or 由 the teacher and his pupils are all in a happy and pleasing accord.

Old sounds, hing, kiang, and giang. In Canton, kiung and hong; — in Swatow, hiau, hiau, and hong; — in Amoy, kiung, hong, and k'ing; — in Fuhkien, hiang and hong; — in Shanghai, hieh and long; — in Chiou, hiau.

Composed of 草 millet and 贺, both contractions; it forms the 186th radical of a small and natural group of characters.

Fragrant, odoriferous, sweet; a fragrant or renowned name; reputable; the memory cherished for one's virtues; perfume, aroma, effluvia; incense; this word is much used in names of places.

| 气 fragrance; sweet smell.
| 甜 sweet to the taste.
| 料 spicery, aromatics.
| 酒 the aroma of wine.
| 天 name for several fragrant orchids, like a Malaxis.
| 書 or 翰墨 a very literary reputation.
| 炳 1 or 由 one stick of incense.

Chia 1 or 炳 or 由 to worship, to burn incense; the last also means going to the temples.

焚 an incense jar or basin.

油 aromatic oils, as pomatium or bergamot; out in the north, it usually means sesamum oil.

条 an incense-table in a temple.

荷包 scent bags, small aromatic fobs for perfumes.
To burn stupefying drugs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>worshipers, or visitors to temples.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>fragrant beads, made of lign-aloes and other woods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>the smoke of incense has ceased, as in a ruined temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>gum benjamin or benzoin, putchuck, burned as an incense.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fragrance of the deer, i.e. the navel of the musk deer.

From 芳 or 香 place repeated back to back, with 香 a brand between them; it is not the same as 享 as a minister.

A village, the home whither people tend; a region; the country; in olden time five 州 made one 莊 of 12,500 families; a neighborhood, a ward or part of a city; a great sound, as of rain; an entreaty or place between flights of stairs; windows opposite; rude, rustic, country-like.

同 | fellow townsman.

住 | or 落 in the village.

家 | one's native country or place.

村 | a village, a country town walled.

下 | the country; at the village.

夢入自雲 | he dreamed that he went to the cloudy lands.

老 | an elderly gentleman, an old man of sixty.

老 | the village elder.

村 | a village company, cabal, or society.

居 | they dwell in the southern parts of the land.

科 | or 試 the triennial examination for 遠士.

恩 | a hypocrite, a double-faced man.

異 | a strange country, a distant region.

入不 | to frequent grog-shops and taverns.

打 | 談 to speak a village brogue.

墨 | 類 to sleep soundly.

有 | 隕 he has several neighbors near him.

Read 賞, and used for 向 directed towards; time past, formerly.

」 | to show the way, to guide, to pilot.

夜 | 昼 the night draws on to the dawn.

The fragrant smell of grain, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow; used for the last.

香 | 香 to perceive a slight fragrance.

合 | 香 of a stack of millet.

黍 | 香 made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small gangulous found in the flesh of oxen or sheep.

A sort of boat.

艘 | a vessel or boat in the 華 country, an old name for the canal boats in Kiangsu.

From 船 and work; it is now chiefly used as a contraction for 私人船 vessel.

神 | offerings for the gods.

祈 | to present offerings of any kind.

祭 | “still [come to] the sacrifice.” — the usual end of a prayer to the gods.

上 | a dinner to graduates.

糖 | sugar figures carried at weddings.

From 聲 and village as the planet's.

和 | An echo, described as the “noise outside of the sound;” a noise, clamor, fracas; echoing, sounding, reverberating; jingling; used for an intensive before adjectives.

一 | a loud, a distinct sound.

一聲 | one word, one clap; a single sound.

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.
HIANG.


dough you can't make it sound,
as a trumpet.

Morg silence don't be so noisy.

影 | shadow and echo, which like retribution, follow their cause.

影 | mere idle rumor, gossip

影 a noise of some sort, as a rustling or cry at night, that draws notice.

馬 | jangling horses; i.e., a thief or highway robber, a bandit; a rebel leader.

穗 | head importantate; 1 beseech you earnestly; i.e., you can hear my head as it knocks.

响 An unauthorized and very common contraction for the last.

謔谷 | sounds the valley repeats the echo.

在 Cantonese. Used for 向 at

你 | 馬頭 you are living at the landing-place?

餉 The provisions given to husbandmen 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.

銀 | revenue; moneys received for the land tax; commissariat funds.

納 | to pay duties.

洋 | maritime duties, imports.

單 | an official receipt for duties.

婦 | 于 his wife took his food out to the field.

仇 | he murdered those who supplied him with provisions; said of 聿伯 in the last days of the Hia dynasty.

餑 | a boiled mess of greens and rice - taken to the field-hands.

抽 | excise is collected here in aid of the revenue.

饟 Like the last.

To prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

其 | 伊 they fed them with milk while at work.

郷 From insect and village, but explained to be the insect that knows sound.

 Larva which proceed from other caterpillars are 子 applied too, to the ichneumon flies which lay their eggs in them; grubs.

蚌 | may-flies or musktoes rising in swarms from damp grounds.

向 From mouth and 窩, a cover; q.v., an opening for ventilation; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

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 Ho-ch'i and K'ung in east of K'ang-hsi, near the Yangtsz' R.

| on a former day, previously towards the sun.

| hitherto a while past.

| for a while, formerly.

| 先 going first.

方 | the bearing, the aspect of, as a location.

| 地 northerly, facing the north.

志 | the object of desire.

意 | the intention; the scope of the idea.

| 他 the money you can try to borrow money of him.

| 前 you to go ahead.

| 說 wish to speak to you.

| 我 attend to what I say.

你 | 那里去 where are you going?

定讓 | to settle the direction of, as a grave.

HIANG.

面面相 looking at each other, nonplussed.

二十四 the twenty-four points of compass; met. uneasy, as you need twenty-four | your mind is quite bewildered.

心不你 mind is not on your work.

塞 | 橫 close the north windows and stop up the doors.

郷 Used for the last.

| 窩 opposite to; to incline to; to seek to attain; to approach; to show one's mind to; to guide; attractively, encouragingly.

天下 | the country relies on him, the empire turns to him.

| 背 backwards.

用五福 the settled or common use of every happiness.

于時夏 indicating the signs of the times to [the sovereigns of] Hia.

郷 From sun and village.

| 畔 a little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

| 三者 recently, a short time ago.

役之三月 I lately employed him for three months.

証 | 今古 this is good proof for present and former times.

璜 A kind of gem; some describe it as an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

巷 The old form is composed of two public, denoting the public thoroughfare in a place.

A side street, a crooked lane among the houses; an alley in a village; a bye-street; a byward; a narrow path or street of dwellings; a passage in a hareem.

在陋 | in a wretched neighborhood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIAO.</th>
<th>HIAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>柳</td>
<td>brothels, called the willow lane, from their being found on watersides where those trees shade the paths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>a narrow lane between adjacent buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>a sluice to let in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>永</td>
<td>a row of side rooms behind the chief court of the palace, where female criminals were anciently confined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>entrance of a side street, or a by-street or bye-lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戰</td>
<td>street brawls, a row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>議</td>
<td>street rumor, village gossip; a canard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>a chief eunuch in a harem; an old name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閣</td>
<td>A raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>項</td>
<td>From head and work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藥</td>
<td>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 bien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>城</td>
<td>in Ch'uan-chien in the east border of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帽</td>
<td>cap strings; a neck-ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>the back of the neck, nearly the same as 背, a common term for the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虚</td>
<td>a deposit on interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公</td>
<td>public funds; the general stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>there are items (or charges) which are not yet cleared off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欠</td>
<td>debts; one's liabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>钱 one class of revenue or payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>four steeds with long arched necks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>各</td>
<td>each sort of goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>别</td>
<td>another kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a neck ring of silver, a sort of torque worn by children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>來</td>
<td>an income, the means of support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指</td>
<td>an uncertain income; a doubtful asset, as a bad debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>善 this sort of thing, this kind of affair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**HIAO.**

Old sounds, hio, kio, gio, kat, kak, and gat. *In Canton, hio, hao, and ngao; in Szechwan, ngao, hio, and huan; in Fukien, hio, ngo, hao, and ngan; in Shanghai, hio and yo; in Ch'in, hio.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>醃</th>
<th>From four months around one head; colt, the voice going above the head; it is also read ngo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>徬</td>
<td>To vociferate; to cry out as when calling off; to scold, to rail at; clamor, huo, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>[to] to viliify with foul words, as the populace do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>[to] you hear me with indifference and contempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>the people were dissatisfied with him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>the disposition of the populace is giddily and concocted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陵</td>
<td>to treat unfairly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬</td>
<td>impoverished, no resources, diminishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唒</td>
<td>The querulous tone of complaint; the chattering of birds; to grieve, to mourn, fear dread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>[to] wearisome arguing and disputation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴</td>
<td>garrulous, complaining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>維</td>
<td>I could only scream from dread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糾</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A corruption of liu 丁, and used as a sign of the past tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糾</td>
<td>it is done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糾</td>
<td>written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>章</td>
<td>In Shanghai, pron. neow, though it is also written 章 and 非 in that dialect. See 望 to look at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>[one] star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驮</td>
<td>From horse and eminent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驛</td>
<td>A gentle, good horse; strong, brave, courageous; skillful at pitching, as in quota; to pitch at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彈</td>
<td>lusty, warlike, valorous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎</td>
<td>[to] ride, to mount; as in pitch-farthing; to throw the rods into the jar, an old game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷺</td>
<td>[to] scorched, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>dry before the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叫</td>
<td>The lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>Or high; grand and high, as a palace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**叫 (Kiao)**
A difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>狸</th>
<th>From mouth andfilib; it is often used for the last, and is interchanged with the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>呼</td>
<td>To howl, to howl; 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**呼 (Kiao)**
A species of owl, called 传, the white owl, or a similar species of the owl family; a fabulous animal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>蠅</th>
<th>Composed of a stick, on which is the head of a bird.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>A swaying animal, a lawless fellow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Began (Xiao)**
Savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bonis in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>餐</th>
<th>From to eat and savory meats; used with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>Meat; rich food; a feast; to taste.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**覦 (Xiao)**
To call one from a distance, to hail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>話</th>
<th>A sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>为</td>
<td>In Fuhchien used for 腿. The leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**話 (Xiao)**
The original form is intended to represent the blending of things, referring to the diagrams; it forms the 89th radical of a few incongruous characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>設</th>
<th>To mix, to intertwin; to lay crosswise; to imitate or change, referring to the mutations of things.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>The six lines of a diagram as 五; each line is called a hiao, and their meaning 象 or the diagram's eidolon or imagery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**觀 (Xiao)**
From flesh and to bluri; like the next.
### HIAO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行夜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>某報</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐘</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Composed of white three repeated.** Three dishes, composed of turnips, rice and sugarcandy, all of them white things, to which the character aludes, and called 飯; they were prepared by a man named Ts'ien, for his friend the poet Su Tung-p'o, but he answered it by a 樣飯 or downy meal, i.e. one out of empty dishes or 俸飯; hence these two phrases denote a Barnacide feast.**

**孝**

From old combined with 子 child underneath; q.d. the child supporting the parent.

**Duty, respect and obedience to parents and seniors; filial piety, which 行 is regarded as the chief of virtues, and is made to include loyalty, official dignity, confidence in friends, self-respect, and bravery in battle; the 經 line or warp of heaven, the 義 right of earth, and the 行 duty of man; time of mourning for parents; filial mourning apparel; funeral.**

**穿** to put on the 衣 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.**

**报** to recompense, as for a favor.

**效** Interchanged with the last and next.

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; efficacies; like, similar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>做</td>
<td>From man and to imitate; used for the last.</td>
<td>仿, To follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>做</td>
<td>To do after, to copy.</td>
<td>後, to do after, to copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慬</td>
<td>Cheerful, as when in pleasant company; elated; hilarity, joy, jovial.</td>
<td>慨, heart and to blend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搑</td>
<td>To stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.</td>
<td>搗, From hand and to learn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頌</td>
<td>From head and lucky; occurs used for kich,竭, to exhaust.</td>
<td>慨, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頌</td>
<td>The skirt of a dress; a lapel; to tuck the skirt in the girdle in order to put things into it; to carry in the lap or bosom.</td>
<td>慨, now tuck up your skirt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翦</td>
<td>To bind silk, as when dyeing it; tied up in skeins; to tie together; a knot; a joint, a knuckle; a quard, an alteration; a lawsuit.</td>
<td>翦, to bind silk, as when dyeing it; tied up in skeins; to tie together; a knot; a joint, a knuckle; a quard, an alteration; a lawsuit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIEH.**

Old sounds, hit, hit, gim, and git. *In Canton, hit, hip, ip, and one lit; — in Swatow, hiáp, hia, hiat, and hat; — in Anneg, hiap, kiat, iat, and iat; — in Fuhchau, hick, liok, and kik; — in Shanghai, yih, yie, and lih; — in Chifu, hih.*

The head; a classifier of the leaves of a book, a sheet, a door, a bundle of paper, a folio, a lobe of the liver, the layers in a cow's manyplus, and the slats in blinds.

- 給 | With a head over 內 | The original form is derived from 內, The head; a classifier of the leaves of a book, a sheet, a door, a bundle of paper, a folio, a lobe of the liver, the layers in a cow's manyplus, and the slats in blinds.

- 拾 | Books bound with hard covers. | 拆 | The head; a classifier of the leaves of a book, a sheet, a door, a bundle of paper, a folio, a lobe of the liver, the layers in a cow's manyplus, and the slats in blinds. |
歇 From to breathe and why; occurs used for the next.

蝨 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 rest from work; to let alone. |
| 1 住口 | To hold one's tongue; to stop eating. |
| 嘴 | To stop talking; hold your tongue. |
| 留 | To hold up; stop! belay! |
| 1 旅 | An inn; a rest-house; to stay at a hotel. |

- | A moment; as | 大 | it seems greater every minute. |

- | 1 工夫就來了 | He will be here in a breath; in a moment. |
| 1 一宿 | To stay over night. |
| 工 | To stop work, to take a holiday. |
| 擔 | To put down the load. |
| 惜 | To cease work, to wait, to suspend operations. |
| 夏 | To pass the summer — in the country. |

| 客 | A guest at an inn. |
| 不 | Uninterrupted, continuous. |
| 1 來 | Take a rest, wait a spell; is often used as a question. Want you rest a little? while at other times it means time after time, constantly. |

脈 | The pulse is irregular. |
| 業 | To give up business. |
| 帶 | To affect others. |

猙 | A dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify. |

猙 | A great wolf. |

覓 | He took in long nosed and stub-nosed dogs (greyhounds and mastiffs) with him. |

恐 | I fear he will harass the peaceable people.
From united strength and to think or heart; the second form is regarded as another form of �麽 united.

Harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

謀 to consult upon jointly.

 lö 蒸 Vapor or heated air rising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

To intimidate by a display of force or power; to overawe into submission.

假威力以和 1 to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.

To inhale, to draw in, as a sip; one says, bones covered by the skin; i.e. nothing but skin and bone, lean.

1 豎 a peculiar style of character used by one Wang in writing about this custom.

Hien.

Old sounds, hien, ян, ки, 亞, 亞kan, hon, хан, kain, and gam. In Canton, in, im, б, han, and ham; — in Swatow, ян, бен, бен, кай, нан, and кай; — in Amoy, хан, хан, ханам, и и лам; — in Fuhcun, бен, бен, хан, кваг, и и ган; — in Shanghai, ки, чен, и, и, и, и, яи, и; — in Ch'уа, и, и.

軒 From carriage and shield. 

A sort of hood before a chariot; high officials in olden times 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 salon, a refectory.

書 | a study, a library.

茶 | a tea-shop, a restaurant.

舍 | an out-house, a side lodge; a pavilion used for study or other purposes.

鶴乘 | he harnessed cranes to his coach.

| 齒 | a fine, spacious room.

臨 | 對月 let us go into the side-room and see the moon.

In Shantung. A covered mule-litter made like a sedan, the shen ts'e | 子; it is also otherwise written.

From worship and heaven.

秋 A term for heaven or god among the Persians; in Sch's Geography, is explained as their fire worship, and or foreign worship, is used to denote the ritual of the Jews or Nestorians, but the author rather confusing the two; the character was probably formed to denote the Jewish worship.

正 an officer in the T'ang dynasty.

从 hand and joyful.

掀 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.

掀 | to carry the head high.

掀 | to pull the coverlet over one.

掀 | to lift the cap.

掀 | to direct one.

掀 | to raise; to turn over, as a leaf when reading.

掀 | a wooden shovel used on thrashing-floors.

掀 From wood and to breathe; interchanged with the next.

掀 A wooden pole used by mumbmers; a trough or flume for leading off water.

掀 An object of desire; pleasant, longed for, relished by the mind.

掀 飄 飄 | I have now no delight in spreading out my sheets and flourishing my pencil, i.e. literary pursuits afford me no more pleasure.

掀 To fly and soar high.

掀 | or 高 | to fly on high, as the stork.
From disease and together.
A disease resembling bronchitis, called 雲 chen, which prevents breathing with ease, and is caused by tubercles.

A flat bivalve shell, the 倭 chen, found off Shantung; it has a byssus growing on it, and is probably a kind of Pinna.

From to fly and abundance.
To fly.

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.

he dislikes it, thinks it is too little.

he disfavors much and little; he's hard to please.

to reject with contempt.

a dislike to; repugnant; jealous of.

he depreciates good and bad too; talks at random about everything.

a very suspicious affair.

to take offense at; to keep up a grudge; to remember a wrong.

I'm not afraid of his enmity.

From precious added to its own old form, composed of minister and right hand; the second and unusual form, with 邑 a loyal officer above 魏 previous, further shows the same idea.

Moral, worthy, virtuous; me whose virtue, talents, power, and actions exceed others, but do not equal the 王, 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 surmise; to exec. in archery.

1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 able or clever and superior abilities.

的 a village worthy.

弟 my good brother. — spoken to him.

妻 my worthy, faithful wife.

人 a trustworthy man.

自 a self-righteous man.

彼於此 that one excels this in character.

大 ft. to pant after virtue as for water when thirsty.

北 to regard as worthy what he deemed worthy.

德 exalted virtue, high moral character.

Difficult, hard; hard to bring forth.

when the spring excites things but little, they seem to be hard (or slow) to come forth.

From bow and somber.

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.

a chord; a tone.

cosine.

The pulse is hard and tense.

and the first and third quarters of the moon.

drums; the sound of their stringed instruments.

was a small feudal state, occupying the present Kwang chen province in the southeast corner of Honan.

From silk and somber; resembles the last.

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.

one string of a lute.

a three-stringed guitar, a sort of virginal.

a rebec with two strings.

a foreign fiddle; a guitar.

or to tune the strings.

skilled in playing on stringed instruments.

I hear the sound of playing and singing.

to thrum and play the lute.

the guitar cord is broken; i.e. my wife is dead.

you had better put another string; — i.e. take another wife.

The side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

when picking the ealrops knock them on the boat's side.

The gally-worm or millepede (Julus) of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood; 頭 1 and

knife worm, as also the 硬 虫, the hard-shelled worm, and 篱 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.

a sinking or faintness in the stomach, resulting from indigestion, or perhaps from a scirrhous stomach, for which garlic is recommended.

blind pills, a large extrusion of the intestines.
From flesh and a chord contracted.

The stomach or manyplus of an ox.

From door and moon; q.d. the moonlight streaming in through a closed door; used with the next, but unlike 會間 between, for which it is often written.

Repose, leisure; private, of no importance; at ease, sauntering, unoccupied; idle, indolent; empty, vacant; unoccupied, as a place; a low tone of voice.

有 or 得 at leisure.

不 or 不 or 不 or 不 or 不 busy, no spare time, not at leisure, much occupied.

人 or 人 a loafer or intruder, an outsider, an intermeddler.

游手好 idle loves to loaf about.

近 approximate, adjoining.

虚 to waste the time.

地 void, roony; a spare spot; vacant land.

抽 to take time for.

清 nothing to do, indifferent to.

皇以之 [Heaven] made him ruler in his stead.

是 living alone.

居獨處 while I was quite alone.

散 unsettled, as the thoughts uneasy; playing truant.

門 a side or back door.

私 private affairs, trifling matters.

陰 slight cause of disagreement.

計 I turned the tables on them; it was a ruse.

在 in privacy, i.e. not in office or busy life.

From disease and interval.

Convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits, called in Canton 發羊羔 i.e. having sheep's leaps; of this disease, known as 發, 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.

Elegant, accomplished; accustomed to; tasteful, refined; indolent, loving leisure.

雅 polished, apt; of cultivated taste.

熟 skilled in, as music.

静 understanding the proprieties of life, as an educated lady.

鶴 for centuries he has long been skilled in all kinds of strategy.

於 禮 acquainted with etiquette; versed in the rites, as a courtier.

鶴 The silver pheasant, the 白 (Euplectes [Phasianus] myotheres); black pheasants of this sort are mentioned.

鶴 禮 the silver pheasant in the official embroidery — of civilians of the fifth rank, as a chichén 知州, or those who wear crystal buttons.

咸 From 口 mouth and 戌 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.

泛 name of a northern star.

國 寧 all countries are at peace.

不 disagreeing; a discrepancy.

周 邦 喜 all the states of Ch'en rejoiced at it.

知 閣 everybody has heard and knows it.

人物 亨 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 Hopeh.

鹹 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.
A pickled cabbage, salted vegetables.

Salted fish.

Salted fish.

Saltish-sour, a savory, decided flavor.

In Cantonese. Bitter, distressing, hard to bear.

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 nilotica or nilgai an of northern India (Porter picture), 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 Antelope crispa, also the finest cubes of a tiger, or the strongest wheals of a bear.

Sincere, cordial, hearty; union, harmony, sincerity; to accord with, united.

To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.

To hold a hot iron ball — in hell, you liar!

To make its nest.

To carry grass to build a nest.

The name of a mountain in the northwest of Honan very near the Yellow River, where is the fall, a celebrated defile.
From hill and to see.

A steep isolated hill with a plateau on top; a small butte.

A steep cliff in Tae-yang hien, Yuen, in Kiangsu.

A mountaintop in Sian-yang fu, Yuen, in the north of Hupeh.

To look at with fear; protuberant eyes; to view slightly, to regard.

A frightened look.

Coward, terrified.

Charming; a pleasant, musical voice, as of an oriole.

A curtain which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.

Insect and bright, contracted, referring to the iridescent nacre in shells.

A term for small, smooth bivalves, especially the thin shelled or lastrine kinds, as Tellinæ, Mytilæ, Unioæ, &c.; as a class they are smaller than the oyster or clam; a small black insect with a red head, the which suspends itself when weaving its chrysalis.

Molluscan muscles or clams.

Shelled mussles or clams.

A kind of mussel common at Canton.

A pond for rearing mussels.

Clam-shell phrases, a Canton term for dissyllabic phrases which cannot be disjoined; they should properly belong to the same radical, as 椳 or 納, but the term is not restricted to such.

From dog and dreading.

The yelp of a puppy or pug dog; the bark of a little dog.

From a mound and all.

An obstruction very difficult to surmount; a precipice, a cliff; an abyss; dangerous, incensed; in jeopardy; what brings one into danger, as corrupt or wicked ways; the point of danger, the key of the position.

Some died; I just escaped death; it was very hazardous.

Frightened or on a small place; perilous; prejudicial.

You will finally get over the dangerous places.

In straits; I can't get on; safely defended, as a city.

To go in hazardous paths, to follow evil ways.

Malignant feelings, a heart bent on evil plots.

A dangerous wound.

A severe illness.

Perilous, as a pass that can't be avoided.

Reckless of danger; a swashbuckler.

An officer whose duties resemble a hydrographer.

To change a danger into a comfort.

A malicious, scheming fellow.

From dog and strict or all; the second is also read 河.

A dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.

The name of a fierce horde of Huns, savage as dogs, who were notorious in the days of Confucius.

The pointer was very agile and sagacious.

Intercathed with the next.

Courageous, martial; depending on one's self, self-possessed; formidable, stern, liberal and candid.

Like the last.

Brave, valiant; angry, incensed; to suppress.

Early起 the sun had suppressed her feelings.

Interchanged in a sudden burst of anger gave him some troops to scale the wall.

Composed, contented; liberal, to help others; affected, as by remorse or meditation.

Pleased, tranquil.

To be affected by reflecting on the views of others.

To watch narrowly, to spy or watch one; the sclerotic or white of the eye; the eyes turned so as to show their whites, as in convulsions; a wall-eyed horse.

The sclerotic (cornea) covers the iris.

To take a peep at the women.

From 看 the sage (Mencius), a man to watch the sage.

A stony path at the foot of a steep hill.

From carriage and to oversee; occurs used for the next.

The cracking of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

The great wains go lumbering along.

A baluster, a railing; a trellis; bars outside of a window; a parapet; a cage or pen for wild beasts; to cage.
花 | a garden railing; a fence around flowers.

1 送京師 cage him and send him to Peking; — as a criminal.

1 車 a cart with an eage on it.

1 泉 a fountain or jet-d'eau.

Read 船. A door-sill, which can be removed; a threshold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>船</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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戰 | a war vessel; national ships.

大 | a great ship of war.

縣 | From 系 silk and 首 head upside down; also read 鮮.

Kien | To bind, to suspend, to hang before one, to show to, — in which senses, Kien 席 is now often used; a political division answering to a district, the subdivision of a state or 府, the fifth in order of territorial divisions, and sometimes called a county.

1 城 the chief town of a district.

1 知 a district magistrate; he is addressed as 太守, and spoken of as 令 or 舊; his deputy is 丞 or 分 but more usually called 左堂 or left hall.

郡 | departments and districts.

1 學教論 the official tutor of a district.

1 扯賄買刑逼命 dragged her to the magistrate's office, and by bribery had her punished so that she died.

繁 | and 致 are terms to distinguish important and unimportant district posts.

山 州 草 | a poor region.

不 同 | not of the same district.

1 空 suspended in vacancy; as a balloon.

文 | 1 1 not intelligent officers are not to be had.

1 城守 they surrendered the city, and returned to their allegiance.

1 盤 red trays for sending presents to the bride's father-in-law and mother.

呈 | to send a present, as to a ruler.

1 策 to proffer advice or a plan — to government.

1 勤 solicitously offer respects or presents; — i. e. to curry favor.

1 功 to exhibit meritorious acts; to show the evidences of skill or merit.

縣 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 Ts'in, which is probably the same originally as the last.

縣 From 業 and to 會; occurs used for 賽 見 seeing.

Kien The brilliancy 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.

1 在 existing, now, here.

1 今 at present, just now.

1 刻 this instant.

1 銀 or 錢 ready money, cash in hand.

1 錢 不 賦 no credit given.

明 it comes out bright, as a color; a speedy recurrence or retribution.

買 | to buy things ready made.

1 出 to appear; to come out, as rash on the body.

1 形 it shows its form; it becomes manifest.

履 | it has often been seen.

一天一個 | in each day has its own want or duty.
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.

From man and to see; also read 聖, and used for 觀, craven.

Like to liken, to compare; to spy out, to explore; a dog-vane, a weather-cock.

Like a celestial woman or fairy.

A spy, a secret observer.

Craven, fearful; looking around afflicted.

Like the clouds.

The wind cannot be quiet.

A small chisel to cut holes, called 銠; 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 (Spinacea), and even Sedum, are all called 菜 and distinguished by various adjectives; spinach is usually intended by the single name.

False spinach or pigweed; goosefoot (Chenopodium).

Hail prickly spinach, a sort of goosefoot.

Mud, mire; a great embankment.

The bright sun or light. This character originally represented a man over a mortar; it is now superseded by the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; also read 聖, and to be distinguished from 譽百 to boil.

A pitfall in which to catch beasts; to insinuate; 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.

Har implicated unjustly; led into a scrape.

A trap or pit.

In the pit; met. sunk into the lowest vice.

To entrap.

Wounded, drowned; to pitch down and drown; reprobate, given over, lost.

Fell down, as a cliff.

To seduce men to do wrong.

To sink in the quicksands; they are very dangerous in Ki cheu Hui or Huph.
III.

a. 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.

b. A warning proclamation; an official summons; an exciting placard; irritating talk.

c. An urgent call, as to arms.

d. A flying dispatch, a pressing order.

e. A sort of safe-warrant or passport.

f. A declaration of war.

g. When the dispatches arrived, the thing was decided.

h. To send out a pressing call, as for troops.

i. A tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider, called also 蟄 虱, the fly tiger.

j. Awe-struck at the thunder.

k. To extend the time.

l. Overpast the time.

m. A stint; an allowance.

n. To limit one's eating; to diet.

o. A restricted, fixed measure.

p. To set a time; to place limits; to restrain.

q. To the great limit is near at hand; i.e., you are not likely to live long;—a fortune-teller's phrase.

r. From door and perceive: the first and common form is usually read 门窗 and resembles 热 窗, empty; both are interchanged with the last.

s. A threshold; it is often made half a foot or so high.

t. From a shelter or wood and perceive; the second form is unusual.

u. A threshold; the high board forming the threshold of a door, which is movable in large gateways.

v. From wood and to respect.

w. From to see and a wizard.

x. A witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.

y. Usually denotes a wizard.

z. To believe in witches and seers.

{| utf-8encoding |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From to breathe and happy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To rejoice, to look pleased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To laugh and be jolly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many persons laughing at once.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From blood,百 repeated for 200, and the rule, 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 clashing at oppression.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grief of heart at wrong, as of the people clashing at the tyranny of their rulers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>The people were all sorely grieved at heart.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>The waves from Neptune's Hall;—i.e., a 海洋.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>The door-board, the sill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>The well-born man does not stand or step on the door-way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<td>A threshold; the high board forming the threshold of a door, which is movable in large gateways.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>From to wrangle and a child.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic quarrels, litigations; mutual contentions, animosities, ressentiments, incessant recriminations.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Causes of strife.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutual hatred.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sighing and grieving, under undeserved wrong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family litigations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brothers quarrelling in the house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>From mouth and up to or to collect; the second form is rare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To draw in the breath, to inhale, to make an inspiration; to imbibe, to suck in; the second also means to attract, as a leadstone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To draw in a long breath.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>The fish swims breathe water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To attract and lead one's heart—into vice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To suck the dew, as a cicada or Gryllus is thought to do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish; to attract and lead one's heart—into vice.</td>
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<td>Meet the waves from Neptune's Hall;—i.e., a 海洋.</td>
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<td>门窗</td>
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<tr>
<td>To appeal to; to take refuge in; to take to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A declaration of war.</td>
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</table>
| A declaration of war. |}
In Cantones. To talk at random; to rave, to wander, as when half delirious; worthless.

三三四 to talk without aim.

错句話 mistaken the sentence, as in reading.

師傅 a second rate workman, a poor artisan.

From breath and united; occurs used for the next.

欸

To snuf at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust.

茲 the sound of waving trees.

茲 the brilliant crimson of evening clouds.

張 to collect and scatter; to gather and disperse; to shut and open.

Read shek. The prefect city or head district of Huwei-chuen fú 徽州府 in the southwest of Nang-hwui; the name has existed from the Chou dynasty.

From wings and united.

獲 To collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, full

獲 to shut and to open.

義 at peace, made up.

兄弟義 the brothers are all in accord.

義 only killing out its tongue.

義 joined; reunited, as divergent streams.

The noise of flowing water; running, murruruing, gurgling, as a brook; used with the last in 聲 now they agree, and now they define one another.

To heat, to burn; to roast.

熟之肉 meat thoroughly roasted.

In Fu-chou. To steam; to cause warmth by covering, as when taking a sweat.

Strong breathing through the nose; snoring or stertorous breathing.

From 肋 to agitate and 10 ten or many.

Sounds spreading and prolonging, as that of bells, or a coughing among trees; buzz of grates; reports going abroad.

臚 a stalwart; the name of a man, Phí Híh, the commandant of Chung-men in Tsin, in Confucius' time.

The spear of scythes, which in ancient times were fastened to war chariots; to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door.

臚 the gargoyles spurt their drippings fast.

臚 soft hair or down near the skin.

臚 a valley in Shensi, where the river Han has its source.

欣 Xin From to breathe or heart and an ex; the first is most used; the second is the district.

欣 Langhling from joy; delight, happiness; pleased at doing or getting something; merry, elated, jolly.

欣 joyful, glad.

欣 得 to readily comply with.

欣 elated, jovial, happy.

欣 wholly satisfied; soothed, anxiety removed.

欣 with pleasure, readily.

州 a department in the north of Shansi.
The effulgent, burning sun; the garish heat of midday.

From sun and an ar.

The morn, the dawn; early daylight.
	too early to see plainly; yet dark.
	too early to see; the drum calls them at early dawn, as scholars.
	the drum calls them at early dawn, as scholars.

dawn

An ulcer beginning to slough or show proud flesh; gangrene commencing in a wound; among farmers, used with to denote the fur on the neck.

A kind of fox-skin used for collars and jackets.

Also read lu ra.

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 exalt.

the grateful odors.

the High Ruler accepted the sacrifice.

long for, 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 near-sighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.

From spirits under to arise, here defined a sacrificial vessel, and to decide; 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 fumeigate; to oil one's self for the ancestral worship.

the grateful odors.

a pretext, a slight, a mis.

to stir up strife, to excite acrimony, to embroil, to foster trouble.

to perfume and wash, as enchanters do.

a defect; an offense, a charge against.

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 exserted and becoming proud flesh; to swell, as an ulcer, thought to arise from cold in it.

Composed of 髽 to lift up in both hands, and 同 united inside; q.d. to do with united strength; it is easily confounded with 額 to give.

To raise, to elevate; to rise, to get up; rising, growing; flourishing, the opposite of 茕 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.

to arise, to get on, to flourish.

busy or resting; in active or private life; in motion or quiet.

hope you keep in good health and are prospering.

to commence work.

to raise or move troops.

in the fashion.

rather out of date, not now in vogue.

to begin a thing or job.

how quickly it has started! — as the grass.
From 香 fragrance and 聲 sound contracted.

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.

From 坑 earth and law; occurs used with the last.

刑 | 模 a mold of earth or sand; to mold; to serve as an example; a statute, a formula.

典 | a precedent, a law.

儀 | 雑後 his manners were a model to his descendants.

刑 | 調新試 to get out a whetstone and make a new trial.

邢 Name of an ancient principality, now Hing-tai hien.

壹 | 萬 a valley wherein Tsin Chi Hwangti ordered melons to be grown in winter.

壹 | 藤 all the grass or rushes in Tsien and Hing.

壹 | 一 A sort of jar resembling a skillet or tripod, in which to cook the 矢 or fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

壹 | 象 set out the dishes.

壹 | 銚 a copper tripod used for the same purpose.

形 | 銚 From man and law; occurs used for the next.

從 | 一 A thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

從 | 美 From pelage and even; occurs used for the last.

From 美 earth and law; occurs used with the last.

刑 Punishment by officers, legal punishment; torture; to punish, to castigate; penal, criminal, as laws; imnicol to, destructive of, as one's destiny; a law, an invariable rule; jurisprudence; behavior; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; to sacrifice victims.

刑 or 調 to examine by torture.

刑 a light punishment.

刑 or 調 illegal punishment; to torture cruelly.

刑 to whip one through the streets.

刑 or 調 to carry a sentence into effect, to punish.

刑 the Board of Punishments.

刑 the criminal bureau in the lower courts.

刑 a sort of legal counsel in the local courts, who is applied to in criminal cases.

刑 capital punishment.

刑 the five legal punishments; e.g. bambooing under fifty blows and under a hundred, transportation under 500 里, exile for life, and death.

刑 the horoscope is immical.

刑 would that there were no punishments! — as in the halcyon days of Yao.

刑 to kill the victims.

刑 the good man respects the laws.

刑 his conduct and habits all conform to the rules; — are such as one likes.

刑 it will be imitated by my wife; — said by a prince.
1 207

**KING.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Han</th>
<th>P'ing</th>
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<tr>
<td>王</td>
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A synonym of 龍 (the dragon) and 良 (the dragonfly, called 個) is 207; it is known also as the 紡羊 or gauze sheep, from its wings; and 負勞 or mail-bearer, from its unfling flight.

From place and path; it is also read 親 and used with 帝.

A declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass; names of several hills, one of which is in Ping-yang in 平陽府 in Shansi.

電 a niche near the fire-place, a place where the kitchen god rests.

井 a noted hill and pass in Chekiang.

井 a district in Ching-tung in 正定府 in the northwest of Chilhli south of the K. Hu-to.

Composed of 步 one step with the left foot, joined to 步 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 路, for it serves as an auxiliary to the next verb, as 1 敬 to teach.

善 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 (moni) or a month; also one of the 杜曼 or causes of things denoting idea (canstant) 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.

步 to walk, to travel afoot.

人 a traveler; an envoy or special agent of government.

敬 to tell to.

好 心 to practice good works.

書 the running hand.

禮 to visit; to observe the etiquette; to salute.

敬 to worship at the tombs in the spring.

遊 to travel, to journey.

宮 the Emperor's traveling lodges.

大 the Emperor who has just gone the great journey; i.e. the recently deceased sovereign.

大 the doctrine is widely spreading; his great acts are known.

貴 to follow illegal or dangerous courses.

介 or 範 to transmit orders to inferior officers.

走 to act in another function in addition to one's own official duties.

修 無間 a ceaseless practice of asceticism, as the Buddhists teach.

知 to inform [an equal] officially, by sending him an official document.

作 主 施 1 beg you will favor me by acting in the matter; — said at the end of a petition.

上 止 interrupted, irregular.

和 止 are opposites, as moving and resting; but when joined are synonymous with 爲 actions, conduct.

願 to do unwillingly; to submit to circumstances.

Read 路. A row, a line; a series or order; a class, a guild, a trade; a sort; a company of a hundred, or a squad of 25; in Canton, a store or warehouse of several divisions; a mercantile establishment, often called a 路 by foreigners, from the Canton pronunciation.
德 [good works, virtues.]
品 [disposition, character, whether good or bad; a man's 素 is his usual habit, his temper and ways.]
道 [deep in Taoist tricks; clever, experienced.]
損 [to destroy the character.]
短 [snappish, crusty, curt.]
信 [honest, reliable, trustworthy.]
者心之 發 actions proceed from the heart.
邪 [to act perversely, dissipated; to act as if possessed.]

In Cantonese read 捲. To support on, to rest on; to baste.
Also read 捲' Tenue, tant, drawn tight, as an umbrella or a drum.

高 [to raise it a little higher, as a box on a trestle.]
服 [to baste clothes.]

節

Defined to be the backbone of an ox near the rump; but the P'an T's'ao makes it to be the femur of a bird, speaking of it in the pelican as good for pipes or horns.

To blow the nose with the fingers.

鼻部 [to clean the nose.]

Very, exceedingly.

直 [excessively precise and unbiiming; gouty, particular on trusses.]

水

A watery expanse.

氷 [a vivifying effluence, a vapor or aura which produces things.]

已 [to draw on one's self.]

From heart and lucky.

怒 [anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome.]

直 [stiff, punctilious.]

然 [enraged, looking very cross; proud.]

幸

Originally composed of 興 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.

得 [happily succeeded in.]

是 [is well, I will be pleased; — a phrase used by shopmen in a bill.

家門不 [domestic affliction; family trouble, as the death of an eldest son.

算 [to determine, to be very fortunate.

宮 [inordinate liking, as for a concubine or female.

何 [what could be more lucky than this!]

而 [very lucky; a sudden good fortune.

不 [cheerful amid sorrow and misfortune.

末 [luckily it did not involve life; — I was not quite killed.

榮 [glory; prosperity.

巡 [an emperor's progress.

貴 [the women in the Imperial harem, of whom there are four ranks.

不 [short life; the death of the ruler; how sad that he (Yen-tsz) died so early!

臣 [an imperial minion, — usually intimates that the person is an enmuth.

From 男女 and 今 zy; it is a modern alteration from the last.

Unusually fortunate, lucky; to get without any effort or right.

然 [to get accidentally; a good chance, a windfall; a fortunate coincidence.

尋 [fawning, sycophantic.

免 [I fortunately escaped or avoided it.
An aquatic plant, called "duck" with petal floating leaves, red beneath, and having slender stems, which are used to steep in spirits to improve the flavor; the roots are sometimes powdered and eaten; another name is "golden lotus." It is probably a *Lemnanthemum* or marsh flower.

From *tree* and can be contracted.

The apricot fruit is 內, but the name includes the sorts of *Prunus* generally; almonds and plums; the flower is also called 內花. *c. d.* flower of the Hanlin, from its beauty.

1. almonds; also apricot pits from which the *tea* an emollient, milk-like tea is made.
2. "silver apricots," the nuts of the gingko or *Salix chinensis*; it is applied also to the tree.
3. or "apricot altar," was the name of the place where Confucius had his school.
4. a variety of plum like green gage, common at Tientsin.
5. a sort of dark plum.
6. a poetic name for the second moon, when the apricots flower.
7. 內花, blossoms redden the country for miles.
8. 內花 [she has] apricot eyes and peach cheeks; a pretty girl.

Spine: From *flesh* and to rise.

A painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil.

大士: cabinet ministers, members of the *Inner Council*, of whom there are four principal and two secondary; the term is derived from the *Great Learning*, whose principles they are supposed to follow.

老道: a guide, a teacher who can instruct pupils; an old professor.

Calendar of the teacher or guide of the undergraduates; he is under the 官 or superintendent of district schools.

義: a free school; they are mostly supported by the gentry.

不願: to study without disliking it; to love books.

学: the original form was composed of 教 to teach, under 數 a waste place where ignorance reigned, and 木 a mortar as the phonetic; combined; at present the 數 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.

習: to learn, to examine into, to ascertain; requirements.

進: to practice an art, to carry out what has been learned.

上: to enter school, at about seven years old, when the lad takes a 名 or 書名 by which he is known through life.

武: to learn tactics or military science.

數: the science of numbers, mathematics.

政: the tenets or school of a teacher; but 臣 or 政 or 院 is the title of the provincial literary chancellor.

生: a pupil, a scholar, an undergraduate.

堂: the school-room.

逃: to play truant.

遊: to travel for information.

博: versatile requirements; very learned.

為: learning; he is at his studies.

假: a charlatan, not a thorough scholar.
Stiff hard clay or rocky strata; a hard pan lying under the surface, which prevents the water percolating; bowlders on hills; a crack in a jar.

From water and to learn contracted.

A rivulet, dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent; rivulets led off from the R. Wu.

Disturbance, confusion; angry, provoked.

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 *Pic australis*, but is more probably a sort of *Garrulus* or thrush.

To vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

Vomiting.

From words and cruel.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifile with.

Play tricks on; to haze.

To jest and frolic with.

Mocking, jolly, mockingly.

How clever he is at a repartee and raillery.

Old sounds, hu and kn. In Canton, yan and hun; — in Swatow, hout and kn; — in Amoy, hu; — in Fuh-chau, hout; — in Shang-hai, hout; — in Chif-ou, huin.

To rest, to cease for a while; to spare, to deal gently; to desist; to repudiate, as a wife; to resign; to enjoy; to congratulate, to commend, to praise; to release, to let off; excellent; prosperous; blessing, or a sign of prosperity; as a negative, stop, let that alone, don't, quit that.

To desist from.

To cease labor on, to rest.

I live here now.

If you will not consent, when that finishes it.

Rejected from office, but allowed to retain the rank.

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.

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.
| 壞 or | 破 spoiled, decayed; rotten, as timber. |
| 腐 | putrid, decomposed. |
| 老 | I, a poor useless old man. |
| 材 | unserviceable, as an old or inert official; superannuated; emeritus. |
| 木不可雕 | decayed wood cannot be carved; — met. he is a worthless fellow. |
| 名垂不朽 | [real merit] is not forgotten in myriads of years. |
| 死而不朽 | [their words] die, but do not perish; — said of the ancients. |

From nose and stink; nearly synonymous with the next.

To smell anything with particular care; to sniff up.

不 | 襷君之耳 | when near a proud man do not sniff at things.

Also read ch'iu'; it is like the last.

The mournful note of birds; to smell, to scent, as dogs do.

三 | 而作 | [Confucius] smelt of it thrice and then rose.

| 1 | 看 | to smell of anything (Shauyeh) |

| 落 | Composed of 鼻mouth, with a rude representation of the ears, head and legs, and tracks of a beast; it is now superseded by | 睦 domestic animals. |

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding; domestic animals pasturing on the hills.
HIUN.

Old sounds, hün and kún. In Canton, fún; — in Swatow, hún and hún — in Amoy, hún; — in Foochow, hóng and hóng; — in Shanghai, liáng; — in Chungking, hún.

\[ \text{Hú} \]

Composed of 黑 black and 火 fire; the second and unusual form is also read 燥, meaning a great smoke and blaze; this and the next are interchanged.

The smoke issuing from fire; the fog ascending from hills; steam, smoke; exhalations, 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.

1 風 a warm southeast wind.
1 1 uneasy, fidgety; pleased, harmonious.
1 乾 to dry at the fire.
1 憂心如 my heart is mournful, or unsteady as smoke.
1 黑 smoked black, as by lamp smoke.
1 炙 to cauterize.
1 鼠 to smoke out rats.
1 煙 to smoke, hot vapor rising up.
1 蒸 to steam.
1 蒸 steam, hot vapor rising up.
1 肉 to smoke pork previously boiled; a 鴨 or smoking frame is sometimes used.

Read 進' To suffocate; to injure by coal gas.

煤 着了 他 has been stifled (or made senseless) by coal gas.
1 死 suffocated, as by carbonic acid gas.

From plant and vapor; often interchanged with the last.

\[ \text{Kún} \]

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.

1 香 fragrance of plants.
1 燕 a general name for plants like lavendar, which are burned to expel miasma or insects.
1 多 to put camphor or perfumed plants among clothes.
1 蘭 fragrant or smoking; — opposite terms used in speaking of plants.
1 利欲 | 心 avarice and lust becloud the heart.

From sun and vapor.

1 氣 Twilight; the reflected light at sunset.
1 夕 the evening gloaming.
1 斜 reflected rays at sunset.
1 山澗 | 引 the hills are tinged by the setting sun.

1 獨 A tribe of Seythians in the Hia dynasty, the 1 父 who invaded the dominions of T'ai Wang, and drove him south near the River King; they were afterwards known as Hia-nu.

1 遜 A bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye; a light scarlet tint, compared to the monthly rose.

1 袋純衣 | 紅 with a | 紅 robe and an elegant pelisse; — met. a gambler.

1 醉 Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.
1 1 然 foolishly tipsy; — met. a jolly from drink; fuddled, bootzy.
1 來燕 | 酒 he came to the banquet and got drunk.

From strong and vapor; the contracted form is common.

Merituous effort put forth for one's king; loyal merit; to acquire such fame.
1 罰 a patriotic statesman.
1 功 | 衆著 everybody knew his great services.
1 業 or | 励 honors conferred for loyal and distinguished services.
1 奇 | 無 unprecedented services.
1 策 | 闢 an epithet of Yao from his great acts.
1 獨崇著 his honorable record is long and glorious.

開元 | 1 one who aided in founding the dynasty, and therefore has | 繼 long established merit; the last phrase also means that such services were formerly rewarded.

爾等 | 乃心力共克有 | do you all go on with one purpose of heart, and the work will surely be accomplished.

From fire and prince; it occurs used with 燒 vapor.

1 燃 A blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.
1 豐懲 | 納 the savory odors and bad smells are very rank.

1 訓 From words and a stream; g. w. 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; definition; instructed in; explanations; to follow, as instruction; to approve; according.
1 教 to teach, to indoctrinate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HIUNG.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>請</td>
<td>請 to instruct, to bring up.</td>
<td>In Pekinges. An adjective of comparison, an intensive adverb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 謂 | 1 request direction, as an | 甜 very sweet. 
| 議 | officer asks his superior. | In Cantonese it is also written | |
| 售 | the second official superintendent of education in a | 請 to distinguish it as a colloquial | |
| 教 | prefecture. | word, but it may also be an alteration from | |
| 女 | female education | 睡 dull eyes. To sleep; | |
| 教 | (to) Mr. Wang Chi- | to rest. | |
| 課 | to explain; to comment on; | 說. | |
| 課 | a commentary. | | |
| 典 | moral maxims, old and wise | | |
| 教 | sayings. | | |

**HIUNG.**

Old sounds: Kiong, kiong, and giong. In Canton, hiong, hing, and kiong; in Swatow, hiong, him, and hia; in Amoy, hong and hiong; in Foochow, hong, hing, and hiong; in Shanghai, hiong, and yung; in China, hiung.

見

From 九 man and 口 mouth above it, q. d. as if the senior has the right to instruct: occurs used for 見 seen, saw.

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 | or 吾 | or 吾 | 友 your | honor; Sir; venerable Sir; —

尊 | your elder brother.

長 | my elders, is like 仁 | my | kind or respected friends; —

被 | used in addressing any respectable person.

家 | my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.

弟 | my younger brother.

堂 | kindred of the same | 堂 | a different surname, whether on the father or mother's side.

同 | a brother.

胞 | a wife's elder brother.

外 | a sister's husband.

愚 | your senior — tell you, | 愚 | said by an old man.

師 | a fellow workman or priest who is older.

復 | who could better | 恢 | treat him as a brother?

誡 | or 如 | an adopted brother; | 誡 | a sworn brother; the usage of the two terms is however unlike.

王 | Mr. Wang Chi- | 王 | my brother Chi is proper.

大 | a great Sir, — is used chiefly in writing.

孔 | the brother with a square hole; i. e. a cash.

| 頭 | Intended to depict | a pit with something fallen into it; it is constantly written like the next.

顚 | Unfortunate, unlucky, the opposite of 吉; injurious, funeral; adverse, unhappy; calamitous, like a judgment on one; sad, unpromising; malignant, cruel, injurious, in which it is like the next.

鵞 | the crow croaks bad luck.

吉 | don't know whether it is lucky or not.

年 | a bad year, as one of drought.

星 | a baleful star.

德 | an evil or unfavorable condition or aspect.

信 | bad news, as of a death.

四 | were four brigands in the days of Yao.

不 | an unlucky affair; also mourning and funeral matters.

病 | 在 this sickness is very dangerous.

兟 | From 九 man and 严峻 unlucky; | 兟 | one who has fallen into ruin; used with the last.

兟 | Malevolent, inhuman, cruel; malignant, desperate, turbulent; harsh and merciless in treatment of others; to excite fear; fearful; a cry of terror.

兟 | wickedly cruel, as a | 兟 | a | 惡 | an unscrupulous villain.

兟 | vicious, cross-grained, intractable.

兟 | fierce, unscrupulous and cruel.

兟 | employed his power to act savagely; to act like a brigand.

兟 | a cruel disposition.

兟 | a murderer, one who has compassed the death of a man, a homicide; one who 兵 | 引 | acts cruelly and kills willfully in defiance of right.
Timorous, nervous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

From flesh and the 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.

1 懦 the feelings, the affections.
2 中 or 1 次 near or in the breast; i.e. light of heart, inconsiderate, no anxiety.

小 人 | little minded men are disputations and clamorous.

鶉 | a protruding breast, caused by disease in the breast-bone.
1 搽 鬆 liberal-minded, magnanimous, considerate.

柳 | a fine cock.
1 才 大略 a master hand at strategy and schemes, a good contriver.

兵 百萬 legions of brave soldiers.

霞 方 to seize a region by force.
1 精 the purest part of 黄 or yellow.

決 離 1 to test the leadership.

From flame and able, but the etymologists give no explanation.

The bear, called 鼠 or 鼠, the hybernating animal; it is commend ed for its clean hair, notwithstanding its ugliness; clear white meat called 白, envelopes the heart, a good medicine.
1 掌 a bear's paw, considered to be a delicacy.

From water and breast.

The forcible rush of water, as along a beach; the bubbling of a spring; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

激 the lashing of waves; the gurgling of a fountain.
1 夜 the reveille of drums; the din of men and instruments, as at an audience; met. excited, as 若 1 於不可過 their anger became so very outrageous it could hardly be surpassed.

A cock bird, the "father bird;" the male of insects and small animals; the best, masculine, martial; brave, heroic.
1 胆 bravely and strongly.

抖 起 | hearten yourself, rouse your courage.
1 鴻 a fine cock.

才 大略 a master hand at strategy and schemes, a good contriver.

兵 百萬 legions of brave soldiers.

霞 方 to seize a region by force.
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1 掌 a bear's paw, considered to be a delicacy.

From words and a desert space.

To give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.
1 惕 sharp, quicksighted.

中 | a clever talebearer or gossipy; a spy, one who 探 seeks out and hunts up information.

覘 |时时 to watch current events, to keep the run of.

Also read k'ing and hien.

Preeminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away.
1 儀特立 or 1 手 holds he stood alone and peerless! high and exalted he stood above all.

終日 | 1 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.

— 1 斎 a bunch of plantains.
Old sounds, la, ka, and ga. In Canton, ho; in Swatow, ho and o; in Amoy, o and ho; in Fu-chau, ho; in Shanghai, hu and u; in Ch'iu, hwo.

ho.

**Ho.**

From month and can; it is interchanged with 阿 and the next.

to expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in asent.

打 1 气 to gape.

打 1 or 1 欠 the noise of yawning; to yawn.

打 2 作字 warm [your fingers] with the breath to write easier.

不 1 求他 do not be too officious.

Read 何. To laugh, in imitation of the sound.

1 the sound of laughter.

1 大笑 a fit of loud laughing.

是 1 1 口 it was only a forced laugh.

From words and can; q. d. to tell what one ought to do.

to blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.

to traduce by ridicule.

1 責 to blame, to find fault with; as a servant.

谷 古人 to disregarde and deny the ancients.

1 求貴備 to find fault for trifles.

送 役卒 a bread and order about one's underlings.

子 or 齵 作者 an aromatic nut of foreign origin (as the name rather indicates), used for the toothache; the fruit of the Terminalia chebula or myrobalans.

A sort of sea-blubber. In Canton, the 令梭 is a large fish resembling a sciaena, and shaped like a shuttle; at Fu-chau, the name is applied to three or four kinds, one a small yellow sort, the 胡 or yellow tough perch.

**Ho.**

Also read 何.

A sort of lizard, the 薛 which frequents damp places.

### Ho.

**Ho.**

An interrogative pronoun, who which, what; as an adverb, how, wherefore; to bear, to endure.

in what way?

故 wherefore? why?

事 what business have you?

因 why, what is the reason?

为 for what reason?

ukes in no long time; suddenly; few of that sort.

能奈我 1 he can do (or it is) nothing to me.

不早来 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.

示 why, pray!

如之 1 则可 it can be, if that be so.

莫敢如 1 no one will dare to do that; let him do as he likes.

诚是心哉 well, what are your real ideas?

无 1 well then; it is only for a moment.

无可奈 1 there is no help for it.

莫可 1 what help is there for it?

不去也 why don't you go?

汝意居 what is your opinion of it?

担 1 to bear, as an evil or a load.
**HO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>贺</th>
<th>From precious and to add.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>送</td>
<td>To congratulate, to felicitate at festivals or other occasions; to send presents when wishing one joy; the presents thus sent; to carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慶</td>
<td>1 with my respectful congratulations; — often written on presents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>3 to send presents; as 禮 is a term for the articles sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜 or 可喜可</td>
<td>1 joy be with you, as when a friend meets with success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>1 a general levee, as at a coronation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戰</td>
<td>1 to carry a spear, to escort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四方</td>
<td>Felicitations will come from all quarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>華</td>
<td>1 山 the Aua-shan Mts., lying north of Kansuh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HÖH.**

*Old sounds, hat, gat, hak, kak, gak, hap, gap, hek, gek, hot, got, hup, grt, ngap, and wap. In Canton, hot, hok, hak, hot, hop, and hok; — in Szečow, hat, hak, hot, ho, k'ap, ap, hap, and ha; — in Amoy, hap, ap, hat, k'ap, hek, hok, kad, gat, and gat; — in Fuhian, hak, huak, kak, uk, hok, and k'ank; — in Shanghai, hok, yh, leh, hak, hok, ngok, bih, niak, and ha; — in Chifa, lwoa, ho, and ka.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>胡</th>
<th>From H to speak and to buy; as a primitive it seldom imparts any of its meaning to the compound; occurs used for the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>之用</td>
<td>From mouth and why; interchanged with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之用</td>
<td>Why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>故</td>
<td>A sobbing wall of infants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>1 to call out aloud, to shout out, to grunt at; a reprimand, an exclamation of reproof; a gurgling, guttural, sobbing, or choking sound; to sip, to drink, in which sense it is synonymous with 會, 聽, and is not spoken of animals drinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>To give one's self over to whoring and gambling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>任</td>
<td>To give one's self over to whoring and gambling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>From hair and why; used with the next.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**荷.**

The small leaved variety of the water-lily (*Nelumbium*); the name is also applied to some kinds of asters and mallows, from their resemblance to its flowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>菊</th>
<th>From plants and what as the phonetic.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>荷</td>
<td>1 a pleasant breeze, especially a mild, south wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>A poetical name for the sixth moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>A name for Holland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荷</td>
<td>Irish potatoes (Cantonese).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read 'ho. To bear, to sustain; to carry on the back, or hanging around the neck; competent; to be obliged for; indebted to, obtained of.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>負</th>
<th>1 to carry; competent for.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>欣</td>
<td>1 I am pleased to get.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欲</td>
<td>1 to wear a rain-hat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一背</td>
<td>1 to lift on the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一發</td>
<td>I am thankful for your great kindness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一感</td>
<td>Daily sensible of your great consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>是</td>
<td>For which I will thank you; — a closing phrase in letters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 瑪 | A felted woolen fabric like pilot cloth or coarse baize, called *dorma* by the Mongols, and made in the northern provinces; embroidered or stitched leather; a light grayish color. |
| 纠 |  a sort of pilot cloth, coarse woolen stuff. |
| 纠 |  worked or ornamented leather. |
| 打 |  his ave singed the baize; i. e., he is disappointed in attaining a degree. |

**布**

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.

**释**

To throw off country garments; i. e., to become an officer.

**被**

He put on his wrapper and threw his arms about.

**车**

A cartman in Peking, where this coarse serge is worn.

**無衣無|何以卒飢**

何以卒飢 without clothes and wrappers, how are we to get through the winter?

**宫殿|多掩**

When traveling have plenty of wrappers.

**纤**

A stocking or shoe.

**单**

a kind of turban.

**紅**

red buskins.

**侄**

name of a tribe of nomads, whose country is said to produce gems as large as chalumets.

**墨**

Composed of 鳥 bird and 織 cloth, from the prevailing colors.

A variety of Reeves' pleasant (Phalanges 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.

**破**

a plumed cap with 鳥 bird in them, as these pleasant's feathers are called; ladies in theaters, called 破子 now wear them.

**鹧鸪**

a sort of thrush or nightingale, which sings at night as if calling for the dawn.

**蝎**

From insect and why; this is often erroneously used for 倍, the scorpion.

A grub found in trees which bores them through; to eat like a grub; met. lusus which destroy one.

**桑**

the mulberry grub.

**桑**

grubs and larve of all kinds.

**合**

From 口 month and 集 the contracted form of 集 to assemble.

To shut the mouth; to join, to unite; to shut, to close; to fold up, as a pocket foot-rule does; to coalesce; to pair; to collect or convene; to deduce from, as an antecedent in logic; accordant, agreeable to, suitable; harmonious, in unison; joint; to preserve in harmony; the first note of the octave; to reply; to correspond, to match; to meet, as shears with the whole; together, with; a pair; a classifier of diverging streams, of doorways, and other things made up of parts; a kind of millet.

**無**

is it best? ought I to do so? if it be right.

**我**

it is just what I needed.

**意**

it suits me; agreeable.

**門**

to close the door.

**做**

in partnership.

**相**

agreeing, fitting, corresponding.

**配**

to betroth, to pair.

**年生**

to compare the horoscope of two children.

**類**

or 式 like the pattern; suitable.

**日**

to match the openers or lines.

**不**

often intimates disapproval of a proposition or principle; as 不道理 unreasonable, unjust.

**法**

illegal.

**立**

同 to settle an agreement; to make a contract.

**本**

to join a stock in trade as 從 joint partners do.

**府**

the whole prefecture.

**家**

the entire family.

**之**

a match made in heaven.

**保**

太和 may [Heaven] bring great peace to all people.

**子**

loving union with wife and children.

**接**

bring them together; to join, as a mortar and pestle, or persons in partnership.

**並**

side by side, as things.

**一**

打算 to calculate, to see if there be money enough.

**窗**

two windows.

**六**

are the four points of compass, with zenith and nadir, and thus denotes the empire, the whole land; which is also expressed by 天底 the covering sky over all below.

**共**

all, the sum total, the aggregate.

**墟**

in Cantonese, to close up, to bring all together; like 在一塊兒 all at once.

**眼**

to shut the eyes and nose.

**In Fuzhieu. Cheap; to break or snap.**

Read koh, A dry measure like a gill, the tenth of a shiang 升 or pint; it holds ten elew, 勺 or spoons; in common use, the quantity one hand will scoop up.

**始**

A woman who is agreeable; fair, handsome.

**美**

beautiful.

**촉**

the concubine of Duke Siang, b.c. 510, in the state of Wei.
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.

A name for such boxes or dishes as have covers fitting on, as gallipots, hat or pill-
From ouch and illustrations as the phonetic; it is also read k'ou and used for the last.

Anger; angry tones; to threaten, to scare, to intimidate, to alarm; that which alarms; a superlative.

掉了魂 to scare the demon out of one.

死人 to scare people to death.

驚 to browbeat; frightened.

呼 to hoot at; to threaten.

勢 one who pretends to power, one who refers to authority to bully another.

詭 to alarm others deceitfully.

恐 to idly arouse one's fears.

若 well scared; terrified.

了一跳 it gave me a great fright; it scared him dreadfully.

殺 is a superlative, as 財主殺 to be intimidated or browbeaten by a rich man.

窮苦來殺 extremely poor; (Shanyihai)

From earth and valley with 恒 to put on.

A bed of a torrent, a deep gully or wady; a valley; a pit, a fosse; a conduit; a pool.

大 the ocean.

胸中邱 he has hills and ravines in his breast; i.e. he is obstruse in his notions.

溝 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.

巖 a gully, a ravine, a valley.

巍巍絕 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 k'ou. An aspiring, ambitious mind.

夫乾然 now, the first diagram shows that denotes exaltation.

From bird and k'ou, because it carries its head so erect.

The crane, regarded as an emblem of longevity, from the notion that after 2000 years it turns black, whence it means thousands of years; the name is applied to several species of waders, and often used in proper names.

白 the white egret (Hlerodss

曼底亚ei), eaten at Canton; the district of Hoh-shan山 in Shao-k'ing fu to the southwest of Canton gets its name from this bird.

朱頂 the red crowned crane.

仙 the Manchurian crane (Grus montignysii) called the fairy 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.

霧水 a sort of gray crane found about Canton.

鬚同長 may your life be as long as the crane's.

髮童顏 he has hoar hairs but a youthful face.

立鷹群 [he excels them all] as a crane standing among chickens.

膝 瘍 the crane's knee serofula, is a swollen knee-joint.

陳兵列 troops drawn out in regular file, — as cranes fly.

骨松姿 [like] a crane's bone and a pine's figure; — very lean.

神 the god of cranes — is an unlucky god.

梅妻子 a poetical term for wife and sons, derived from a poet who chose the flowers and birds for his family.

鳴子九皋 the crane screams in the middle marsh.

頂 a long crane-shaped button worn by siets'ai and kofin 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.

Dried up, run out, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

Thirsty; parched by the sun, as land; wet, needy, out of funds.

To help one in distress.

The water is drying up.

Loss of virility.

Like giving life to a fish in a dry run; help at the last gasp; alluding to the goby, which sometimes jumps on land.

To slander, to vilify.

Always back-biting and railing.

A small lake, called Huh-hoh in Tsin in I-hing hien in Chang-chen 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.

A badger’s skin robes, though wolf skins are also included.

打 a sleeping, sleepy.

一之于千 in the first days [of the moon] the badger — is hunted.

狐之厚以居 when the fox and badger are intimate they can burrow together; — as thieves can associate.

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 racet; others confound it with the tapir.

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 Ho in Tsin in T'ai-yuen fu in Shensi; and of another in Fu-fang hien of the River Wei in the west of Shensi; now used as a surname.

Read shih. To plough.

To turn up and loosen the soil.

The barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.

A quill-feather of the wing.

The sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting; to poison by stinging.
From month and the breath going forth; occurs used for the next.

An expiration of the breath; to breathe out; to call out to, to address, to speak to; to blurt, to cry out loud; to invoke, to call upon.

吸 breathing.
吸 one expiration and one inspiration.

吸 alas! alas! how sad it is.

吸 to call out, as to a person some way off.

吸雨 call for wind and rain, as jugglers.

吸 to call for, to order.

吸 to a dog or a cat.

吸 calling and scolding, not pleased with anything.

吸 to bawl at, to call rudely.

吸去 calling here and ordering there; inconsiderate, undecided.

吸 to call out, at a door.

吸 the three sultans [to the emperor] being finished.

吸 1 he waved his hand and cried out.

吸 he is styled or addressed as 之君.

吸 or 吸 the fourth hot hell (燃天) of the Buddhists, where life lasts 4000 years, each day being 400 mundane years.

吸 month and to yawn; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also used for the next.

吸 to menace, to bow at; to bow.

吸 by a rude call, to bawl at.

吸 to call out the dawn, as Chanticleer does.

From tiger and a sigh; it resembles the two last and 手, and is occasionally used for them.

The scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

吸 alas! alas! well now.

吸 does not the Book of Records say so?

也 read hu and improperly used as another form of 手 to intimate; read chiao when used for 水 to call.

To designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one’s sad fate.

吸若 1 the demons wept as if calling on some one.

吸 大 1 looking upward he cried a bitter cry.

The bank of a stream; name of a long river, the 1 潮河, which rises in the northeast of Shansi, flows southeast into Cheki and thence into North Lake, whence it runs northeast into the Pii-ho just above Tientsin; it receives the River Wei 沈河 from the south of the province, and is itself sometimes called by that name.

吸 to blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.

吸 to breathe on and warm.

From flesh and without as the phonetic.

吸 meat dried in slices without bones; jerked.

吸 to offer a slice of meat; or as some say, a dried fish.

Read 宥. A rule, a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.
From plants and distant; used with the next.

The bottle-gourd, the 南瓜, called also the calabash (Lagenaria), and everywhere cultivated; the large garlic.

A bitterish sudorific resembling gentian.

eternal happiness.

a sort of three pronged spear.

is often wrongly written for 芹, a side street or lane in Peking.

to go on at any risk, irrespective of the hazard or bad road.

when will this long delay come to an end?

A vessel to hold grain in imperial sacrifices.

fine pink coral, the precious kind, used for official buttons of the highest rank; a poetical name for summer.

false or imitation coral, used for beads.

a seven-foot piece of coral; i.e. a man's body; your worthy self.

An animal found in Yunnan and Amman, the 狐 which resembles the dhole 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 *Scaphicus*.

a variety of it, whose description assimilates it to the proboscis monkey.

A side street at right angles with an avenue is called 街 in Peking; the word is of Manchurian 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, indolent.

muddle-headed, doltish, reckless.

nothing to live on, no regular employment.

confused; not perspicacious.

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 蝦 (hu) 酥; it has a rich taste like that of butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.

聖德 【[the emperor's] holy virtue is like the elaine of milk.】

蝶 (hu) A butterfly; the Papilionidae, those which fly by day.

蝶 (hu) 蝶 a butterfly; the name is applied to many flowers, as the flower-de-lis, the Banhia, heart's-ease, &c.; also to things resembling it.

蝶 (hu) 蝶 wings, broad buts or hinges.

蝶 (hu) 蝶 shops on each side, as of an arcade.

蝶 (hu) 蝶 flow like white butterflies; said of burning paper money.

蝶 (hu) 蝶 flown like a butterfly; i.e. sold off quickly. (Shanghai.)

鴿 (hu) A web-footed bird, the 鴿 (hu) 鵠 or peacock, which is expert at diving in deep water; it has a crest, and a long red bill with a pouch.

鴿 (hu) A fabulous sort of bird allied to the widgeon.

鴿 (hu) From hair and foreign; the dictionaries do not sanction it, and its use is chiefly at the north.

鴿 (hu) The beard, especially that on the cheeks.

髪 (hu) 髪 to shave the face.

髪 (hu) 髪 a man with a beard; whiskered.

髪 (hu) 髮 a very thin beard.

髪 (hu) 髪 the whiskers.

髪 (hu) 髪 a continuous, flowing full beard, not common among the Chinese.

髪 (hu) 髮 five patches of beard and mustache.

髪 (hu) 髮 two whiskers on the face.

髪 (hu) 髪 an actor's beard; to deceive people or dress up.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ both of these are unauthorized characters, and used in the north; they resemble 皴 ( Jin) the Scirrhous.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ to burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan; burned, singed; blackened, because the fat or water is gone.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ 養子 了 ถน้ if the cake has burned in toasting and is bad tasted.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ 產子 了 ถน้ 產之 了 ถน้ 產之的 產兒 roll an allumette and singe the end.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ 產子 了 ถน้ 產之 了 ถน้ 產之了 it is quite burned to a coal.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ 產子 了 ถน้ 產之 了 ถน้ 產之之 the congee is burned to the bottom of the pan.

ถน้ (hu) ถน้ 產子 了 ถน้ 產之 了 ถน้ 產之了 boiled dry, so that it has been blackened.

لزم (hu) لزم A pot, a jug, a tankard; a vase with or without a cover; one ancient kind was made with tubes each side of the mouth, and a common game called 投 (hu) was to pitch reeds into the three orifices; a cup made of a gourd; the calabash gourd.

لزم (hu) لزم 水-jug; a tankard.

لزم (hu) لزم 噴壶; a spittoon, an eusipilid.

لزم (hu) لزم 瓶; a hot-water tankard.

لزم (hu) لزم 瓶 a wine-pot with a bale; a cup-bearer.

لزم (hu) لزم 儲酒 bring the pot and pour out a cup of wine.

لزم (hu) لزم 茶 a tea-pot.

لزم (hu) لزم 茶 a pot of tea.

لزم (hu) لزم 漢 or 夜 a urinal, a chamber-pot.

لزم (hu) لزم 玉 水 clear ice in a gem cup; met. pure in heart; chaste; ingenious.

لازم (hu) لازم clear spirits.

لازم (hu) لازم 一百 a hundred jars of clear spirits.

لازم (hu) لازم 滅命 your retired devotees are like people fallen into a jar of ice.

لازم (hu) لازم 一個 name of a gorge in P'ing-yang, through which the Yellow River rushes.

弧 (hu) 袂 A trowel, a tool to plaster walls; to daub, to plaster.

弧 (hu) 袂 Read bow; a double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.

弧 (hu) 袂 From bow and melon as the phonetic.

弧 (hu) 袂 A wooden bow; a stretcher on which a crescent shaped flag can be displayed; in mathematics, an arc; curved, arched.

弧 (hu) 袂 A semicircular shaped flag.

弧 (hu) 袂 A Natal day; so called from a custom of hanging a bow at the door when a son was born.

弧 (hu) 袂 之利以威天下 the empire can be kept in awe only by the bow and dart.

弧 (hu) 袂 三角 a spheric triangle.

弧 (hu) 袂 之 the stars δ η in Canis Major with some in Argo.

弧 (hu) 袂 From dog and melon, but etymologists say the primitive is a contraction of 狐 an orphan, because this beast is always seen alone.

弧 (hu) 袂 A cunning 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.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐 the fox.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐 fox skin robes.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐 狐狐 or 狐狐 an elfin or urchin like a fox; he is addressed as 狐狐 狐狐, my lord fox, and worshiped as a keeper of seals.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐 as described, suggests the repentant peri or culprit boy, of western books.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐 an enchantress; a bewitching woman.

弧 (hu) 袂 无 something about here but red foxes.

弧 (hu) 袂 狐狐 the fox borrows the tiger's terror; said of oppressive dictators and underlings.

弧 (hu) 袂 车 the fox mourns when the hare is dead; met. hypocrisy, crocodile's tears.
皮 [pí] a sort of gray fur very thick and firm, from Kansuh.

畏 [wèi] or [wè] is suspicious, distrustful; to doubt, to mistrust.

The Shuwh Win describes this wood as an alteration of 木, 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 木心平 [mù xīn píng] pace 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 quality of, and thus becomes a sign of the ablative.

孝 [xiào] filially regard ancestral spirits and the gods; — or (in some connections) demons and gods.

可 [kě] can it be done? how then?

豈 [jī] can we possibly get it?

仁義 [rén yì] benevolence; be so far off? — i.e. so difficult.

不亦樂乎 [bù yì lè hū] is it not very pleasant?

吾無能為也 [wú wú néng wéi yě] I have concealed nothing from you.

宜 [yí] is it right to do so or not?

行 [háng] to act as becomes a rich and honorable person.

庶 [shù] if it perhaps can be allowed; here 庶 answers to I think.

幾 [jǐ] about, nearly, probably.

合 [hé] this that agrees with this.

異 [yì] this it differs from this.

保 [bǎo] to preserve the people.

莫 [mò] there's nothing higher (or greater) than heaven.

不敬莫大  is there is no greater indignity or disrespect than this.

之 $\text{主也}$ eh! ah! 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 $\text{起}$ consists; that is its function.

不在 [zài bù] is it does not consist in this but that.

位 [wèi] his place is on high; or, he who is on the high place.

勿在 [wù zài] that's neither here nor there; regardless of expense; I don't mind.

於 [yú] small, you poor boy!

似 [shì] for instance; fancy!

敢問夫子，惡長 I venture to ask you, Sir, in what excellence consists?

衣食於是  is food and rain-then upon became plenty.

洋洋 [yáng yáng] how vast! immense indeed!

知之 [zhī zhī] do you understand or not?

虎 [hǔ] from 虎 a tiger's stripes and 九 a man's legs; it is thought to represent the animal about to leap.

The tiger, called the 虎之君 king of wild beasts; the wind accords with him; brave; fierce, awful; cruel, truncated; 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  or [lǎo] a tiger; the fierce tiger.

政 [zhèng] a cruel government.

臣  or [chén] damnable officers, brave soldiers.

琥 [hǔ] a signet shaped like a tiger, and made of veined stone; the 之 sign which gave its bearer power to levy troops; a kind of goblet.

琥珀 [hǔ pèi] amber, said by the Chinese to be transformed from resin.
From words or mouth and tiger as a phonetic.

To intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk. 哭 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 拥 blessed by heaven.

皇思多 many are his Majesty's blessings.

许 From water and to promise as the phonetic.

The sloping bank of a river; a slope or easy descent to the waterside; an old name for the R. Hwai in Nganhwui, or for some of its headwaters.

墟 a station near Suchau where is an excise office on silks.

戽 From a door and a peak 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 falde.

戽 to bale water upon the fields, a mode of irrigation.

戽 a bucket for lifting water; it is suspended between long ropes held by two men.

戽 to bale out and float — a vessel.

戽 The ancient form represents one leaf of a door, half of the character 王; it is the 灬 radical of a small group of characters most of which relate to doors and spaces.

戽 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.

䵪 a distinguished family; a powerful house.

䵪 a family or household.

䵪 people who live afloat; boat-people.

䵪 or 䵪 a shopman; also, the shop.

䵪 the population, the households.

䵪 means the Board of Population and Revenue; and 稱 is the record of the census, the lists kept by the government.

䵪 to inquire into the people of ten households, as is done by the children; they are under the care of a 甲 who is responsible.

䵪 the revenue department in a prefect's yamen.

䵪 report it to the rich families.

䵪 如 is every family and household does that way.

䵪 a decayed, beggar family; a miserable speculatrix.

䵪 and 䵪 the two families are of equal rank, and can intermarry.

䵪 the dormant insects have come out of their chrysalides.

䵪 the poor, the common people; also called 住家 they the families with one door.

䵪 custodians of granaries, the underlings who deliver the grain. (Pekingese.)

䵪 From bird and door; the next is another form of it.

䵪 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 snake or quail.

䵪 From door and a city.

䵪 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 鄴 in Shensi on the R. Wei near the Yellow River.

䵪 to act violently, to behave improperly or rudely.

䵪 broad, vast, extensive.

䵪 巳 executive followers in a procession or 䵪 from retinue, such as accompany officers.

䵪 nine farmers in ancient times.

䵪 an insectivorous bird, apparently allied to the kind of hawfinch, that lives in mulberry groves; it is also called 眉 green-beak and 黃 grease thief, but its affinities are not exactly known; its name is a term for a retired scholar.

䵪 A fine napkin.

䵪 表 a lady's neckchief.

掲 From hand and to follow as the phonetic.

掲 to distribute; to impart to others liberally.

掲 to act perversely or recklessly; unreasonable.

掲 You must give them out methodically.

掲 From water and to follow, or perhaps from the next contracted.

掲 To fish by stakes, or placing weirs in the tideway, which detain the fish as the tide runs out.

掲 or 䵪 a name for Shanghai, derived from the 王 one of the branches of the Hwang-pu.

掲 let us praise the equity of the river magistrate at Shanghai.

掲 a town and stream of Hu-wèi at Tamsui in Formosa.
| 害 | name of a district in Shensi, lying south of the Yangtze River, formerly the small state of Hu. |
| 嫁 | graceful, beautiful. |
| 護 | to protect, to guard; to aid, to deliver, to save; to succor, as a god; to patronize, to convey, to escort; and hence, the flank of an army, a division that supports a corps, a reserve; to act officially for, or attend to duties for another, and used chiefly for officers of a high grade. |
| 互 | the original form represents the fingers interlocking; as a primitive it imparts somewhat of its meaning to several compounds. |

**HU.**

| 害 | A hill covered with trees and vegetation; some define it to mean a barren, naked hill. |
| 嫁 | a city moat, the fosse. |
| 護 | a brigadier-general, among the Manchus. |
| 互 | an envelop for papers; a portfolio. |

**HU.**

| 害 | Fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are strung so as to cutrap the fish at turn of tide; they are common on the canals in Kiangsu. |
| 嫁 | The 娘 or pelican, so called because it scrapes around the marshes, and gets fishes into its bill; another name is 滉河, the searcher of rivers. |
| 護 | A red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant, probably one of the genus Crataegus; fragile and inferior articles. |
| 互 | The original form represents the fingers interlocking; as a primitive it imparts somewhat of its meaning to several compounds. |

**HU.**

| 害 | A medicinal plant, the *Rhabdivia Chinensis* or foxglove, called 地黃, earth-yellow, or 地黄, earth-narrow, and other names; it is common about Peking, and is gathered for its roots. |
| 嫁 | To look to for help; to rely or lean on, as a father; to have a support; to presume upon; a father, a parent, a helper. |
| 護 | To give protection, to guard; whence 照 the protecting evidence, i.e. a passport, a safe-warrant. |
| 互 |Interlocking animals, said of shells like the Arca with crenulated edges. |

**HU.**

| 害 | To give assistance, to help; to succor and save; to assist. |
| 嫁 | To rescue and help; to succor and save; to assist. |
| 護 | To furnish, to provide a means of protection. |
| 互 | Among the former and latter do not tally. |

**HU.**

<p>| 害 | To be responsible for, as a head-servant for the rest. |
| 嫁 | A windle or reed on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HU.</th>
<th>HU.</th>
<th>HU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 笛 a sort of bamboo sprouts found in Nganhwai, which are prepared with fire and salted as a delicacy.</td>
<td>从冰水 or water and mutual; the first is commonly used.</td>
<td>跪 hu'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 草 more commonly known as 常山, the name by which all such remedies are called; this kind is obtained from the woody roots which are sliced, and is exhibited in chills and fever as a tincture.</td>
<td>Frozen, congealed, ice-bound; chilly, cloudy, concealing the sun; a glassy, icy appearance.</td>
<td>行礼 to perform the ceremony of kneeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 妾 Covetous.</td>
<td>固陰寒 cloudy, freezing weather.</td>
<td>虚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu'</td>
<td>川池暴</td>
<td>A sort of creed, shaped like a bowl, used in Hunan for catching fish, woven of bamboo; when made of twigs, it is called 虚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>梵</td>
<td>如入之魚不能復</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>梵布</td>
<td>也.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**虚**

Composed of 虚 tiger’s stripes and 丘 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 | the great space, the heavens, also called 空 emptiness.

虚 | nonsensical, vague.

謬 | visionary.

謬 | unfounded, idle prating.

謬 | humble-minded, unambitious.

心 | unprejudiced, gracious to; but 心 means apprehensive, doubtful about.

如 | 反坐 if what I say be false, let the penalty come on me.

六 | the six quarters or spaces; — everywhere.

星 | the eleventh of the 28 constellations, answering nearly to Aquarius; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

清 | the pure and empty palace; — the moon.

蝨 | A moth; others describe it as the silkworm just hatched.

両 | the young of the moth are tender silkworms.

呑 | To blow with the breath; to breathe softly; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend; to pull.

水 | to suck up water.

吹 | to breathe on; to say a good word for.

氣 | to expel the breath, to belch.

呑 | hiccuping and eructating.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>char</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>To blow with the breath; to warn a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>To blow hard through the nose; to sniffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>From the mouth and the breath going out. An interjection like ugh! expressive of dislike and disapproval; and also of grief, alas; woe, worth the day!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>To open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to g'ze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows; to hope for; doubtful; vexed; name of a river in Kiangsi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>A kind of oak that bears a blackish, soft acorn called &quot;black&quot; or black cup; it grows in Kiangnan; soft, pliable; flexible wood, easily bent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hü.**

从 火 和 太陽 的 熱; 也 不 是 同樣 的 "chao" 照 例 照明。

The genial, bracing, stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil; to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red, carnation color.

温和 [温和] 1 a genial, warm; as the weather; placid, kind.

温暖 [温暖] 1 to make warm.

日 [日] a genial warm day; the warm sun.

万物 [万物] to vivify and stimulate nature.

为仁 [为仁] it is chiefly a pretense or assumption of benevolence; also means gracious.

呼 [呼] From [呼] a cap contracted and held a breath.

A sort of hat or literary bonnet worn in the Yin dynasty; it was flat-topped like a Cantab's cap; to cover, as a cap.

常服 [常服] they constantly wore the hatchet-pictured robe and sacrificial cap.

**Hüe.**

**Cil sounds, hwa or hu.** In Canton, hwa; in Szechuan, hia; in Amoy, hia; in Hupeh, kwh; in Shanghai, hue; in Chefoo, hue.

靴 [靴] 1 or 一双 [一双] 靴 a pair of boots.

水 [水] wet weather boots; the soles are often guarded by big nails.

膏 [膏] boots to put on a corpse; the soles are made of paper.

垫 [垫] an aid or accomplice in swindling or forging.

破 [破] he spoils [other people's] boots; a cunning pettifogger; also used to dissuade from going to law.
HÜEH.

Old sounds, huet, kiet, and giet. In Canton, hit and at; — in Swatow, huék, hiap, and kwat; — in Amoy, hit; — in Fuzhou, huck and hiek; — in Shanghai, huhi and yoh; — in Chiifu, huch and hiek.

血, (Hueh) a dish and J or — a 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 14th radical of a few characters relating to bloody things and uses of blood.

Blood, defined as 阴精所生 the essence of the yin principle by which life is kept; bloody; nearly related, ties of blood; stock, property.

血气 the stamina, the constitution; the flesh, the animal feelings and desires.

血之勇 more brute force, insensible to reason or decency.

凡有血者 all who have feelings,—i. e. reasonable beings.

破血 to reduce the system; depletion.

出血 bleeding, as by vomiting.

出血 to bleed one.

余血 the blood of the head.

补血 to strengthen the system; to take tonics.

溺血 extravasated blood in a bruise.

性 carefully, attentively; earnestly.

性糙子 a warm-hearted, enthusiastic person; one in earnest.

汗的银 wages earned by the hardest toil.

血书 a blood letter, — an application for relief at the last extremity.

弱血, white-livered.

血泪, poignant distress; to weep blood, as at a parent's death; it is written on funeral cards.

脉 related by blood; race, stock.

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 Turnera fordii.

情同骨 affectionate as own brothers.

心来朝 the heart's blood came to court; i. e. the thing came to mind suddenly.

竭龙的 blood, a sort of dry red resin used as a pigment, obtained from the fruit of the Daemonorops [Calamus] draw, a sort of palm found in Sumatra.

本资本 in trade.

战得脱 after a bloody fight, he got off.

穴, (Hueh) Composed of 骨, a shelter and 入 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 geomeancers, the location of a grave.

居 to live in the ground; troglodytes.

木面居 [this bee] bores into the tree and lives in the hole.

鑽 to bore a hole.

窟 to dig a hole.

孔 a cavity, a recess, a hole.

死同 they are buried in the same grave.

墓 the hole where the coffin is laid; a vault.

情好 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 lack of a region; the spots for the acupuncture; a vital part of the body.

毁其巢 to destroy (or burn) their dens and nests, as robbers.

出 winds its way out, said of water running into springs.

呑, (Hueh) To sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

Empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.

穴, (Hueh) 東 as also pure-minded, weaned from all passion.

From water and hole; it may be easily confounded with 深, deep.

A stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

淹 vast and void, like the empyrean.

回 dissipated, depraved and reckless.

眩, (Hueh) Deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

用眼了了 take a sharp look at it; use your eyes.

兩隻眼直 signals around at the things,—as a pithcser or shoplifter.
**HÜEN.**

These characters are often heard pronounced huen. *Old sounds, hõn, kian, gian, hin, and kin.*

*In Canton, hien and ūn;* — *in Sæcators, hien, hún, and shun;* — *in Amoy, hun, hian,* and *swan;* — *in Fukien, hiong, hıng, and hıeng;* — *in Shanghai,* hıen, hin, yin, and hien; — *in Chiń, huen.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>A species of day-lily, the <em>Heveverwallis grandiflora,</em> because it causes one to forget their sorrows; and <em>鹿葱花</em> 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 舊男</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>想</td>
<td>Genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day. 想</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>害</td>
<td>The reddish larva of musk-beetles found in wells and pods called 胆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟾</td>
<td>A woman who is rather careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary. 蟾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡</td>
<td>The first form, being the pre- and 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; 元 in the sense of black, is also occasionally written for it; it forms the 96th radical of a few incongruous characters. 胡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | 如 | 胆 | 胡 |

The reddish larva of musk-beetles found in wells and pods called 胆, which doubtless includes several species of larvae, and probably some of the smaller leeches; an insect crawling.

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<tr>
<td>聲</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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. 萬 | 害 | 害 |

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 | 如 | 如 |

The reddish larva of musk-beetles found in wells and pods called 胆, which doubtless includes several species of larvae, and probably some of the smaller leeches; an insect crawling.
| 毛 | blackish. |
| 衣 | black dresses. |
| 鸟 | an old term for the swallow. |
| 臭或 | icky, abstruse, mysterious. |
| 化 | incorporeal. |
| 酒 | somber spirits, a quaint name for water. |
| 月 | the ninth month. |
| 明 | 天帝, the god of the sun; as 明 is for fairy land, a region in the north. |
| 快 | a Taoist term for a level, good road. |
| 機 | a skillful contrivance. |
| 非 | are terms used by Lao-tse for immaterial spirits, and for heaven and earth. |
| 明 | glauber's salts, sulphate of soda. |
| 黑 | silent and sedate, like an anchorite. |

**specter**

From *eye* and *dark*; the verb is also read *kien';* it is often wrongly used for 燃 to stile 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.

1 吴名實 (wù míng shí) be confused the real and unreal, the nominal and the earnest.

2 治 (zhì) nervous from the effects of wind; made dizzy or distressed, as by medicine.

3 仆 (pú) fell down from vertigo.

4 想 (xiǎng) to confuse, to make dizzy.

5 憂 (yōu) eyes swollen and sight blurred.

6 死 (sǐ) suffocated to death.

**huǐ**

Glistening dewdrops, or the sparkle of dewdrops in the sun; falling tears; deep flowing water; name of a river in the southeast of Shansi, a branch of the River Tan in Kao-ling hien. 高平县, which flows into the Yellow River.

**Kun**

From heart and attached to; occurs interchangeably 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.

1 绝 (jué) very unlike.

2 地 (dì) as wide apart as heaven and earth.

3 望 (wàng) to summarily decide a case.

4 望 (wàng) to anxiously hope for.

5 有重賞 (yǒu chóng shǎng) offered a great reward — for his capture.

6 双 (shuāng) double entendres, ambiguous expressions.

7 挂 (guà) to hang up, as charms to a lintel.

8 挂 (guà) 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.

9 猜解 (cāi jiě) like relieving one hung up by the heels; i.e. very joyful, greatly relieved of his anxiety.

10 頭 (tóu) 架 his head to a beam — as an ancient student did, lest he should fall asleep over his book.

11 得(得) exceedingly doubtful, no certainty in it.

12 色 (sè) not 素, the case is still in doubt or not yet settled.

**kên**

Read hâu. To wave off with the hand.

**chân**

From silk and a decade as the phonetic; occurs used with 睡 to a tassel.

Silken pouches or folds a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament, and worn at levees; stylish, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick.

1 彩 (cǎi) elegant and adorned; garnished.

2 花 (huā) 錦 flowered and colored.

3 红 (hóng) to hasten, to hurry on.

4 素 (sù) by 仿 how finely the white sets off the coloring.

**kên**

From to go and somber; but the original form had 言 words in the middle; also read 仒.

To sell one's self; to brag of one's qualities; to display for sale; bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting.
女  a woman who seeks praise, a coquette.
自  to recommend or boast of one's self.
矜  to offer a gem for sale; met. seeking a market for one's talents.
羸  to sell or pass one's self off as a trustworthy person.

烱  The brightness of fire; luminous, refugent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.
光  brilliant, splendid.
爛  to wash the lights illuminated the road.
人  to confuse people's senses; to make obscure.
騷  to throw a light on a man, as in the night.

 이러한  Good and elegant clothing.
服  fine raiment, either of a black or yellow color.
駑  A horse with a dark or iron gray mane.
駈  7 get on that strong horse with the iron gray mane.

See also HƯH for other similar words. Old sounds, hōk, gōk, lōt, gūt, and mōt. In Canton, hōk, hūt, and kwāt; —
in Suandow, hōk, hōk and kūt; — in Amoy, hōk, hūt, and kūt; — in Fuchow, hōk, hōk, and pōk; —
in Shanghai, hōk, wēi, and hweh; — in China, hu and hāi.

斛  To measure; a dry measure shaped like the frustrum 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 斗 pints, or 3 斗 pecks, and two of them make a 斗 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 23 斗 bushels, which is rather larger than any; at Shanghai, the hōk for rice holds only 2.05 pints, and that for peas 1.86 pint; the Budhists use it for a full picul of 133.1 lbs. av.; but the Hindu dōng, which the hōk represents, weighs only 7 lbs. 11 oz. av.

斛  to test the accuracy of the bushel measures.
手  a clever hand at giving bad measure.
斗  pecks and bushels; parasitic orchids are so called from a fancied resemblance in the shape of the flowers.

穀  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  a tonic medicine (Dendrobium costatum) growing on the rocks in southern China; the name is applied to several similar orchids as the 木  and 金 1, which turn yellow when dried; the culms of other plants resembling this epiphyte are probably included under this term.

穀  A bamboo bushel, as the character indicates; a large box adapted for holding rice, called 籥 or bushel box.

穀  From wood and bushel, referring to the shape and cal of the fruit.

穀  A small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish cupules, and are used to dye black; the leaves are long, rather obturate, and deeply serrated; the wood is used for posts.

穀  Suddenly, abruptly; moving, flitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to suffn up.
奄  going to and fro, undecided.
轟  a roaring noise, as of the blast in a furnace.
鼾  to breathe quickly, panting.

In Pekingese, pronounced ेा।ा।।

A gust of wind; an exclamation of dissatisfaction, as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.
**HUNG.**

*Old sounds, long, kong, gang, hang, and gang.*  
In Canton, hung, kwang, wang, and wáng; — in Swatow, hong, wang, and hseó; — in Amoy, hong, heng, hian, and hang; — in Fuçhau, heng, hong, hang, hwang, and hui; — in Shanghai, hung, hwang, wang, lung, and yung; — in Chifu, hung.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hung</th>
<th>From three chariots racing, which then make much noise.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>The rumbling of carriages, muttering of thunder, or roaring of cannon; to blast, to des- try with guns; to burst out, to boot at; any stunning noise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hung</th>
<th>To rise on the blast.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>The crash of thunder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hung</th>
<th>The very boisterous; a din, an uproar; irascible, apt to scold.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>roaring, deafening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>drive away the dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>his fame echoed through the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>to open upon it with artillery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>blown to ruins, as by an explosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>his rage in loud tones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>the wall came down with a crash.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hung</th>
<th>To whip up, to heat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung</td>
<td>let me whip [the donkey] for you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hun.**

From *死* to *die* and *夢* a dream contracted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hun</th>
<th>The death of a prince or feudatory; to die; like a swarm, many, numerous, as descendants; quickly, suddenly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hun</td>
<td>demise of, departed this life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The roaring sound of rushing waters.

The sound of rocks falling is applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a landslide.

A ringing in the head is regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.

From silk and work as the phonetic.

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.

顔 ruddy, fair, as a girl.

當 rising, prosperous.

長 a public notice from the people, because all such papers are written on red paper.

出花 to issue a notice, as of a lost child; when it is found, 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.

白事 a pleasant and a melancholy affair, usually denote a wedding and a funeral.

奴女 or 僕女 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. facetious.

花色 scarlet.

rose red, a light vermilion.

HUNG.

HUNG.

HUNG.

度之 many people laboring at a work.

胡 the hum or buzz of a swarm of insects, applied to descendants.

許斯羽 many your descendants] he is as numerous as the flying locusts; -- a wish like that of Laban, Gen. xxiv. 60.

From 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.

樓子 warm up the room.

爐 a portable furnace, a stove.

總 to dry thoroughly.

總 warped by the fire.

In Cantonese. To scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burned.

烤到 done brown, done to a crisp.

起面 to look cross, to scowl.

From mouth and work; the second form, composed of sound and all, has become obsolete.

The bawling and din of a market-place.

聲 the clamor of a multitude.

From words and 勾 even contracted; used with the next two; as a primitive, it imports something of its meaning to most of the compounds.

A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.

然震動 trembling from the thundering sound.

Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is 板, as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

HUNG.

HUNG.

HUNG.

上 a deep red like sealing-wax.

上當 the emperor is healthy; when the emperor was strong.

花 the great red flower is the shoe-flower (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis) at Canton, where it is also known as 花, a name elsewhere applied to the saffron (Crocos satira), and to the safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), both used as dyes; the latter is also known as 花 or red-blue flower; and the former as 花 or Tibetan red flower.

貨 or red goods; the term is sometimes given to red dye-stuffs.

流 or to have a menstrual discharge.

頂 a grandee of the first rank.

看眼 he is quite enraged with it — or her.

血點 to add red to blood; needless labor, unnecessary.

鮮 the fresh, ruddy, new.

Read Jung. Female employments.

女 women's skill, women's work.

虹 from insect and work; it is interchanged with 虹 to litigate; in Peking, it is pronounced 簡 and for it may write 虹 an unauthorized character.

The rainbow, which 雨映日而見 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 Nanking.

虹 or 雲 or 虹 or 橋 the rainbow; the last refers to its bridge-like shape.

一道 one fall formed rainbow.

弧 a reverted rainbow,— is the reflected shadow of an arch.
A swan or large sort of wild goose, considered to be of the same species as the 雁, but larger, and is perhaps really another bird; the 小, is smaller, has white plumage, and is more like a widgeon; met. a letter-car-
rier; as an adjective, immeasurable, large, vast; learned, profound; altogether.

From bird and river; q. d. the river bird, as it frequents marshes.

A marshy plant, the 水, a sort of smart weed (Polygonum amphibium), or a kind-
red species of that genus, having reddish leaves and flowers.

The name of the mountain Tsung-hung 徭 in Yunnan which furnishes copper; it lies in the prefecture of Yunnan.

From wood and yellow; it is also read hang in some phrases.

A cross-bar, anything placed transversely or at a right angle to the main part; trans-
verse, crosswise, athwart, the oppo-
site of shu 竖 upright; per-
verse, unreasonable, muleish; dis-
agreeable, grim; unexpected, un-
looked for; unhuck, untimely; disrespectul; to go athwart, to cross; to lie on, as clods on the hills; the narrow width of a thing.

From agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means.

To buy underhand through another.

An unexpected calamity.

To perversely ruin an affair, to act muleishly.

To act obstinately and oppress others, to force out of.

An evil, turbulent fellow.

To measure across.

Ferry-boats.

I must under any circumstances cross the river.

To arrange things across — as a room.

To bar, to withstand; to arrest; to stop, as a thief.

Passed over three houses.

Criss-cross.

Exactly at right angles.

To levy blackmail, to take by violence.

Sudden good luck, a wind-
fall; underhand gains.

A diagonal line across a square or rectangle. (Shanghai.)

The clouds indeed rest on the Ts'un Mts., but where is my family? — I have none.


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<tr>
<th>(chung)</th>
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<tr>
<td>族</td>
<td>結</td>
<td>裝</td>
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<tr>
<td>The first character is commonest.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>八</td>
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<td>結</td>
<td>land and tassels of a cap.</td>
<td>結</td>
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<td>結</td>
<td>An echoing noise in a spacious hall; vast, large; ample; wide, as a prospect; to enlarge.</td>
<td>結</td>
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<td>裝</td>
<td>A large mansion; a vast hall.</td>
<td>裝</td>
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<td>裝</td>
<td>a wide house in which there is an echo, a large hall.</td>
<td>量</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裝</td>
<td>An echoing noise in a spacious hall; vast, large; ample; wide, as a prospect; to enlarge.</td>
<td>丈</td>
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<td>裝</td>
<td>fit for a high post.</td>
<td>夫</td>
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<tr>
<td>裝</td>
<td>From bow and private; also read ch'ung; this character is often used for the last, because it was the personal name of the emperor Yung-ch'ing.</td>
<td>弓</td>
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<tr>
<td>裝</td>
<td>The twanging of a bow-string; flapping of curtains; vast, expanded; liberal, largely; to make great; to give full development to; to act generously and with large views.</td>
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To fly about.

To measure, to judge of; to estimate.

To measure, to judge of; to estimate.

To measure, to judge of; to estimate.

The gate across the entrance of a lane or its bar; applied to the gates of heaven; wide, vast; vacant, as a garden. 联 vast, infinite, as the firmament. 联 vast waste and limitless, as a stepppe or prairie. 會 the great gate, as of the palace.

To ascend to the heavens.

To ascend to the heavens. Beautiful and spacious, as a mansion and grounds.

The sound of a bell.

The bowing of an ox is 鴻 | intended probably to imitate the moaning of the animal.

From water and vast.

From water and vast.

A movable board placed in front of a carriage for the rider to lean on as he stood. 以騘馬王 | 以後為驃 cover the dash-board with leather, and make a cover of tiger's skin.

A glorious, lofty hill, as the character indicates; high, prominent; majestic, dignified bearing. 山勢頂 | the lofty peak seems to aspire to the sky; applied to imposing sights.

A grand palatial edifice.

A dignified and imposing manner.
From water and work as the phonetic.

όιον The ore from which quicksilver is obtained; quicksilver. 

καίλον to smell cinnabar and extract the quicksilver.

The original form of the last.

καίλον Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrating, as water in an eddy.

καίλον limitless, as an ocean.

καίλον chaos, the confusion before the vapors were divided.

καίλον at the dawn of things, before created things were arranged.

The lowering of an ox; but it is mostly used for the last syllable in the Chinese form of the Budhistic exorcising canticle Om mani padmi houm.

A song; to sing ballads; occurs used with the next.

καίλον to sing and beat on cymbals in unison.

καίλον 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 Crafting; to deceive; to falsify, to beguile, to tempt.

καίλον a din, a clamor.

καίλον the laughter resounded through the hall.

καίλον induce him to come.

καίλον to scare by loud tones.

καίλον to browbeat; to badger; to boast at and turn one out.

καίλον or καίλον or καίλον to cheat, to swirl one out of; to deceive, as in the price; to take one in.

καίλον playing and screaming; making a jolly uproar.

καίλον to soothe a child; to play tricks on a simple, verdant man.

καίλον his 東西 to trick him out of his things.

In Cantonese. To smell of; to test by the smell.

καίλον From door or to go and all; the first is commonly used as a contraction of the next, but the dictionaries regard it as another form of καίλον a lane.

καίλον A road through a village; a narrow street in a city.

καίλον ten families live in every lane.

καίλον bows to his mother-in-law in every lane and hall; i.e. officiously polite, obsequious.

καίλον From to fight and all; often contracted like the last.

καίλον The noise of fighting; the yells of men entering battle; cries of a mob; to fight; wrangling.

καίλον the clamor of a quarrel or battle.

καίλον a battle cry; a roaring fight.

καίλον the day of the battle.

In Pekinesis read houng. To brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside; a cry of ordering; a shout.

καίλον to open out, as a crowd parts by ordering and pushing.

καίλον a confused noise; the din of many clamorous applicants.

καίλον make them all go out.

καίλον From words and work; occurs written 緣 but wrongly.

καίλον To denounce or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate; to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.

καίλον rebellious, seditions.

καίλον a ruined defeat.

καίλον [they are like so many] devouring grubs which destroy men's minds.

καίλον opposition from without and feuds within.

καίλον The second form is applied rather to the shrub and sprout.

καίλον Flourishing; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, called 雪裏 1, which may be a sort of moss; an old term in Chinese for budding and sprouting.

καίλον a small shrub found in Hokan 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, hue, ho, ëe, and hwa; — in Amoy, hwa, kwa, and Koo; — in Fuzhehui, hwa, wa, bek, wah, kwa', and huok; — in Shanghai, huö, wö, and walt; — in Chiifu, hwa.

花

From plant and to transform; the next was the original form.

花 [hua] 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; notes in the eyes, mucosa villi.

— 一枝 [yī zhī] or [yī jī] a single flower.
— 一枝 [yī zhī] a nosegay, a bouquet of flowers.
— 花 [huā] or 花 [huā] the pistils and stamens of a blossom.
— 名 [míng] fine, ornamental flowers.
— 名 [míng] flowers, plants, the vegetable world.
— 名 [míng] a nickname, an alias, a sobriquet; but 名册 [míngzhè] is a roster of clerks and employés in a 画室, and the word here means miscellaneous.
— 贡费 [gòng fèi] needless expenditure; pin money.
— 贡费 [gòng fèi] or 贡费 [gòng fèi] to squander, to spend recklessly.
— 一个 [yī gè] an actor who personates women.
— 打面 [dǎ miàn] to paint for acting.
— 好 [hào] to love flowers; addicted to dissipation.
— 打面 [dǎ miàn] exaggeration; figures of speech.
— 公子 [gōng zǐ] a spendthrift, a rake.
— 枝 [zhī] flowers and trees; met. a brothel.
— 烟 [yuán] a place for dissipation, a brothel and smoking room.
— 钱 [qián] to spend money; expensive; to lay out funds.
— 世界 [shì jiè] a thoughtless age.
— 街 [jiē] an illuminated street; one dressed with flags and festoons.

子 [zǐ] or 老 [lǎo] a beggar.
— 花 [huā] ornamented lanterns.
— 花 [huā] a district lying north of Canton city.
— 花 [huā] or 花 [huā] fair, pretty, as a girl.

天 [tiān] 花 [huā] [he can talk till] the flowers come down from the sky.
— 天 [tiān] the small pox; whence in some places 天娘 [tiān niáng] denotes the goddess of the small-pox.
— 出 [chū] to have the small-pox.
— 布 [bù] colored cottons.
— 包 [bāo] a bale of raw cotton.
— 包 [bāo] 望 [wàng] obscurity of vision, arising from disease, or multiplicity of objects.
— 花 [huā] the money is all spent.
— 月 [yuè] 镜 [jìng] the moon hides herself and the flowers blush — at her presence.
— 管 [guǎn] 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 [dì] florist's grounds, public gardens.
— 匠 [jiàng] 匠 [jiàng] or 匠 [jiàng] a florist.
— 笔 [bǐ] the pen of a good scholar; accomplished.
— 草 [cǎo] or 草 [cǎo] 枝 [zhī] pith-paper or artificial flowers.
— 生 [shēng] or 落 [luò] 生 [shēng] the ground-nut. (Arachis)

花

The original form is designed to represent a plant covered with flowers; it is much interchanged with the last.

華 [huā] 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 [róng] glory, grandeur, effulgence.
— 美 [měi] beautiful, showy.
— 年 [nián] 面 [miàn] his years are waxing old.
— 髮 [fā] hour-headed, white hair.
— 光 [guāng] brilliant, fine, bright, as a show.
— 光 [guāng] the god of Fire; at Canton, he is called 光大帝 [guāng dà dì] the Effulgent Great Emperor, and worshipped with much pomp.
— 彩 [cǎi] finely colored, variegated.
— 鋪 [pū] 華 [huā] his sales' rooms are beautifully arranged.
— 瓜 [guā] to quarter a melon.
— 蓋 [gài] 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 [mìng fàn] 蓋 [gài] his fate has offended the flowery canopy, denotes becoming a priest, because unlucky people often turn priests, or devote their sons to the priesthood.
— 東 [dōng] 柱 [zhú] ornamented pillars before a grave; some of the finest resemble the triumphal pillars of the Romans.
— 中 [zhōng] or 華 [huā] China; it denotes rather the territory than the people or the government.
— 禜 [jū] an old poetical name of the pheasant, from its variegated plumage.
— 春 [chūn] 華 [huā] flowers in the spring and fruit in the autumn; i.e. gradual progress.
HWA.

1. A spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.
2. 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 metempsychosis; to barter; to resolve doubts; transformed by an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.
3. Digestion of food.
4. Indigestible, disagreeing with one.
5. To instruct and improve; the good effects of example; a change of heart, for which is also used.
6. Good manners, improvement in morals and habits, by example or warning.
7. To reform the people.
8. Produced by its own change, as the metamorphoses of insects; used by Buddhists for birth without parents (napapadhatu), as Bodhisattvas are when they appear on earth.
9. The changes of nature, creation, production, and destruction; fate, nature.
10. Good luck.
11. Royal civilization, the best of principles.
12. A district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.

HWA.

1. Form, to change.
2. Eggs not yet hatched.
3. The ankle, the external malleolus, called 子骨, while 跟 denotes the heel.
4. In Fudzeau. An irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp, a gait caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.
5. From the old form and 八 man prefixed, intimating that which influences man's actions.
6. 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 metempsychosis; to barter; to resolve doubts; transformed by an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.
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15. Royal civilization, the best of principles.
16. A district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.
what does he say?

I don't talk to the point.

别 a farewell; parting words.

dic lie, a brag, a big story.

多 talkative, impertinent.

不 it makes no sense.

不像 improper talk, blarney, billingsgate, balderdash.

中 does not yet tell it all out.

to grumble, to mutter at.

to talk over old times.

to ventriloquism.

one expression, a phrase.

local or vulgar talk; a petio; colloquial.

to laugh at one.

immendoes, whisperings.

prosy talk, repetitions.

柄 or 把 a topic for conversation.

not the words you speak are not to the point.

I do not know the English language.

In Cantonese. A rumor, an on dit; "a final particle, expressing doubt.

it is said there are many robbers.

From 田 a field inclosed and 門 a door, or a field that has been traced around; the contracted 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.

one picture or drawing.

landscape drawings.

painters, such as color walls; the first also means drawings, elaborate painting.

love to love to bebeck one's self; fond of fine clothes.

foreign pictures, engravings.

photographs, daguerreotypes.

the view is like a picture.

to draw a snake with legs, i.e. exaggeration.

you must now restrain yourself; or limit your desires.

the gray thrush (Leucopogon sinesis) a common song-bird in southern China; as is the white or white eye-brow thrush, a species of Garrulax.

a good painter, an artist.

a master schemer.

picture cakes don't satisfy hunger; promises are not enough.

to sign one's private mark or cypher.

to a tiger's bones are not so easily painted as his skin; it is easier to learn a man's face than his heart.

Read hua, To draw a horizontal line; to mark, to limit; to line off, to divide by lines; to paint, to sketch; to draw a plan; to limit, to devise.

line; in writing, a horizontal stroke of the pencil; also, to act by one rule.

incongruous, not up to the mark.

to make a rule or limit for one's self.

to contrive, to lay a plan.

flowers.

to designate, to point off; to trace with the finger.

to draw a line, to stop short, to go no further.

how many strokes are there — in this character?

Frequently written without the radical on top.

The western of the five celebrated mountains in China, to and on which sacrifices were made, lying in Hwa-yin, in the southeast of the capital of Shensi; on its highest peak, called 白虎 White Tiger Mts. there is a pond or tarn where the longevity water-lily grows.

A tree found in Manchuria and Mongolia, a foot or more through, of whose thick, resinosus bark links and bands for bows and caps are made; the wood is curled and takes a polish, and is employed in cabinet-ware; it appears to be akin to the birch; in Honan, another tree of this name furnishes a bark of which sheds and houses are rudely constructed.

a birch bark shop.

From hand and to measure; it must not be confounded with 首, 稀 to seize.

A trap or pit in which to take animals; a gin; a noose laid over a pit to catch wolves.

a spring-net for birds.

shut up your gins.

To seize or hold by the hand, to secure.

To divide, to spread out.

Same as the 歷鯉 fish; a large kind of silure or cat fish having cirri on the mouth, and a white protuberant belly.
HWAII.

Ott sound, hwat and wak. In Canton, wat and wak; — in Swatow, kät; — in Amoy, kät; — in Puchau, hwak and kūk; — in Shanghai, wēn and wak; — in Chufa, hwang.

From water and bone; occurs written like the next.

Smooth, slippery; polished; wet; slippery (or wet) path.

A mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; hard-stone, potstone, steatite.

Also read hwah.

Disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarians; artful, cunning, treacherous, unreliable; clever, smart, lying, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble; especially internal commotions; the allusion is to the lizard, a boneless animal which is fabled to get into tigers, and devour them.

The noise of tearing silk.

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'ya.
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 affection, the heart, the bosom, the lap; wounded feelings; selfish, private; occurs in the names of many places.

| 念 | to think of; to long for. |
| 德 | to think upon virtue; to esteem virtue. |
| 人 | to remember one. |
| 胎 | or | 孕 | pregnant; to be with child. |
| 抱 | to throw off care and take a jolly cup. |
| 放 | to relax the mind, to forget care. |
| 我 | 好 | 听 | us hear their fine notes; — an ironical phrase. |
| 抱 | to carry or hug, as a nurse does a babe. |
| 抱在 | 里 | to esteem, to cherish kindly. |
| 私 | to seek selfish ends. |
| 三年 | 见 | 父母 | at three years it can leave its parents’ arms. |
| 置 | 于 | 你 | you placed me in your breast. |
| 募募而 | 逐 | 其 | you placed me in your breast. |
| 萧 | 而 | 邻 | 邻 | 仁 | 你能 | be | be called lunane who keeps his pearl in his bosom, and |
| 叵 | 叱 | 承 | country go to ruin? |
| 薪 | 裁 | 木 | perfect rest, sorrow all relieved. |
| 薪言 | 課 | | | 你 | think of him and am grieved. |

From clothes and all or | 鬼 | demon; they are both original forms and synonyms of the last; in their only use as primitives, they impart somewhat of their sense to several of the compound characters.

To carry in the sleeve, or hide in one’s bosom; to hold under the arm; to wrap, to conceal; a sack, a fob.

An umbelliferous plant, | 香 | of which the leaves are fragrant; it is a species of dill or | 香 | and also called | 香 | the sweet thistled vegetable; it is also written | 香 | and in the | 香 | Ts’ing is described more like | 香 | (Fennelum); probably both dill and fennel are included.

From wood and devil, but the phone | 古 | is explained as denoting a "thing to cherish because this tree is remembered by people.

A leguminous tree, common in the northern provinces, a sort of locust (*Strophobilium* or *Sophora*) | 骨 | grown for its wood and shade; an ancient rule 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 *Cassia alata*, which resembles it in general appearance.

三 | three officers in the Chen dynasty.

| 真 | a tree whose wood is described as able to produce fire by friction, and therefore called the | 火 | the fire locust; perhaps a kind of ebony. |
| 地 | the *Robinia amara*, whose roots are used in dyestuffs. |
| | a poetical name for the fourth moon. |
| 花 | flowers, so called in commerce. |
| 花 | 黄鸟 | 举 | the locust flowers; students are very busy — with their examination at the autumn trips. |

A large stream which drains the provinces of Honan and Ngahwaui, flowing into Hung tsih lake; its waters now reach the Yangtsze River through the Grand Canal; an even, equable flow, like this river.

| 河 | we came seeking the tribes on the | 河 | the region between the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers in Kiangsu and Ngahwaui. |
From a breathing and flourishing; it is nearly synonymous with kw'an.

Old sounds, hwan, kw'an, gwun, kou, and gon. In Canton, wan, fan, un, and an; — in Swatow, hwan, wan, hwam, man, and pen; — in Amoy, lwan, wen, hian, and kw'an; — in Fuhkien, hwang, kwang, kw'ang, wang, wong, and hang; — in Shanghai, hweh, kwé, wé, and wén; — in China, hwam and wan.
Read to revolve.

周易 they revolve by their appointed rules; the first two characters referring to a circle.

From and to store; it is often interchanged with 輪, which means a wheel, and occurs used for the last and next.

Originally a stone ring cut out for an amulet; a ring of any sort, a circlet, a bracelet; an open punctuation mark; a sandy beach; to encircle, to surround; to go around.

为三链 may be applied to an ear-ring of three links.

绕 to encircle, to environ.

圆转如圆 round and well turned as a ring; — said of polished, courteous speech.

投 to run into the noose, to hang one’s self.

山水抱 the hills and streams encircle the spot.

 Eden to look around.

看出 a district among the mountains in the east of Kansu on a branch of the River King.

珞珞 with a ring, or chatelaine ornaments; jingles.

久适 the chain and bar puzzle.

其志如解 his feelings (or heart) is like a ring, and will not alter.

天理循 heaven’s law works itself around in time; — soil, the mists 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 6 2/3 taels, a 釵 or ten 釵, used in the Han dynasty; a hundred 鎖 were at another time reckoned to weigh only three cattles or 48 taels, which shows its variability.

When read 鎖, 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.

我问你 to honor me as a smart fellow!
Like the last in the sense of hasty, quick: a short flight, like a sparrow's.

Anything to bind with; to band 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.

A coiffure done up in style, as a lady's.

A maid-servant who has been bought; a slave girl.

A flowery, ornamented coiffure.

Also read 混.

The murmuring noise of a rapid current.

The flow of a stream; water flowing, as in a snipe.

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 house; 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 de-

funct warriors and statesmen of renown, who had great power; mournful; name of a king of Tsu, B.C. 685, who reigned 15 years, and swayed the empire under the emperor Hwui wang 惠王 of the Chen.

A tablet pillars erected at the graves of great men.

Martial valor; sorrowful.

To get on with difficulty; but 無子 means conversant with, at home in.

Supports for a prince's coffin when interring 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 蔡 and to offer.

A sort of tablet or scepter anciently 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.

The work is done, the job is finished.

Closed, settled, as a law case; similar to 完 completed, not to be reopened.

They are all used up.

All is brought to a conclusion.

The account is balanced.

Done, ended, got through.

Spoken; I've no more to say, I've done speaking.

My clothes are short and worn out, I am in great distress.

In Shanghai. Used as an adverb of intensity when following an adjective.

Disgusting, as a person; unpleasant, as an affair.

Lime and varnish mixed and ground up for lacquer or paint; the name of an ancient implement for weighing.

From horse and ten, a combination which the etymologists say should mean a horse ten years old, and they therefore derive it from 马 马 horse and 結 to fetter contracted.

A colt one year old, or in its first year.

To be distinguished from 马 all, with which it was at first synonymous; the form refers to the case with which round things are rolled about.

Anything spherical or that can be rolled; a pill, a pellet, a small ball; forced-meat balls; a bullet; a nodule.

A medicinal pill.

To swallow a pill.

Pills inclosed in wax, as is done with those containing fragrance.

A ball; whence 璀之地 a little region, a small spot, a mere dot.
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 foot; the first is specially the name of a stream where the beautiful Si-shih lives; the smaller Hua-hsi, and of another river in Szech'uan.

衣 (yi) to wash clothes.

沐 (mu) to bathe.

涤 (di) to purify; to cleanse the heart.

布 (bu) asbestos cloth, which can be cleaned by fire.

中 (zhong) the middle decade of the month.

皖 (wan) Bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as fruit; smooth, even, as a well-built board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded.

覓 (mi) to look at carefully.

彼 (pei) brilliant that Herdlay shines!

有 (you) 其實 (the nestle pear) with its fruit so bright.

皖 (wan) Like the preceding.

皖 (wan) Bright, luminous, as a star; the ancient name of Ngan-king, the capital of Ngan-hwui; there was a small tief of this name during the Ch'en dynasty, so called from a Mr. Hwan, the provincial capital, sometimes applied to the province, in the terms 南 and 北, which denote the region south and north of the Yangtsz River.

皖 (wan) Nearly synonymous with the preceding.

皖 (wan) Light, luminous; clear, pure, as water; also erroneously used with the last, as the designation of Ngan-hwui province.

緩 (huaan) From silk and connecting as the phonetic.

缓 (huaan) 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.

急 (ji) opposite, slow; fast; adverse — prosperous; the good and the evil of.

急 (ji) helping one another in straits, as shopmen lending to each other.

不可 (bu) it admits of no delay; you must not put it off.

延 (yan) needless delay; procrastinating.

延 (yan) remiss, late, behindhand.

缓 (huaan) the crops are safe enough, i.e. will not be injured.

缓 (huaan) 過 (guo) it is recovering slowly, it is reviving again.

缓 (huaan) 懶 (sen) lazy, negligent.

缓 (huaan) 舒 (shu) to feel easy, self-indulgent, not strict.

缓 (huaan) 步 (bu) to walk slowly, and not the more yourself if you rode.

缓 (huaan) 宽 (kuan) not pressing, easy with; to act kindly towards, as a debtor.

缓 (huaan) 而 (er) leisurely and carefully, as in walking.

缓 (huaan) 兵之 (bing zhi) contrive to delay the approach of the troops; met. to gain by delay, as in paying a debt.

缓 (huaan) 鱼 (yu) from fish and easily going, alluding to its sluggishness; the first form is commonest.

缓 (huaan) 鮣 (shaan) a species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins, the Lenciscus delta.

缓 (huaan) 黑 (he) another species (Lenciscus chinensis), has no cirri, and the lateral line is white.

缓 (huaan) 黑 (he) the red fin tench (Lenciscus curvispinus), has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body; all these species are common at Canton.
From heart and to string on, as cash; but the etymologists give
which is another form of 員, or ec., as the primitive, referring
to distress—penetrating the
heart; occurs used for the next.

Evil, tribulation; distress, misfortune, grief, affliction; sad; vexed;
fearful; to sorrow for or with; to be afflicted, grieved for.

痊 | a calamity, an affliction.
後 | subsequent misfortune.
除後 | to escape future evil con-
sequences.
病 | a distressing malady; to be
taken sick.
癲病時 | when the mad fit was
on him.
避 | to escape impending evil,
to avoid calamity.
難之中 | in the midst of diffi-
culties.
得 | hard to obtain it and
hard to lose it; — as money.
心 | my heart sorrows for them.
何 | why do you lament it?
養虎為 | like a tiger
make yourself trouble.
不 | 無位 | 所以位 don't
sorrow because you have no
root, but because you have no
fitness for it.

從 | wood and sorrow as the
phonetic.

huan? Name of a tree, a species of
soap-berry or Siphaphila, whose
black seeds are used for rosaries by
priests to drive off demons, which
are believed to fear its odor; their
pulpous skin is used as a detergent.

無 | 子 球 soap-berry beads.

從 | from a shelter and an officer;
the second form is obsolete.

官 | a servant of the crown; a dignitary,
either real or titular.
官 | officials; statesmen.
鄉 | one of the gentry, a
village ruler.

家子孫 | scion or cadet of an
honorable family.

| or | 寺 | 官 chambers,
who are palace courtiers, chamber-
emen, or domestics.
愛 | 非 his official perquisites
are insufficient.
行 | the temporary resi-
idence of a government function-
ary.
遊 | an officer who goes from
home to his post.

From disease and excellent as
the phonetic; the dictionary reads
it huan, but the usage has
changed.

Sick, ailing, looking ill.
癲 | partially palsied; numbness,
as in torpid circulation; incipient
paralysis, especially in the legs.

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.

義 | to rear; to support by
minority, as foundlings; to help.

以 | allured him with the
hope of some advantage.

餓 | to give gifts and food to our neighbors is
simply to support them—against
ourselves.

飼 | grass and grain, etc. 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 crossed.

 Mutual deception; what im-
poses 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.

虚 | empty appearances.

術 | magical arts, like table-
turning.
夢 | visions, dreams; unrealities.
詭張 | to lie and brag is the
part of a trickster; to impose
on by tricks.

From month and excellent; the
last was once used for it.

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.
Hwan.  

The knee-joint.

The bones under the knee-pan, the 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 Wu; 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, variegated, ornamented with colors, as an embroidered robe.

Resplendent, brilliant; the brightness of fire.

Elegant and lustrous.

Agreeable to the eye, view.

How elegant it is! In fine style.

How new and fine it is! As a new suit of clothes.

To remove, to change about with the hand; to exchange, to interchange; to barter; to communicate; to move and alter, as in arranging the things in a room.

To transpose; to exchange.

Altering 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.

From carriage and ring contracted.

The punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him smaller; it was once used in China.
HWANG.

Old sounds, hung, kung, and gang. In Canton, wong and fong; — in Swatow, hwang, kwang, and kwang; — in Amoy, hong and kung; — in Fuhian, hwang and wong; — in Shanghai, wong and hwang; — in these, hwang.

From "streams" and "lost"; it is now merged in the next; and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs interchanged with 柳, 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 title of Pin-si in Shen-si.

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, wild, heath; a famine, dearth; to overshadow, to magnify; to nullify, to frustrate.

1 野 or 郊 a wilderness, a desert.
1 荒 aborigines, wild tribes.
1 萍 bashly, overgrown with bushwood; weedv.
1 濛 to fall into disuse; to disregard; old, in desuetude; intermitted, as a business.
1 丢 out of practice; forgotten it.
1 荒 incoherent, incredible; trustworthv.
1 錯 obsolete; to neglect one's duty.
1 年 a year of scarcity, dearth.
1 不 打您 you need not be anxious about the means of living.
1 今 utterly empty, as a deserted, ruined house.
1 荒 無 度 to totally neglect public duties, as by hunting and following women.
1 夫 | 妻 in general, the purport of a synopsis.

1 業 to set aside, to frustrate.
業 | 於 吏 he neglected his duties for his pleasures.
業 | 之 to make important.
洪 | 之 世 the times are [as] peaceable] as the wastes were after the flood.
洪 | 連 | 亡 year after year I am so unfortunate and ruined.

穀穀* hwang

Similar to the last.

穀 | 秋 not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty-careed.
穀百 | 頭 | 業 | 百 all the fruit is blasted; none has ripened — this season.
穀 | 采 silk and a waste as the phonetic.
穀 | 小 | 葵 | 采 Silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the ch.e.
穀 | 肉 from flesh and to die.
穀 | 病 | 病 | 病 the disease has entered the vitals; this expression usually indicates an incurable consumption.
穀 | 血 blood; it is used in connection with animals, an omen is mentioned of a sheep butchered that had no blood.
穀 | 池 the blood-pool; it may denote the aorta and vena cava.
穀 | 衣 Originally composed of 衣 | 自 | 本 | 王 and | 王 to rule, meaning the self-ruler or first rulers, referring to the | 三 | 王 three rulers. (Fu-hsi, Shun-ming and Hwang-ti) who ruled by their own virtue; it is now composed of 自 white and 王 ruler, and is defined by 術; resplendent, as 成德 豐 福 perfect virtue is gloriously resplendent; it occurs used for 進 and the two next.

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 Tsin Chi Hwang-ti, b. c. 227; heaven; applied to deceased parents and to Budha; excellent, superior; to put to rights, to act right; to go and come; bright; rapid; grand, admirable.

1 帝 or | 天 or | 天 | 皇 | 上 His Majesty, not used in direct address.

1 天 high Heaven, the azure empyrean; often used as a petition. Good Heavens!

1 天| 上 | 天 | 天 the imperial Shang-ti, or | 王 | 天 | 天 Yuh-hwang Shang-ti, the highest of the gods.

1 地 imperial Earth, — worshiped by the Emperor; also, the palace, the Forbidden City, inside of | 都 Peking.

於 | 帝 the imperial 1
1 | 朝 this (or our) imperial dynasty.
1 | 考 and | 媼 a deceased father and mother.

1 太上 | 太 the emperor's father, said when he is alive, as in Kienlung's case.

1 天 | 天 | 天 | 天 a name for the north star, which is worshiped by the Taoists.
HWANG.

東  a genial spring breeze.

朦朧  how vast and beautiful!

先祖是 majestic are our ancestors.

卿  imperial favor.

豈是冠冕堂  why have such unseemly talk? i.e. is this the right talk for crowned men and courtiers?

四海是  the four states all dread you — Wán Wang and Wù Wang.

風  The female of the phoenix or  a fabulous bird whose appearance indicates great prosperity to the land.

風  淑  phœnixes alight only where jewels are found; i.e. he only comes where money is to be made.

From heart and emperor; q.d. as if one was startled when he saw the monarch.

風  小  fear, hesitation; respectful dread, tremor, apprehension, scared, terrified.

恐  alarmed; flattering.

二  fearing, trembling.

或  dreadful doubt, afraid to act.

風  小  perturbed, excited with great fear.

從  使  agitated; in a state of uncertainty or consternation.

四海是  the whole country was confused and doubtful.

不  no leisure; not at ease.

風  淑  doubtful.

仍  無  in doubt where to go; no fixed place.

仍  招  vacillating; going back and forth; irresolute.

從  使  leisure; vacant time; disengaged, indifferent to; waste time in trudling.

不  問處  I have no time to take my ease.

豈敢或  I dare not idle my time.

日食不  職  the day is closing and I am too busy even to eat.

胡為乎  欲  why are you so much pressed? where do you wish to go?

煌  a great blaze; splendid, bright; luminous, as stars.

煌  亦  exceedingly resplendent, said of the emperor's virtue, or of the glittering stars.

煌  於  the street is shining brilliantly, as at an illumination.

煌  淑  dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.

艹  一  a kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.

艹  一  a cutter or fast-sailing boat.

魚  獨  fish and imperil or yellow; the second form is not common.

魚  淑  the sturgeon, which is found in the Yangtse' of great size; it is brought frozen to Peking from the Amur River, as a tribute or tax from those regions.

魚  一  the sturgeon.

魚  一  a kind of gurnard found about Canton.

魚  一  bamboo sprouts which are too old for eating; a sort of bamboo, very hard, with a whitish skin; the largest ones are used in building boats, and the smaller culms for fire; a chump of bamboos.

魚  一  a thick grove of bamboos.

魚  一  Name of a concubine of Yao in ancient times; an old term for mother in Hunan.

魚  一  the locust, the god who is invoked to drive them away is called 蠅 or 蠅 in the central provinces.

魚  一  drought and locusts.

魚  一  the migratory locust, which appears at times in the southern provinces.

魚  一  From place or ground and imperial; the second form is unusual.

魚  一  A dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

廟  道  the wall and moat temple is the municipal temple in every walled city, where officials worship the tittlar or palatinal god, who is called the deity of the city and in the Chinese Hades, answers somewhat to Rhadamantus of the Greeks.

城  一  the walls were close to the moat.

魚  一  a river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-t'ung and Yellow Rivers, that runs near Sî-nîng-fu; whence a portion of the department was formerly called 車 and 車; also a branch of the North River in the northwest of Kwangtung, which joins at Fu-kang ting; cold water.

魚  一  a turbulent torrent.

魚  一  the cry of children weeping; lament; the ringing of bells.

鈴  一  the bells and drums rang out in concert.

鈴  一  Interchanged with the last.

鈴  一  Also a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.

鈴  一  the lances were borne before the chariot.

鈴  一  changing and ringing, like bells and drums.
| 德 | the emperor's private treasury or privy purse. |
| 题 | to cover a dispatch with a yellow envelop; it is also applied to the notices pasted at doors, showing that the person has obtained his degree. |
| 門 | palace servants or eunuchs in the Han dynasty. |
| 頭 | a yellow tabard or jacket, — given to high officials as a mark of special honor. |
| 髪 | a very old man, his hair being often tinted yellow. |
| 皮 | the whampoo or yellow skin (Cookia punctata) of Canton. |
| 挝 | a kind of herring (Ctenocephalus maculatus) of Canton. |
| 牙 | a medicinal name for nodular iron pyrites, thought to be vomited by snakes. |
| 青 | not the green and the yellow have not yet joined, the new crop is not yet come in. |
| 事情 | the affair has entirely miscarried; referring to the yellow color of the dying leaves. |
| 倉 | so irresolute that he can undertake nothing. |
| 綿穀 | the yellow cotton jacket — a poor man's name for the winter sun. |
| 昏 | the eventide, twilight. |
| 皓 | the Yellow River, so called from the ochre color of its waters. |
| 三 | three lucky papers hung on door lintels. |

| 犂 | a rivulet flowing down slopes. |
| 河 | the Sirm-iuren River, or River Liao, a large stream that drains the eastern slope of the mountains north of Chihli, and flows into the Gulf of Chinhwag. |
| 天 | the same imperial generation, in which 天 denotes exclusively the emperor's family; the term is probably derived from 天星 the stars \( \mu \geq \sigma \) near \( \gamma \) in Auriga. |

Read 会元 To dye paper, mostly of a straw or light brown color.

| 廣 | the vast expanse of water. |

The yellow disease, the jaundice or icterus, also known as 黃病 from the hue; forms of dropsy seem also to be included in this term.

| 梵 | the yolk of an egg, which is the component parts of the character, yellow and husk, somewhat indicate. |

A jade gem of a semicircular shape, hung up as an ornament, called 半璧 or half signet; it had two stones hung from it which tinkled when struck, and it was supposed to represent winter.

| 橘 | To exert one's self, to bustle about. |

The metallic tongue in tubes of the 琴 or reed-organ; the reed of a clarinet, trombone, or melodeon; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

| 罈 | the wards of a lock. |

君子 陽陽左執 | my lord is happy indeed, his left hand grasps his reed organ.
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 good sold or occupation, and not a mere painted board; a sort of ornamented cap.

A screen in a school-room.

A money-changer's sign, a carved wooden string of cash.

A reed-organ and its mouth-piece.

Drumming and filing; to flatter with fair speeches; to excite by canards.

The hair-spring of a watch.

If true, their artful words, dulcet as a reed's notes, show how inoffensive are their faces.

Mumbling gibberish, like a witch's incantations.

Its composition of stone and yellow evidently has had an influence in limiting this word to sulphur, for which alone it is now used.

Brimstone pits in Fornosa, where the crude article is obtained.

To select and superintend the saltpetre for powder works.

Read. The ore or gangue of metal, especially iron in copper, for which shuang 煉 is now commonly used; hard, obdurate.

A 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.

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.

One's工夫 in a moment, very quickly.

The light dazzles my eyes.

A flash of dazzling lightning.

The sun has come out bright again.

Quivering, shimmering; glittering, like sunlight glancing on the water.

The first is commonest; the second occurs written 兄 in the Book of Odes.

Wild, mad; disturbed, fluttered, unable to collect one's thoughts; sorrowful.

Delirious; out of one's head.

Irresolute, undecided, 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.

Clearness of mind; perspicacity.

The mind unsettled.

Suddenly; at times.
From water and older brother; now mostly superseded by the next two.

Cold, icy water; to lead; to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow.

A sort of five-stringed lute or lyre, placed in the temples of Confucius.

To come to a place to make a judicial examination; to pay a visit.

From two (or ice) and older 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.

Surprisingly and wrongly.

Further, still further, additionally.

It is just that.

How do times go with you? How do you like your work?

From mouth or musical pipe and grain; the third is an antique and rather erroneous, but not unusual form.

Harmony, union, concord, agreement; consolidation after a strife; to become mild; kindly, agreeing with; as a medicine; bells put on the cross-bar of a carriage; inclined to; to be at peace, to make friends; to fit, fitting; to work in and mix up; to unite, to harmonize; to compound, to hush up; to go with, to
join, to conform to; as a preposition, with, together, to,—and thus becomes a sign of the accusative; a small reed; gate of a camp.

平 | even, as a pulse; mild, as food.

心 | cordial and gratified feelings.

一 | cordial harmony between them.

味 | well-flavored, delicately seasoned.

鐘 | the bells on the chariots tinkled merrily.

終 | and peace generally prevails.

風 | the wind and rain come in their time.

flatMap | to be a peacemaker.

頭 | proper ingredients, as for a soup. (Shanghai.)

順 | complaisant, accordant.

他們不相 | they don’t agree; incompatible.

顏 | a pleasant, benign countenance.

音 | make the instruments all keep in tune.

約 | a compact giving peace; a treaty of amity.

譜 | to treat of peace.

交 | to make up a quarrel, to become reconciled, like two opposing armies which yet do not fight.

一笑 | do not destroy the present harmony, do not wound good feelings.

人 | an even tempered man.

屈 | to work over the mud, as a bricklayer does.

他 | speak to him.

額 | the transcription of the Manchur title hirushuru, meaning the officer who stands at the corner; used only by the highest princes.

我 | you we will both go.

殺 | to slay; to murder; to destroy; to suppress.

面 | to sleep in one’s clothes.

為 | a Buddhist priest, because he should be a peacemaker, as some natives assert; but the priests explain it by the teacher a self-taught teacher; it is probably derived from the Sanscrit api-dhumty, of which the sound kvač-sheō is the equivalent in Kasigur.

招 | a princess to pacify the tribe,— by marrying her to its Hinnish chief; done by an emperor of the Han.

Read ao'. To accord, to make rhymes with; to sing a second; to keep in time and time; to mix, as tastes; to concur; to assemble.

音 | verses which have proper rhymes.

隨 | always agrees to what one says.

勻 | to mix properly, as a cook; well blended.

四 | mix in four equal parts.

一唱 | one sings, all follow; a leader of a band of music.

廿 | few assented to it; i.e. only a few agreed.

从 | from many and real as the phonetic; q.d. many men come together; interchanged with the next.

 numeros; a band, a company, a party; a comrade, a partner; colleague, accomplice, comrade; a classifier of bands of men.

習 | a companion, a fellow; this phrase in Cantonese is the word jikō or júkē by which foreigners often call all natives.

長 | a name for the chief male of a vessel; but 大 | a usually means one set, this company, all the fellows.

什 | a partner in business.

幾 | how many?—as coolies or sailors.

子 | a young man, a youth, up to about 25 years.

合 | a partner in an associate, a pal.

盜 | bandits, fellow-thieves.

一 | a company of friends.

搭 | to join a company or partnership.

同 | to turn evidence, to tell of one’s accomplices.

歸 | or to return to start a company, to form a partnership.

案 | the [criminal] cases are very numerous.

合 | all are together; the whole posse.

同 | two or three concerting to cheat one.

做 | to trade, or act for one’s self, when agent for another; to make something privately.

伙 | from men and fire; an unauthorized word, interchanged with the last and next, which seems to have been derived from the phrase 十八人為一火 ten men make one fire or mess.

伙 | tools, articles, furniture; a set of things, a complete set.

進 | to move into a house.

食 | stores, supplies; daily food for the table.

大 | and 二 | denote the chief and second mates in foreign ships; 長 mates.

好 | in Cantonese, well-pleasing; but ironically, mean, badly done.

火 | The character is intended to represent an ascending flame, and in combination is contracted to four dots; it forms the 56th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to heat; names of days 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>火</th>
<th>flame;</th>
<th>花</th>
<th>flower;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to burn it.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>chalk powdered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>burned, as a priest's corpse; cremation.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>bad humors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>those who burn corpses.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>heat, caloric; temper, anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>the fire is out; to put out the fire, as in a stove.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>the opposite of good; calamity, suffering, adversity; woes; judgments, specially those beyond one's control; unhappy; to send down woes; to bring calamity on others; to cure, to injure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to avoid calamity, to escape impending wrath.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>bring on, or invite suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to bring on, or invite suffering.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>calamities, adversities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>misfortunes never come singly.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>福 to be all destroyed by this burning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>福 to be all destroyed by this burning.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>disgrace or promotion (sorrow or joy) will follow one of the two courses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>福 to be all destroyed by this burning.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>福善 blesses with goodness and chastises with evil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>福善 blesses with goodness and chastises with evil.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>to implicate others in one's crimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to injure people deeply.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>the horrors of civil war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>the horrors of civil war.</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>不适 to mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From pearls or property and to change; q. d. things for changing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>货</th>
<th>goods, wares, merchandise, whatever can be changed or bartered; to deal in goods; to bribe or fee.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>goods, stock in trade; an article of merchandise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>produce, goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>to go with, or escort goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>bribes to officials; 货 to bribe the attendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>all descriptions of goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>to monopolize an article, by buying it up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>goods brought in the same trip; and 頭水 denotes their best quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>genuine goods from that place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>do you fancy that these are first-rate goods?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>and to ship off and to land goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>to take delivery of goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>it is a rare article; met. a remarkable man, a sort of wonder, an eccentric man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>poorest kind of goods; the garblings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>货</td>
<td>poor goods, cheaply made; met. an adulteress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From dish and grain or harmony as the phonetic; it is used with 和 to mix.
Old sounds. hak, kāk, hiah, hwat, gwak, and gwak. In Custom, fok, wɔz, k̂it, k̂it, and wak; — in Swatow, k'ak, wak, hu, wa, and hək; — in Amoy, hū, ho, hwat, hək, and hək; — in Fukien, hwok, waُ, kwak, lek, and hək; — in Shanghai, hok and kwok; — in Chips, hwa.

From rain and beautiful, often interchanged for the next.

飞 [fēi]  
Speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the cholera; to fly swiftly.

横 [héng]  
To recall one with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan; to strike.

飢 [jī]  
To make a fool of.

粳 [jīng]  
To whip, as when driving off a crowd; to flog.

手 [shǒu]  
To motion off; to gesticulate.

To measure; to calculate, especially the weak or woe of men; a measure.

尺 [chǐ]  
A foot-rule is for measuring.

用 [yòng]  
A measure; a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.

曲 [qǔ]  
A marking-line.

矩 [jǔ]  
A square like a carpenter's.

Mostly written like the last.

The rapid disease, the Asiatic cholera or 乱, described as attended with vomiting, spasms of the tendons, gripes, and depression of spirits.

霍 [huò]  
Leaves of a legume used for fodder; bean stalks which are fed to camels; greens; clover; a fragrant plant of the mint family.

香 [xiāng]  
Lycopus or bishopwort (Lycopus viridis), used in headache and colic; others apply the name to the Buriat officinalis.

别 [bié]  
The colt; can cut the bean stalks on my fields.

类 [lèi]  
The spines of aspen (Populus spinosa), found in Shantung.

类 [lèi]  
Wild legumes, pea vines.

 wiping out is all known; published generally; to divide assets, as of an insolvent.

从 [cóng]  
To rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

侍 [shì]  
Dashing and rolling, as a torrent.

霍 [huò]  
An old name of Yang-ch'ing hien in the southwest of Shansi.
| 獲 | huí | 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. |
| 活 | huó | From water and tongue; but the ancient form, instead of tongue, has to stop the mouth. |

Name of one of the headwaters of the River Chang in the southeast of Shansi in Hu-kwan. It is a sort of general festival of 'T'ang the Successful.

The vermilion measure, a kind of vermilion or red ochre; it was a kind of mineral paint, probably prepared from cinabar ore.

A tree, the leaves are shaped like the elm; withes can be made from the bark, and dishes of the timber; it is a sort of birch. The leaves do not soak the faggots of the birch.

To bawl out, as when in a fright.

To bawl after, to cry aloud when calling for one.

From metal and a measure as the the phonetic.

A flat boiler shaped like the segment of a sphere, and generally without feet; a caldron; an iron pan; a graver; to bore or cut in. The noise of waters roaring and dashing.

Read kuêch. A small stream which formed the border of the state Ch'êli in olden time; it is a small branch of the River I in Tang liien. It is in the southeast of Shantung.

A wide, open valley; to understand thoroughly; to penetrate the meaning; to open as a window; liberal, magnanimous, generous. Intelligent, good tact, far-seeing.

然貫通 I thoroughly understand it. The mind to expand the mind, as by travel.

空 vast, empty, as a palatial hall or deep cañon. To play at morra. To remit the land taxes. This is a remarkably intelligent man.
| 漪 | Dashing waves are 漪 | 惑 | From heart and doubting as the phonetic.
| hico | referring to the roaring of | 惑 | To lead into errors, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt, disbelief; bluffed, led astray.
| or | breaking billows. | | 惑 | Suspicious, in doubt of.
| or | name of a stream issuing | or | Suspicious, in doubt of.
| or | from a western valley. | or | Suspicious, in doubt of.

** Doubtful, uncertain; a preposition of doubt; moreover, perhaps, if, may, peradventure; a certain person; often occurs in classic writers for has 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.

| 莫 | never hesitate to admit the difficulty. | 捕 | like the last.
| 不 |  do you go or stay? | 捕 | a deception; guile, tricks; the noise or act of splitting.
| 难 | some one has said. | 捕 | This is described like a species of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.
| 去 | comes and goes; to | 捕 |  a common sort of perch at Canton (Corvina grapsata), which is dried like stockfish.
| 去 | and fro; instead. | 捕 | The ghost of an infant.

** 鬼 | a gust of wind propelled by demons, called 鬼旋风, which is supposed to wrench people's lips away.

| 帷 | a curtain to screen from the wind. | 帷 | 3 | 障 | 障 | 障 | A curtain to screen from the wind.
Some of these characters are heard hweh. Old sounds, hweh, gwé, kwé, ké, gét, and kek. In Canton, fú, úi, fá, and wei; — in Suntow, fá and hóé; — in Amoy, hóé, hóí, bê, and kúi; — in Fuhkien, hwi, hwi, hóí, hwoí, and hóí; — in Shanghai, hweh, kwé, and wé; — in Chifé, hweh.

**灰**
Composed of 火 fire and 土 the land; q. 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.

**辉**
An ashy color; a light black color.

From fire and army; interchanged with the next, which is more common.

The effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.

| 1 | brilliant, lustrous, illuminated. |
| 2 | bright, luminous, splendid. |
| 3 | distinguished virtue. |

From an army and bright; but one etymologist thinks the sound was derived from 未 to motion; used with the last, and has rather superseded it.

Glorious, like the sun; resplendent, glistering.

| 1 | very happy; spruced up. |
| 2 | exceedingly glorious, very bright. |

Used with the last two.

Bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

| 1 | sunlight. |

slanting beams.

| 1 | a ray or stream of sunshine. |

遙望 your pleasant face is far away.

From hand and army.

To move, to shake; to revive; to amuse; to move the hand briskly as in drawing; to wield with skill; to sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away, as dregs.

| 1 | to brush away the tears. |

金如土 to spend money like dirt.

春 to wield the spring [pencil], to write newyear's inscriptions.

| 1 | to flourish the brush; same as | 写 to write. |

| 1 | to sprinkle liberally; to sprinkle; not constant at a thing. |

大筆一 | 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. |

六爻發 | the six lines [of this diagram] animate things. |

軍 | 前 進 he motioned the troops to go forward. |

整 | threw into shape; to prepare.

| 1 | entire, unbroken. |

撲 | From hand and to do; it is interchanged with the last. |

| 1 | To split, to rend; to point out; massuming. |

强 | 1 to order about roughly. |

謹 | to show quietly; an massuming, humble manner. |

Also read 風風. |

A peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.

握 | From hand and 手 to move contracted. |

| 1 | To fly swiftly and with noise, as a pleasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated. |

| 1 | 雄 a name for the Tartar pheasant, on account of its beauty. |

鼓翅 | | they clapped their wings and flew away swiftly. |

如 | 斯飛 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.

旗 [chü] a signal flag, that intimates orders; it often had a leopard's tail on the staff.

之 [zhī] I'll to present.

天 to high to light it here is 1. pmstilly, the to

光 [guāng] recoil, is 1. mistily, the the to

光 [guāng] light to live in emeavor the he a

光 [guāng] I look to the turn I reflect there the scud there a string marker, to away instrument to 1 foreign into to turn this there's paper the province.

皮 [pí] colloquial I some the lirow written liowicly I will 1 or IntpanTs 1 civakvant H

风 [fēng] wind to like

数 [shù] of the day's

之 [zhī] 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.

数 less favor; destroyed.

的 safeguards of law and morality are cast down.

行 [xíng] by hundred thousand, 1. will make people suspect every act; like Ec. x: 1.

作 [zuò] I do nothing that will wound your honor.

我 [wǒ] I am rather mortified at my attempt.

丑 [chǒu] ugly, as an old hag.

候 [hòu] hopefully, ill-favored.

The grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarreling.

候 [hòu] of high words; alteration, bickering.

The character is intended to represent a thing revolving on an axis; the two last forms are fanciful.

候 [hòu] to reverse, to revolve; to recoil, 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 [xìn] or 1 a written answer.

此 [cǐ] this occasion.

上 [shàng] the previous time.

五 [wǔ] five times again and again, repeatedly.

转 [zhuǎn] to turn around or back; to revolve.

奉 [fèng] send it back, as a present.

心 [xīn] to relent; to change one's opinions.

风 [fēng] the wind is veering to the south.

德 [dé] his virtue was unimpeachable.

掉 [diào] lost its savor, said of overripe fruit. (Cantonese.)

退 [tuì] how much of the present will you decline to take?

天意盡人力 endeavor to make Heaven favorable, and put forth all your efforts.

答 [dá] or 1 a reply, an answer, either verbal or written.

拜 [bài] to return a visit.

新 [xīn] the first visit of a bride to her parents.

字 [zì] a framed gateway, one with carved border.

候 [hòu] the doctrine (or advice) seemed better on reflection.

候 [hòu] a fire, as of a house; the god of Fire.

来 [lái] coming and going; come and gone; there and back.

来 [lái] to return; in colloquial it also has the force of 然後 in many phrases; as 来来再 said we will discuss that afterwards.

来 [lái] to go settle that after going there, — at other times it is equivalent to presently, in a little while, as 来来移去 I'll move it away shortly.

追 [zhuī] to send for; to come or bring back.

低 [dī] or 1 to reflect on, to turn over in one's mind.

通 [tōng] or is the shore there is there's yet room for repentance.

周 [zhōu] how many miles is it round there and back?

顾 [gù] to look behind; also met. to regret an action.

不 [bù] you cannot retract from the engagement now.

船 [chuán] the vessels have all gone away empty.

輸 [shū] transmission (transmision), or human life as subject to it.

封 [fēng] the Onigours or Wigurs; applied also to all Moslem countries.

或 [huò] or 1 Mohammesc.

子 [zǐ] the Moslems.

樣 [yiáng] in foreign style; — a northern phrase.
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 lōu

逃 táo

a notice given to the crowd; to skulk, to avoid one's sight.

周 zhōu

continually revolving.

亭 tíng

a corridor or verandah on the outside of a range of rooms.

泆 shì

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.

步 bù

to pace to and fro, as if undecided; to hover about.

徤 jǐn

irresolute; back and forth, not advancing.

洄 huí

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 huí

the tide is] turning; the recoil of waves; an eddy in a stream, also called revolving pool.

洄 huí

I thought I was cogitating how best to reach you, he deliberated much how he could get at it.

廝 shì

An unauthorized character, though it is found in the Pan Ts'ao, and was perhaps changed from 築 that the mud sturgeon, to denote this variety.

廝 shì

A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, common in the Yang-t'sz 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.

蔴 mài

vomiting back continuously.

藥 yào

a medicine or herb.

藥 yào

a medicine or herb.

藥 yào

who is the tape-worm in your belly? why have you not told me of this affair?

覊 jī

Disordered; indistinct.

覊 jī

然 rán

there he is in doubt which side to take.

薈 huì

a fragrant seed like dill (Foeniculum vulgare).

薈 huì

the star-aniseed.

薈 huì

An unauthorized character.

薈 huì

A large tree found in Yunnan and Honan, 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 triplicate and pointed, containing many seeds shaped like orange seeds.

氐 shì

from earth and race broken in a mortar; contracted; used with the next.

氐 shì

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 chǐ

to shed teeth.

衰 shāi
sick and thin, as from grief.

折 zhé

or to pull down and clear away, as a building; to cast away.

減 jiǎn

destroyed utterly.

殺 shā

injured, defaced, worn out.

傷 jiāng

how can I injure and wound — this body, which came from my parents?

止 zhǐ

destroy them all!

衰 shāi

falling in strength, as at the age of sixty.

聖 shèng

true doctrines are never lost.

誅 zhōu

to slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.

誅 zhōu

to backbite, to blacken.

誅 zhōu

to vituperate and to praise; to curse and to bless.

謗 yàn

her mouth is always scolding and railing.

燃 rán

From fire and to destroy.

燃 rán

A fire, a blaze; flaming, blazing; bright, splendid.

烈 liè

a furious fire.

王 wáng

the palace was splendid as a blaze.

燒 shāo

or is burned up; quite consumed.

熾 chì

Also read 煉.
Disease in trees which causes protuberances to grow on the trunk; woody knobs out of which no branches grow.

This and 微 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 for tokens the birth of a daughter; jaded, ailing.

| 方 | a pipe.
| 未 | a sort of boa found in Yunnan.
| 維 | 維蛇 [my dreams were of] colors and of snakes.
| 衛 | a sea-serpent.
| 瘟 | 腦 fagged; spavined, said of a horse.
| 佬 | 老 the rumbling of distant thunder.
| 土 | 土蛇 a venomous snake in Kiangsu, which is said to have no eyes, and eject a web from the mouth to feel its way.

From plants and supplementary or growing about; it is usually contracted to the first form.

A general term for plants, herbs, &c., especially small ones.

| 花 | flowers and plants.
| 百 | all sorts of plants, the vegetable world.
| 水 | 水 the plants and trees grow well.
| 萬 | 萬 all plants strive to come out in spring, — except the aster.

From riches and having.

Riches, wealth; cloths, silks, or whatever constitutes property; to give property, and thus bind people to do certain things; to bribe; hush-money.

From heart and each.

To repent, to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; indignant, repentant; griefed with.

| 悔 | 悔 remove, contrition; vexed at one's ill luck.
| 罪 | 罪 to repent of sin.
| 反 | 反 to recall one's promise.
| 心 | 心 compunction, regret.
| 尊 | 尊 his virtue was not to be repented of.
| 退 | 退 to acknowledge one's error.
| 改 | 改 to reform, to amend.
| 追 | 追 to reprimand, to blame.
| 疯 | 疯 to poignant sorrow.
| 后 | 后 your repentance is now too late; — a phrase sometimes placed over prisons.
| 宜 | 宜 they ought not to be thus angry.

From to divine and each; usually regarded as another form of the last.

To repent; a name for the 外卦 or upper three lines in any one of the diagrams; the under three or 内卦 are called 車 or lucky.

The last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; improprious; unsual.

| 明 | 明 night and morning.
| 月 | 月 dark nights, no moonlight.
| 明 | 明 obscure, dark; not clear, as a writing.
| 風雨 | 風雨 obscured by the tempest.
| 時 | 時 dark days; unpromising times.
| 選 | 選 unlucky; fortune is going against me.
| 了 | 了 an illomened fellow.
| 慶 | 慶 how ill-starred that is! you are a bird of ill-luck.

(Continues.)

| 慶星 | 慶星 born under an unlucky star.
而不費 kindness need not be expensive.

感 I am filled with your favor; many thanks, as for a letter received.

然首先 you kindly agreed to come to me.

得實 to get some real aid; substantial help.

貪圖不勝銘感 if you will kindly grant this, I shall be for ever obliged, — said by a borrower, or a shopkeeper when dunning.

虚 a mere show of kindness, empty promises.

惠' From heart and 尊 single contracted; qd., the heart having one object.

惠 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; beneficial, grace; presents, charities; in epitaphs denotes one who was gracious to the people; a triangular-headed halberd formerly carried before officers.

蒙 I am obliged for your kindness.

能保于庶氏 he could kindly protect the people.

恩 grace, favor, mercy.

承蒙厚 thanks for your many great favors.

愛 or 頜 I am thankful for your compassion.

愛 benevolent, kind to all.

我真多 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.

非 to visit and make up a quarrel; also used for 人 to become a友 or member; to enter a society or organization.

客 to receive and see a guest; to visit.

僧 a meeting of Buddhist priests.

過一面 I have seen him once.

文 a literary club.

以文友 friends uniting in some literary scheme.

兵 to assemble troops; to muster the forces.

燕 賓客 to give an entertainment.

出 to get up a procession, usually idolatrons.

孟蘭勝 (or 鳳凰) from Sanscrit (amongst) 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. 735 by Amoghla from Ceylon.

三合 the Triad Society existing in southern China.

聞 and 收 to form a company and to wind it up.
首 or 頭 or 主 the manager of a club; a chairman.

1 龍 or 龍 or 1 a juncto; a clique of conspirators.

龍華佛 a festival held three days at full of the 3d moon in Shanghai, at which women pray for sons, or to be changed into men in the next life.

景 a gay procession.

好機 a good opportunity; a fine chance.

集戲 a sort of associated theatricals.

項 the funds or subscriptions to a company, for which shares tickets are given.

不期而遇 to meet unexpectedly.

鳴鑣 the gong and call them together.

意 to understand; a combined idea, as when the radical and primitive indicate the sense of a character.

鹽 to combine an initial and final to make a third sound.

理 to comprehend; to manage.

要 and 典 are compilations of state regulations and records, made by Government for its officers.

不二不雙 not a great while, presently.

一見面 a time to time; now and then.

知 or 告 to report to a superordinate officer.

莫如此 hardly thought it would come to this pass.

水 to dive; also the junction of streams.

會 a joint examination, as of two officials.

省 a provincial capital.

作不作 do you know how to do it?

學 then learn how.

就 下雨 it will then rain.

生病 it will probably make you sick.

In Cantonese. To simmer, to stew.

燕窩 stewed birdnest.

Also read 湯, and sometimes written 營 to distinguish it. Expert, skilled in; a sign of the future.

From silk to assemble; occurs used for the last.

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.

畫 to draw and paint.

地圖 to draw a map.

像 to paint portraits.

製面 the lining comes after the outline ground has been prepared.

From sun and a besom; occurs used with the next.

Small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; star-dust; fine, minute, but distinct.

A shrill, strident sound, as of a caw; a soft, low melodious voice; a quick sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine, delicate but distinct, as the stars.

和鳴 the two birds sing in concert.

彼 星 that pretty little star; said of a girl.

然 a sweet melody, as several flutes or small bells.

諸星 brilliant are its sparkling stars.

From heart and a comet as the poetic.

Perspicacious, intelligent; ingenious, clever, quickwitted; adroit, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.

聰 discerning, sagacious.

聰 or 明 lucid; an instant perception of.

性 he has a bright mind.

小 dextrous, skillful, handy.

美面 beautiful and witty.

根 in Buddhism, the organ of wisdom in the soul (pucell-jennan).

力 denotes its power (pucell-batu).

Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.

怒 and hating one.

怒 in a towering passion.

抵床面 he beat the bed in his anger.

謠 a hill bare of trees and grass; a barren, rocky hill.

謠 from water and honorable as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

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.

瀘 dashing waves.

敗 the river banks are burst; miscarried, unlucky; defeated.

敗 决裂 the disagreement is irremedicable.

紛紛散 completely routed.

潰 soaked, so as to be spoiled.

是用不乎成 it will not meet your expectations if you use it.

亂 not in order; seditions; raging, as a mob.

錢 To wash the face; one adds, when dying.

洗 the prince then washed his face.

從 gate and honorable.

The outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazar.

通 the thoroughfares through the market.
A woman, 女 | of ancient times who bore six sons by the parts being cut open, by the Casarian operation; (†) she is said to have been the younger sister of 鬼 方氏 of the Tsu country.

To open a sore; broken, as an ulcer. 目 | the boil has broken. 通身 | 燃 the whole body is covered with running sores.

Eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.

盲 | sightless.

昏 | dim vision, sight blurred and weak.

From mouth and pig.

喙 | a beak, a bill; a snout; to pant, to breathe hurriedly.

息 | to rest and breathe.

因 | wearied, as a dog from running; panting, as from heat.

维其 | 矣 startled and panting, — they fled.

無従置 | 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.

蜚 | 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.

忌 | prohibit or shun the use of sacred names.

犯 | to heeddlessly use sacred names.

名不 | 姓 respect another's given name, but use his surname.

以 | 事 | 神 worship their manes by their posthumous titles.

為 | 親 | 兇 hide the errors of your relatives.

隴 | to cover a fault by not bruiting it.

不 | not dead, still living.

法 | rules for applying names to deceased persons; sometimes made in great families.

請教官 | I beg to ask your official or honored name?

直 | 認 | 不 | don't deny, confess it all; make a full disclosure.

你 | 先父 | 尊 | what is your father's temple style?

言 | 禁 | 禁 | forbidden talk; not to be mentioned.

避 | 避 | 避 | 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. 福隆 was left unaltered.

Kangli. 宥曦 was altered to

玄熙 | 元熙

Yungching. 奕禟 was altered to

亂禎 | 允禎

Kienlung. 宏曆 was altered to

宏歷

Kiak'ing, 頤 玑 was altered to

頤璉 | 永璉

Taokwang, 曉 寧 was altered to

昊寧 | 綿寧

Hienling, 奕 試 was altered to

奕詥

Tungchii, 載 淑 was altered to

載詥

From mouth or words and year; the first is usually read yuch, but is regarded as a synonym of the second when read hwui.

謳謳 | 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.

鈴 | cries of picnics, tinkling of horses' bells, rumbling of carriages, &c.

鈴 | 其 | 畝 the farthest corners of the house were light.

翩 | The sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds.

翩翩 | 翩 | 翩 | [the phoenix] clapped its wings.
HWUH.

See also WUH for other similar sounds. Old sounds, not and mut. In Canton, ᵐʦ; — in Swatow, hût; — in Fuchau, hwök; — in Shanghai, hueh, weh, and fêt; — in Chfu, hwu.

From heart and peunon; 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.

忽, hwu To slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

永, hwü To bale water, to dip it up.

斗, hwù A dust-pan, a dirt-board.

Abstruse, inexplicable; minute, preventing the mind from deciding, as a subtle point in metaphysics.

忽, hwu 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.

执 | or 正 | to hold the tablet; i.e. to be a statesman.

无象 | there is no ivory tablet in this family; — we have never held office; plebeian.

牙 | ivory tablets used by Taoists.

In Fuchau. A cake or block of ink; 素 — one cake of ink.

穀, hwu Fine silk gauze or open-worked silk.

春水 | 紋生 the placid water ripples into silken lines.

紗 | heavy gauze.

罗 | thin, coarse law.

HWUN.

Old sounds, hwun, kwun, and gwun. In Canton, wän and fän; — in Swatow, hün; — in Amoy, hün; — in Fuchau, hwün and hung; — in Shanghai, hwün and wäng; — in Chfu, hwun.

From sun and 氏 descent; being contracted to 氏 a name; one old form is composed of sun placed below 氏 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.

黄 | the glooming; dusk.

説話不明猶如 | 錢 indefinite talk is like a misty mirror.

暗 | dark; late; cloudy; dull.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>婚</th>
<th>From <em>woman</em> and <em>dusk</em>; because anciently the wedding took place in the evening, when the bride came to the house.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>娶</td>
<td>A bridegroom, a husband; to marry a wife, the opposite of 結; a wife's connections; relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>婚 marriage; matrimonial affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>and 成, and 完, denote successively to compare the horoscopes, to exchange the presents, and to consummate the nuptials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邁</td>
<td>1 to marry relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皇上大</td>
<td>an emperor's marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>給</td>
<td>the marriage contract, said of a girl whose first betrothed died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結或婚</td>
<td>or 娶 a second wife, who is herself a widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賀</td>
<td>to purchase a marriage alliance; it is often merely to advance funds for the bride's trousseau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結或配或同</td>
<td>to contract a marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拾</td>
<td>之大臣 an officer who arranges the Emperor's marriage and those of his immediate relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指腹為</td>
<td>to betroth children before birth; the practice is known in southern China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溺</td>
<td>1 耳 strong odors, as of cooked meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘸</td>
<td>2 蘹 small eating shops, little stalls for selling food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>蘸 a restaurant for selling spirits, meats, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>那</td>
<td>蕃 to不吃 1 where's the cat that don't eat meat; everybody seeks his own interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軰</td>
<td>Used with the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隱</td>
<td>Meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大五</td>
<td>the five kinds of meats, that of the horse, ox, dog, pigeon, and wild goose, which are regarded as strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿</td>
<td>From water and army as the phonetic; also interchanged with <em>chun</em> in some senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>A roaring torrent; the noise of many waters; vast; turbid, polluted; sordid, dirty, and used as a term of reproach; chaotic, confused, blended; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>天球 a celestrial globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濡</td>
<td>濡 turbid, foul; whence the Tung-ting R. near Peking gets its common name of 江 or Muddy River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>取 my wife; a deprecating term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>厚</td>
<td>厚人 one who feels his incompetency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>人 a stupid lout, an owl of a fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身冷</td>
<td>身冷寒 my whole body is chilled through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胚</td>
<td>胚 insubstantial, as a fetus a month old; formless, undeveloped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>乾 confused, disordered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>用 simple and unlearned, as the peasantry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>无之気 confused vapors, as at the creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天下</td>
<td>天下 the empire was under one sway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read 爲'ua. To circulate, as goods; to roll on continuously.

輝
An appellation of a woman.

輝
A sort of marmot (Arctomys marmota), also called 黃鼠, the yellow rat from its color, which sits before its burrow in warm weather; it rubs its neck on seeing people, and rubs its hole, from which habit it is called 鼠, the bowing rat, and 神鼠, the polite rat.

輝
A fine stone, a pretty gem; this character is often used for given names.

輝
from wood and mixed or army as the phonetic.

輝
from wood and mixed or army as the phonetic.

輝
Flat or round balls of pork called 餅, which are fried in gravy of fat, soy, and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed; a sort of fritter cakes; the second also means provisions for soldiers on a march; to present a sheep to one.

只一百 餅吃過九十九
Don't become crucial like a man who eats all but one in a hundred fritters, and then asks what they are made of; so is he who does a job, and then asks how; an incompetent, conceited man.

魂
Completed, brought to an end.

魂
The mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirit.

魂
From 魄 and 病; the Taiping rebels changed this character into 禮 in order to purify its meaning and elevate the idea of soul.

魂
The shade, the manes, the spiritual part of the ghost which ascends, and is supposed to proceed from the yang principle, the Taoists say that there are three ghosts, proceeding from the feelings, the breath, and the spirits; the mind, the wits, the faculties.

魂
One of the manes, the departed soul, which then becomes a 鬼 dæmon.

魂
If he has lost his wits.

魂
To invite the spirit to come; this is done when one dies abroad.

魂
To hook live ghosts, is to invoke demons; it also refers to a custom of placing a corkscrew vase in a bridge when building to prevent it ever falling.

魂
Dreamed of seeing a ghost.

魂
The spiritual soul; a foreign term.

魂
If he is out of his mind; he is terrified out of his wits.

魂
His ghost has appeared.

魂
The soul is not confined to any place.

魂
If there is a spirit, one which has no one left to worship it.

魂
If the unrevened ghost will not be quiet; murder cries for vengeance.

魂
The soul returns to the tablet before the 49th day.

魂
You have scared me out of my senses; a beggar to frighten children.

魂
The vast variety of created things.

魂
The thick-headed dot who has no feeling.

魂
From fire and confused; it is also read 畱.

魂
The flame of fire; bright.

魂
From water and confused; it is often synonymous with 畱 and the next.

魂
Turbid, rolled, as a torrent; a chaos of waters and sky; foul, mixed, ill-assorted; disorderly, heedlessly, promiscuously, dark, underhand.

魂
A nickname; an alias.

魂
Or all confusion; unintelligible, irretrievably mixed up.

魂
Arabs. 

魂
To confuse; to do slightly, to shirk over.

魂
To do out of order, to intrude into another's duty or post.

魂
You foolish thing! you piece of stupidity!

魂
A trick; foolish talk.

魂
To confess anything from fear of torture.

魂
To implicate others by false statements.

魂
To deceive, to throw dust in one's eyes; to simulate.

魂
Inconsiderate, careless.

魂
A bath-house where the great unwashed bathe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HWUN.</th>
<th>HWUN.</th>
<th>I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>着去 he went without an invitation.</td>
<td>世 濁 the times are in confusion.</td>
<td>惱, from wind and a sly as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>元一气 the three original powers unitedly acting.</td>
<td>餘 unclean animals, as dogs and hogs which eat garbage.</td>
<td>To incommodate, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify, to bring reproach on one; grieved, ashamed, mortified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To make game of, to overreach, to ridicule; to importune, to trouble.</td>
<td>挈 1 to roll; muddied.</td>
<td>造 1 to incommodate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>莫 1 I don't play off your fun on me.</td>
<td>1 disordered, confounded; obscure, as one's perceptions.</td>
<td>不敢 1 I dare not disobey his orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Pekingese. To resist, to throw off, not to yield to; to work; to do.</td>
<td>别 1 捏言 don't rudely interrupt people.</td>
<td>主不 1 奷 the host must not mortify his guest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瞑 1 捞 to strive against drowsiness.</td>
<td>藩 1 a retiring-place, a spot fenced off.</td>
<td>心 1 不 愧 my grief is unendurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咱們 一塊兒 事 we are engaged in work at the same place.</td>
<td>捕 1 To push with the hand; to take up with tongs or pincers.</td>
<td>君 1 to dishonor one's ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濁 1 From water and a sty; it is similar to the preceding.</td>
<td>Vulgar mirth, low jests, broad allusions, sportive trifling.</td>
<td>常常有之 未始以爲 1 也 common custom makes it to be regarded as not disgraceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwun 1 Confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, as a sewer; a privy, a joke.</td>
<td>打 1 to joke, to dally with.</td>
<td>捚 1 The same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory, to combine; to root up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿 1 or 着 1 to dress; to put on clothes.</td>
<td>衣 1 a harlequin dress, a robe with obscene drawings.</td>
<td>結 1 connected throughout, as a suite of buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睡 1 or 睡 1 sleeping clothes.</td>
<td>月 1 袋 black jackets; a term for licitors and official runners.</td>
<td>衣 1 a uniform; Chinese soldiers have characters on the breast and back to show their corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食 1 or 食 1 beggared, suffering; wasteful, helpless.</td>
<td>白 1 commoners, scholars who have not yet graduated.</td>
<td>燒 1 節 festival of Burning Clothes, the 冥 1 , for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th moon, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月 1 冠 in full dress, cap and all; i.e. well-dressed.</td>
<td>成 1 店 a tailor's shop.</td>
<td>冠 當 獸 [you are no whit better than] a dressed up beast, — so cruel are you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿或內 1 inner garments.</td>
<td>服 or 着 1 garments; a dress.</td>
<td>不宜 體身 之災 also garments which do not befit one are the body's misfortune; — clothes cannot adorn a villain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大 1 or 大 1 outer garments.</td>
<td>一套(或 一 副) 1 服 one suit of clothes.</td>
<td>號 1 a uniform; Chinese soldiers have characters on the breast and back to show their corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣 1 The original form is designed to represent two men under a cover; it forms the 14th 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 置, the contracted form of the 112th radical.</td>
<td>衣 1 or 紙 1 garments; a dress.</td>
<td>燒 1 節 festival of Burning Clothes, the 冥 1 , for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th moon, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a shawl, as on masts; a case of any kind.</td>
<td>穿或內 1 inner garments.</td>
<td>冠 唐 獸 [you are no whit better than] a dressed up beast, — so cruel are you.</td>
</tr>
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<td>服 or 着 1 garments; a dress.</td>
<td>一套(或 一 副) 1 服 one suit of clothes.</td>
<td>不宜 體身 之災 also garments which do not befit one are the body's misfortune; — clothes cannot adorn a villain.</td>
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<td>小 1 or 小 1 inner garments.</td>
<td>衣 1 or 紙 1 garments; a dress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>大 1 or 大 1 outer garments.</td>
<td>一套(或 一 副) 1 服 one suit of clothes.</td>
<td>燒 1 節 festival of Burning Clothes, the 冥 1 , for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th moon, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read ? To dress; to wear; to cover another with garments.

解 治之 take off your coat and put it on him.

裨 裁 dram to dress in brocade and over it a plain dress.

从 man and clothes; q. d. clothes lean on the man.

依 To rely on, to trust to; to conform to, the opposite of to; to accede to; as a preposition, according to, as; like; imagery, illustration.

道 | compliant, willing.

不 | you I cannot agree with you.

言 | as you say; according to the expression.

然 一式 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 similar; very nearly the same.

稀之間 shortly, in a little while; nearly exact.

稀彷彿 the resemblance is considerable.

無所 | or 無無 | 無靠 nothing to depend on; no resource, as an orphan.

議 according to the consultation; let it be as it was discussed.

不 | 全 unable to part from; I cannot let you go.

賭 | 膝下 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 | | he regards nothing but his virtue.

思弄 | | to fondly regard one.

楊柳 | | the swaying willows are young and green.

無 | | no evidence to go by, nothing to depend on.

實 | | undisputed; the report can be relied on.

In Cantonese. An adverb, well.

just.

1 當 well then; supposing, if he likes.

A personal pronoun, he, she, it, that one, — mostly used along the valley of the Yangtsze; occasionally used impersonally for I, the party speaking; an initial particle, because, that, only.

是勿是 is it he or not?

所謂 | | that very man of whom I spake.

誰云何 what was it that man said?

等 they, those.

地 方 that place. (Shang-hai.)

年 that year.

與 | | and I tell you I am quite intimate with him.

透 presently, soon.

尹 | | Yin, a famous minister of T'ang the Successful, b. c. 1760.

部 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 Kingdom, which rises in Shen chen, and flows northeast about a hundred miles, joining the main stream at Yen-shi hien 侖師縣 in Honan fu in the west of that province.

伊 | | The sound of giddy laughter is | र; the first when read हि, means to moan.

野 | 喷吹 forced laughter; dalliance, trifling with

women.
In Chinese. Feverish, hot; sultry; hurried or asthmatic breathing; a stricture across the lungs.
From *sun* and *one*; it is also read *yeh* and interchanged with the last.
The sun hidden by clouds; windly and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

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.

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 舒 denoting a fabulous bird of great size and beauty.

The solitary wasp, the 鞭 or sphex, probably so named from the hum of its wings; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

**Shanxi**

1. 鞭 an interjection, like alas for! ah!
2. **Shanxi** a district in Pu-chen in the southwest of Shan on the River Fan.

Read **pru**. Plant, as the mulberry: limber, lithe.
1. 鞭 the folded and bent the twigs.

**Shanxi** | how beautiful and fresh are the green bamboos!

Also read 舒, and used for the last.

A large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.

1. 角之勢 one side helps the other; they keep each other in countenance.

**Shanxi** | sitting in the corner.

The ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to broadening it.

**Shanxi** | as it flows on.

The tremulous waving of a banner is **禁**; also applied to the easy motion of a girl, or the sailing of clouds.

**Shanxi** | from the pennons flutter to the breeze.

Projecting, as a headland.

1. 鞄 rugged, steep, like a cape.
2. **Shanxi** the dyke of the I family, a village in Yoh-yang hier Yi-ju, in Ping-yang in in Shan on the River Fan.

**Shanxi** | from black and many.

Black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.

1. **Shanxi** a district north of Hwa-cheu in the south part of Xuanhui, famed for its ink.
This character was originally composed of 亜 a covert over 一 one, 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 諱 fit; frequent in proper names.

翁 家 室 ordering well her house and home.

與 予 之 言 飲 酒 I will dress them for you, and when well done, we will drink.

不 有 患 let not angry passions rise.

便 便 or 便 待 convenient, serviceable; according to circumstances; at will, as in 便 行 事 to do as one pleases.

便 便 cheap, low price.

豔 小 便 便 to covet little advantages, to want more than one's part.

何不 is it right or not? will this do?

此 公 proper; fit for this use.

應 恭 敬 you ought to reverence him.

各得其一 each one in his place.

不 相 一 unseasonable, unfitting; not his place.

合 一 well done; just; suitable, as a dish for an invalid.

不合時 old fashioned; a fog; behind the age.

其事也 [the day] is a lucky one for that affair.

花 柳 人 human willows and flowers delight people.

春夏日 may it always be spring weather, or genial times with you; — a phrase before doors.

妻 封 人 his wife has been made a lady of the fifth rank.

覞 从 carriage and child as the phonetic.

覞 The center of a yoke; a cross-bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage; this and the 矽 were similar in use, but the latter was the smallest; they served for the whipple-tree.

火 車 無 1 if a wagon be without its cross-bar, — how can it be drawn?

 Desde dry and child; in Fu-chuan, this is used metaphorically for 七 precise, excessively strict.

犀 A fabulous beast like a lion, the 矽 1, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly, 500 li at a jump; it has red eyes.

靡 素 衣 粗 plain garments and deer-skin robes.

隴 An insect like the eicada, 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.

艶 an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

霓 From rain and child as the phonetic; interchange with the last.

霓 Colored clouds shaped like a dragon; i. e. the rainbow, — specially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.

虹 the rainbow.

有 雲 之 望 [I long for your face,] as we hope for rain clouds — in times of drought.

彩 variegated, as the clouds.

現 雨 止 the rain stops when the rainbow is seen.

若 大 旱 之 望 雲 也 [it is as hopeless] as looking for a rainbow in dry weather.

雲 a clap of thunder.

鯨 鱷羽 衣 ornamented dresses worn by ancient court musicians in the T'ang dynasty; now applied to certain songs.

鰐 A tributary state of the Chen emperors, also known as 1 江; it was situated in the present T'ang hien in 滁 縣 the south of Shantung near the Grand Canal; an envoy from its ruler came to court in the days of Confucius.

鰐 From fish and child, because it is said to cry like a child.

鰐 A hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or luminant, 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 鰐 魚 the man-fish, from its likeness to human beings.

鰐 mimnows, small fish.

鰐 a whale; met. an oppressor, a Verres, a big fish which swallows little ones.

倪 Little, feebile like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

端 to look askance.

端 embryonic, the beginning of the least point, strict to a hair, exacting; decorous, grave.

反 其 旋 he sent back the young and the deer.

天 the verge of heaven.

向 有 他 he glanced to the right and left.

齒 齿 to cut teeth in old age.

齒 齿 the hoary headed man has cut his second teeth.
Arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.

From grain or to go, and many.

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.

Open move it off; move aside.

Invade or bury move it nearer.

To forward a dispatch.

Widen move nearer for convenience; to accommodate one with a timely loan.

To move elsewhere; also to borrow a thing.

To invite a friend to an entertainment.

To get the loan of, to borrow money.

I cannot get away a step.—I am so busy.

It cannot be altered.

To graft flowers on a tree.

To shift a charge to another, to secretly lay a crime elsewhere.

To improve the public morals, there is nothing better than music.

To lay a corpse at another's door.—in order to involve him.

Not a great while.

Don't neglect that affair.

To pay [a debt] over to a third through a second person.

It will take ten thousand years to wipe away the disgrace.

I will not alter a word, I adhere to what I said.
I.

**Ze**

Name of a river in the southeast of Sungtung, 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.

A small tributary of the River Han in I-ching hien 宜城縣 in the northwest of Hupeh.

Read ube or i? A town, formerly in Yun-yang fu in Hupeh, now called Fang hien 房縣 lying on the River Fan, a branch of the River Han.

Read ube. A bank or dyke.

**Q**

A name said to have been given to the 九山, on the west of ShanShi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful; they form part of the range between the Yellow River and Fan River, and are noted as the burial place of Shun.

From ube and doubtful.

**I**

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.

To make a parting present.

To use, to employ, a legacy; to plan what will benefit one’s posterity.

To involve others.

To mislead after ages, to propagate error.

To give to an intimate friend.

To make even an expert laugh — to see such bad work.

To transfer to those who follow.

**Y**

Like the last, and used with it.

Also to deceive; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised.

To hand down, as one’s good name or property.

**J**

Sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy, a tidbit; to feed.

Salt or mineral salt.

Sugar-plums, sweetmeats.

Smooth words and pleasant counsel.

Wild honey.

Sorrows and joys.

Feeding sugar-plums and playing with one’s grandchild; — the pleasures of old age.
I. the heaven, a globe, to or is it centro to the jowl, Ceremonies.

§ II. \( \text{a} \) the earth and self; it is not the same as \( \text{+$\!i\!}$ \) to destroy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>A bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{S} )</td>
<td>Composed of ( \text{rice} ) and ( \text{of} ) silent placed above ( \text{two} ) hands raised, as if making offerings in the ancestral temple, with ( \text{H} ) a hog's head above all for the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arms**

- Cups or vases of a cyathiform shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, as used in the imperial temples. |
- \( \text{F} \) is a speed up, \( \text{T} \) direct yourself by this rule, and you will go on in the path of virtue to perfection. |

**Preparation**

- An insect. |
- \( \text{F} \) a garden snail or slug. |
- Read \( \text{c} \). A reptile, the \( \text{F} \) resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes. |

**Usages**

- The usages of mankind; a rule, a rite; etiquette, decorum, of which nine classes are recorded; presents or fees required by custom; form, figure; the external appearance or deportment; correct, proper, just, what ought to be; regular, decorous; to imitate, to study how to effect; to reckon, to judge; a principle, a power, as in nature; good, or to do good; a pair, a match; a machine that exhibits or measures a thing, as a globe, as a sphere.

**Departments**

- A present sent to one commemorating a journey. |
- \( \text{I} \) an armillary sphere; an orrery, or whatever shows the movements of the heavens. |
- Departure, air; visage. |
- The style, particular etiquette suitable to an office. |
- Heaven, earth, and man, the three powers of nature. |
- Heaven and earth; also applied to the sun and moon. |
- A dignified carriage; an imposing escort. |
- A present of money. |
- The master of ceremonies or the Bureau of Ceremonies, where usages and forms are attended to. |
- The five ranks of nobility. |
- When I try to understand it. |
- A present; an acknowledgment of some service. |
- The style of one's house, furniture, or things. |
- Rules of propriety. |
- Etiquette among equals. |
- Imperial attendants; the outriders; those who manage a cortège or procession. |
- The side-doors of the second entrance in a yanam. |
- Or; or \( \text{H} \) or sacrifice; money or offerings sent to mourners to assist them in the expenses; the last kind consists of incense, \\( \&c. \) |
- Neither doing wrong nor good; - said of a daughter. |

**Globe**

- From \( \text{g} \) great and \( \text{h} \) bow combined, referring to the weapon of the eastern tribes. |
- To squat; even, level; ordinary; to equalize, to arrange; to feel at ease; to wound; to kill, to destroy, to exterminate; to push
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 Hupeh.

东 | an old name for Korea.

| a foreigner or barbarian, i.e. one who is ignorant of Chinese literature and civilization, just as the Greeks used βαρβαρον to denote all who spoke other tongues; it is applied to tribes in Sz''chuan and towards Tibet, and has been extended to all foreigners.

| foreign ships.

陵 | gradually decaying, as an imperial tomb; and by met. the power of the state.

九 | he destroyed his whole race.

贵 | nobles and plebeians of all grades.

云 | asked, Who would not be pleased? | a cross-legged; otherwise he squats at ease, i.e. he shows no reverence.

<li> having such great dignity, these great blessings would naturally come to him.</li>

明 | the 56th diagram; it belongs to earth and fire.

大道 | the great road [of truth] is plain.

父 | and | woman are names of divinities; the latter is a goddess worshiped by sailors.

吊 | 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.

To sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asians; to crouch.

| squat down; it indicates contempt for one, if it be retained while another is speaking.

| to sit and wait for one.

A noted hill, called 龍, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yi sent his astronomers; also written 龍, and said to be a peak in Tung-chien fu in Shantung, though others think it may be a mountain in Japan.

姨 | a wife's sister, distinguished as 大 | the elder and younger; maternal aunts are distinguished as 母 | 母 or 母 | 妹 or 姊 for the elder, and 姐 | 姐 for the younger; a maid-servant.

蘇州 | a Szechuan girl, a handsome woman or maid-servant.

堂 | a mother's female cousins.

侯 | 夫 or 夫 | 夫 an aunt's husband; | 表 his daughters.

亞 | 不上姊妹門 a sister-in-law should not live at her sisters' house.

A wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

| his bruises and sores are not healed.

Please well satisfied.

From water and gratified as the phonetic; it is also read 乐, and interchanged with 溯 tears.

Sweat, mucus from the nose.

不要噎 | don't blow your nose in company.

溫 | name of a marshy lake in Shansi.

A class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

儒 | the class of philosophers; the literary class.

遗 | the pall or shroud which is placed over a corpse before it is colluded.

From to go and that which gives value; occurs used for the next, and much resembles 謝 征 to send.

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.

| dying commands.

| bequeathed; left to me.

忘 | forgotten; long out of mind.

言 | his dying words, final orders.

是 | it was left behind; lost or dropped, as when walking.

史 | lost, gone, no trace of it.

書 | a testament, a will.

| the body given or handed over — by my parents.

| of infamous memory; detested, as a Nero.

| a souvenir, a memento, a remembrance.

上古 | the memory of its goodness has come down.

下 | inferiors, attendants.

考 | to examine the scholars who entered once but did not pass.

遞 | to hand up a father's dying or last memorial.

餘 | the overplus, what is left.

| tortuous, as a road.

溺 | to urinate when asleep.

尿 | a medical term for urine.

下子 | he left one son behind him, a 庶子 posthumous son.

Read we? and used for 賦 to give a present. To send a present.
To send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regard among friends.

A small species of pheasant, the jungle-fowl; the bird is not clearly defined, and may perhaps denote a kind of jungle-fowl or grous.

Yes; it will do; let it go.

In Cantonese. Poor, inferior, ungarbled, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumpy. A poor quality of goods; an inferior article.

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 己, or else, if not so, — but this phrase also sometimes means a negative; a common sign of the accusative, from, to, in; as 仁心仁心 he cherishes humanity in his heart; or of the infitive, as 資助 to supply all the ceremonies; preceded by 自 from, 自來自來 becomes a form of the pluperfect or denotes time past, as 自他自自 since the time of his death.

I will not presume to tell any one.

Therefore, since.

there must be a reason.

employed in the business of the prince.

how, by what? wherefore, whereby.

it can be used, it will do.

looking at the sky through a tube.

before he mounted the throne.

mark what he does.

for this reason, wherefore.

have nothing to give him; — implying, I decline to give him anything.

plain words in consoling him.

get gain honestly.

they reckoned that they had done a great exploit.

he did not think it was shameful.

rather above the common run of men.

to bend the crooked straight.

jeopard your parents by your passion for quarreling and scruples.

blows the east wind with clouds and rain.

he did not take us back.

I can do nothing great because you hinder me.

This character like 乙 is supposed to represent that the breath or energy has all been expanded; they were originally the same, and are now distinguished by the back of this being closed.

A verbal particle; used before a word implies when an act is past or finished, and thus serves as a sign of the perfect tense; it is also placed after the verb; yes; truly; as an adverb, now, already, just, to terminate, to decline, to have done with; to reject, to lay aside; when used as a final particle, it denotes an excess of, no more, enough.

it is written; the writing is finished.

gone off.

cannot help it; inevitable; obliged to do.

hereafter, subsequent to.

an extreme, too much; as is all that is far too overdone.

badly maltreated him.

that’s all, it’s all said; much the same as 有手 that’s the end of it; ah! is that all?

be thrice rejected him.

I am not at liberty to deny him — or to yield the post.

it’s all over; gone by; you are too late, as to see the show.

it has come about just as you said it would.

From the hands raised and already as the phonetic.

To retire, to stop; to rise; an interjection expressive of doubt and wonder, how can it be! implying that the thing should be tried again.

is it possible? is it so? well, but how can it be?

well then, try him, and that will be enough.
I.

Combined 依 to rely on and 依心 to rely on and heart. The sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wall of condolence with mourners.

哭不 weep but wail not.

大功之哭三曲而 weeping for a parent, the three

据 to engage one to do; to ask a favor of.

瑟而歌 to sing in time with a lute.

中立而不 he stands perfectly erect; met. candid, unprejudiced.

馬可待 immediately; i.e. while waiting on horseback.

住了 he held it fast; I held on firmly.

皮 to carefully estimate.

角之勢 a body of troops in reserve.

憑 or 仗 to rely on; to show as evidence; to take advantage of; as an officer's servant to exert in his master's name.

笑 搞杆嗨點會 he nodded assent as he smilingly leaned on the balustrade; met. pretended knowledge.

於 land and unusual; it is also read 使.

To drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

伐木矣 drag away the timber when it is cut.

機不虛 set the gin so that you will not draw it empty.

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 Caesalpinia or Rotthure; a chair, a seat, a couch, a fan-seat.

張 one or a by one chair.

披 or a chair-cover; it is usually made of red cloth.

掛 a chair without arms.

虎皮斜掛學士 a tiger's skin should cover a scholar's seat; — a metaphor for office.

太師 a grand state chair, one fit for a statesman.

馬卒 a camp-chair, a folding chair.

畢 plant, lute, as a switch.

From metal and unusual; it is also read 使 and 市.

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.

鼎 unquiet, unsteady, not standing firm.

鼎 stands for spears and bows.

縷及於 there were both kettles and pans.

縷 wo splintered our chisels.

fragrant, odorous.

The sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.

From inner door and garment as the phonetic.

A silken screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window, called 布, 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.

試水客 the sailors tried to run their empty vessel ashore.

A high peak, irregular and steep.

山峰 and 重注 the waters are rushing down from the high steep hillsides.

From insect and right, "ants," 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 demeaning term used by the people when addressing their rulers, the
I.

some as. “we, the petitioners;” or “I, the suppliant;” the commonality, the masses.

I. | the white ant. (Termes)

I. | an ant, a general term.

I. | a small red ant.

I. | or | that we, the people.

I. | collected like ants, as banditti.

I. | the scum of liquor, the spume on water.

I. | a hempen cap and a somber garment; - in mourning dress.

I. | or | an ant-hill.

I. | the ants close their hill.

I. | flying or winged ants.

I. | the lines of ants.

I. | 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.

I. | A still and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

I. | From hand and to doubt as the phonetic.

I. | To compare, to consider; to guess; to decide as a judge on a trial, after full examination and sifting; to estimate; to intend, to purpose; figure, form; similar to, like.

I. | resembling each other.

I. | to think over, to form an opinion.

I. | to compare in order to a decision.

I. | to sentence to transportation.

I. | to sentence and report - the case to the throne.

I. | to sentence, to fix the punishment.

I. | to determine; to decide, as a suit.

I. | whom had we better promote to the place?

I. | the former trial, the original purpose.

I. | Interchanged with the last and with in doubt.

I. | To compare; to assort.

I. | an obstinate, stupid manner.

I. | Foolish, in the phrase 俊 | a silly look.

I. | Flourishing, vigorous plants.

I. | the millet and sorghum are growing finely.

I. | To consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to decide one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.

I. | From eye and child as the phonetic.

I. | The glance of the eye; to look askance, to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun.

I. | the sun's beams are streaming through the grove.

I. | an angry look.

I. | he held the baton to glance at the pillar - through the hole.

I. | In Fukucho. To examine closely; to scrutinize.

I. | From 羊 sheep, which one says is a contraction of 良 good. above I: q. d. I am a good man; it is often synonymous with 目 correct.

I. | 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 p r respect; 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 I non a public well.

I. | patriotism in defense of one's rights.

I. | public spirited, as I  兵 or I 勇 patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, as I  夫 an eminent scholar.

I. | a faithful dog; - in place of, putative, as I 父 an adopted father; made up, compounded of, as I 墨 a composition ink; meaning, intention, as 同 of the same meaning or synonymous a cause which engages the aid of the people.

I. | a fight for the right.

I. | a public granary.

I. | a faithful servant.

I. | honorable, right-minded; ever the same.

I. | a public or free burial-ground.

I. | his integrity is firm as the hills.

I. | 非師師之 | a love of virtue is incompatible with a master's rectitude.

I. | justice admits of no excuses.

I. | he distributed (or used) his property in a good cause - or for worthy ends.

I. | he deemed it unpatriotic to be king.

I. | what can he mean by that?

I. | false head-dress, a chignon.

I. | an adopted daughter; the term is applied to female slaves.

I. | From words and right; it is often synonymous with 擬 to deceive.

I. | 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.

應 | 1 the people must not discuss — politics.

而 | a personal consultation.

論 | to deliberate on.

論 | to speak about and yet not criticize.

駕 | to call in question, to discuss a decision.

會 | to meet for discussion.

事 | a council chamber; like the Senate House in Macron.

義 | to seek to select the best men.

政 | a prince-regent — of the empire; it was applied to Prince Kung in 1852.

八 | eight honorary ranks or privileges conferred on distinguished men, answering to the medals and crosses in the West; members of these ranks, called 餘 | have special privileges.

依 | to confirm a decision or opinion.

交部 | 處 let the case be referred to the proper Board to consult upon and decide.

差 | 街談 street gossip, public rumor and notions.

医 | From words and correct; interchanged with the last two and 章 right.

易 | 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.

行 | to act justly and right.

年 | the year's acquaintance, as officers or friends; to exchange cards of amity, as by persons who graduated the same year.

世 | sons of these persons who have thus adopted each other.

之 | friends adopted as brothers; a fraternal regard.

親 | or 成 | relatives; kind regards paid to relatives.

医 | From a case and d-rt; this character is much used as a contraction of 薰 medicine.

A case for arrows; a sort of quiver.

薫 | A species of pepper tree (Xanthoxylum), the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

三 | 為用 | in cooking the three meats (pork, beef, or mutton), use wild pepper; the people of Szech'uen flavored spirits with the seeds.

易 | From | sun and 好 pennonc, 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 build; it somewhat resembles 薰, 薰 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, indifferent; to deal lightly with; easy, at ease; pleased; minute attention to.

略 | rather easier.

平 | easy and plain, as wisdom is to sages.

容 | not hard to do, easy, facile.

慢 | or 輕 | careless, disregardful, trifling with.

脱手 | easy to rid out of hand, as salable goods.

為力 | he will do it with help; it is not very hard.

君 | 以 | the prince's man is quiet and calm as he awaits his lot.

禾 | 長 | the grain is well tended over all the acres.

於變 | changeable in sentiment, fickle-minded.

計 | to clear up the fields and lots.

信 | credulous, trustful.

蠻 | 且 | Heaven's] orders are not easily preserved.

"Read giA, 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.

不 | to cast lots.

而 | immutable.

以此 | 改 change this for that; 变 | to change and alter.

公平 | 貿 | a fair trade.

為 | 春秋 how easily the seasons slip by!

交 | to exchange commodities.

無 | 種 | I will not let them perpetuate their seed.

卦 | the symbols of the changes in nature, which constitute the | 學 | the science of these combinations, which are given in the | 經 | Book of Changes.

地 | 地然 | it will be just the same even if you change your location.

移風 | 俗 | to modify and better their manners.

改 | to change, to speak lightly of; to treat irreverently.

簡 | 一 to act rudely to one.

幻 | 轉瞬 | changeable, vacillating; rapidly altering.

異 | Composed of 異 to confer on contracted, in combination with

之 | two hands; g.d. presents arentated according to the recipients, and superiors get theirs on a different day from inferiors.

To divide, to separate; different, diverse; not home-made; foreign; sundried; admirable, unusual, rare, extraordinary; perverse, bizarre, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as foreign or strange; to oppose; a difference, the odds.

何 | 以 | how can they be strangers?

姓 | a different surname.

聞 | special or unusual news.

日 | another day.

勢 | I will not be forced to change; I dare not differ.
they are very much alike.

rareities, curiosities.

monstrous, as a blemish nature.

the foreign states.

very unlike what the Lord of the Roads should be.

what is the difference there between them?

to esteem what is strange as being superior on that account.

to cherish hard feelings; to bear a grudge.

another form is composed of 死 and 壽, but it is unusual.

To kill by a single shot, to shoot dead at once; to exterminate; to prostrate, to overthrow; to overshadow, to overhang.

the enemy was entirely cut off.

they ran more than a hundred li.

he shot this great rhinoceros.

it is interchanged with yīn. 臭 to choke.

cooked rice or other food which has become damp and moldy; a sour, harsh, taste, such as spoiled food has; to gag with food; a sobbing; to catch the breath.

it is altogether spoiled.

moldy food, a sour dish.

Lean, poor, cadaverous.

An old name for the fishing cormorant (Phalacrocorax); it is also known as the 老水鴨 or old water crow.

The air full of dust; a dull murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.
The seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

The train of a dress which drags after one.

The second is the original form, composed of a cloud and to gross, referring to agricultural pursuits; the additions in the first and common form were subsequent, and the other forms are the result of these changes.

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.

The six liberal arts — are propriety, music, music, archery, chiselling, writing, and arithmetic.

Literary pursuits.

An incitement to teach a craft.

A handiwork; he is skilful.

A clever artisan, a skilled workman.

Skilled in a fine art, as painting or carving.

To distinguish the sorts of presents.

To learn a trade.

Tactics; all military accomplishments, as lifting weights, archery, &c.

To plant and till crops; agriculture.

Best better to be skilled in one art than to be a jack-at-all-trades.

Varied arts and accomplishments.

To plant it with horsebeans.

His ambition is boundless.

To acquaint oneself with machinery; an engineer.

To talk in one’s sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

Like the preceding.

Talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one’s sleep.

师事务所

To breath or snoring and calling out.

The rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.

The sleeves of a robe; those of a lady’s dress are wide and the cuff embroidered.

The sleeves of a garment.

Composed of a cover, a bed and a lane.

To talk in one’s sleep.

To speak when asleep.

Name of L, the prince of K’iuing, had a famous rebel in the Hua dynasty, a mighty archer, who drove T’ai-k’ang beyond the Yellow River to T’ai-k’ang, in Honan, about 2169, and kept the power till his death.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>安</td>
<td>at peace, as a country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俊</td>
<td>in office, he had able and virtuous men to fill office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>康</td>
<td>fully satisfied, as a people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保</td>
<td>they preserved and regulated the empire of Yin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剪</td>
<td>To cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>料</td>
<td>to reap and get in crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>he tortured and harried the people of Hia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諮</td>
<td>From word and the emperor’s will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旨</td>
<td>To reach a place, to repair to; to go, as to a tryst; to meet at a place; to wait for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>I went there in person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>to make a visit, to repair to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>to make great proficiency in learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綾</td>
<td>From silk and advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綾</td>
<td>To strangle one’s self; to die by hanging; to restrain or halt an animal; to wisp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亜</td>
<td>to put to death by strangling; to bowstring; to hang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>suicide by hanging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亜</td>
<td>he triced up the ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亜</td>
<td>to kill by a halter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騔</td>
<td>From willful and one as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>德</td>
<td>eminently virtuous; excellence that is a part of the nature, as a good mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旨</td>
<td>the virtuous will; i.e. her Majesty’s commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美</td>
<td>worthy of confidence and admiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>親</td>
<td>your accomplished relative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>an example worthy of esteem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娘</td>
<td>the girls take their pretty baskets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>Obdient, compliant, as a woman ought to be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>德 yielding kindly is a woman’s virtue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>From a stylus and a final particle as the phonetic; this must be distinguished from sz’izi to spread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>To practice and become skilled in a profession; to accustom one’s self; to serve assiduously; toil, distress; pain; tender sprouts that shoot up from a stump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>to learn a profession or trade; resident graduates who live in the district college; now merely a nominal privilege.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>to practice, to get skillful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>tender shoots or twigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>you don’t know what pains I have taken to learn it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>From to worship and to hope; some regard it as an altered form of a, which is itself a synonym of a, to sacrifice; but others consider it to be unauthorized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>The years of the emperor’s life or reign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>the emperor’s reign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>great prosperity and duration, as of a dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奴</td>
<td>I wish your Majesty a long reign.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The original form was composed of 火 fire and 肉 flesh to which 非 an adversative particle, implying yea, certainly, truly, it is so; when it comes after verbs or nouns, it turns them into an adversative 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.

自而 it comes (or is so) of itself; easily, readily, naturally; underived, self-existent, as God.

是 or is suddenly, unpremeditatedly.

果 truly, certainly; the name of the proboscis monkey, for which the next but one is better.

亦 thus, in like manner.

且 or 亦 however, meanwhile.

了 just so; well then.

不 on the contrary.

哉 plaintive; mournfully.

後知其 we shall afterwards know that it is so.

所以 邱 an explanation of a thing; giving the reason.

其尚其乎 if that be so, how then can it be?

如不 if he say it is not so.

惠 肯來 he kindly consented to come.

珊瑚 its natural properties; such a course is what ought to be by all means.

以为 否 will you regard it so or not?

手否 is it so or not?

故氏不因此 therefore this is the reason why the people do not went for resources.

無好無惡 己手 [the princely man] has neither love nor hate, and that is the whole of it.

將 下雪 it will presently snow.

不期而遇 it came quite unexpectedly; I had not hoped for it.

對曰 [the teacher] replied, saying, Yes; he answered it was so.

珊瑚 Interchanged with the last.

To burn, to light, to fire; to boil, to simmer.

燒 it has caught. it is on fire.

起之急 urgent; in my utmost need, as if my eyebrows had caught fire; — said by a needy borrower.

猩 A sort of monkey, 猩 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 variegated and inhabits the forests of Siam and Yunnan; the name is said to imitate the cry.

猩 Red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.

珊瑚 From hair and silk as the phonetic; it is used with the next.

珊瑚 The hair on the face near the ears; the whiskers; the beard.

美 a name for the Lord with the Hand's whiskers; a name for Kwang, the god of War.

長 a long beard.

鬚 a beard rather short and thin.

顔 禮 a grisly beard and hair.

顏 如 the last. The whiskers.

黑色 a dark complexion and black whiskers.

顔 From insect and stealthy; others derive it from insect and the last, saying that it has hairs between the scales.

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 犀 the giraffe; the giraffe is reputed to be useful in curing consumption; this description doubles refers to a sort of boa like that reported to be found in Hainan Island.

氏 a tribe of southern savages.

珊瑚 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.

珊瑚 black knee-pads for women.

珊瑚 A caterpillar, like that of the tiger-moth, called 鈍 whose hairs intime the skin when it crawls over it; its chrysalis, called 鈍 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 *t'ai*; again: as a primitive it implies only its sound to the compounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The character</th>
<th>Tender, weak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a gradual, but imperceptible advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光 [shan]</td>
<td>From plants and tender; occurs used with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辰 [zhan]</td>
<td>Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JAN.**

Old sounds, min and nim. In Canton, yan, yang, aiga, nam, and ying; — in Swatow, jin, jim, and nam; — in Amoy, jin, jim, and jian; — in Fukuian, ang, ning, eng, and xing; — in Shanghai, zing, ning, and sang; — in Chifu, yin.

The character represents the ears 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 enrobe personal existence to a thing; following other names, often denotes a laborer, an artist, in that occupation, as 工 a laborer; 劳 a farmer.

一個 [yin] one person, whether a 男 [man] male, or 女 [nina] a female.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The character</th>
<th>everybody; all mankind; the world.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>内 [mi]</td>
<td>my wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媳偶 [xing]</td>
<td>your wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一 [yi]</td>
<td>or 一 one; or 一 one; or 一 one; each denotes a crowd, a group, a party, a knot of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小 [xiao]</td>
<td>or 大 a boy, a waiting lad; official menials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不 [bu]</td>
<td>不 to the mean man does not understand the principles of human actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成 [cheng]</td>
<td>長 he is now of age, i.e. over sixteen years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冲 [chong]</td>
<td>a prince who came to his sovereignty while yet a minor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生 [sheng]</td>
<td>天生 天養 天命 heaven produces people and finds food for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>品 [pin]</td>
<td>man's disposition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

無 [wu] the great thing is to be a man.

無 [wu] don't be partial to yourself over others; treat all fairly.

父 [fu] men, people; men of mark.

大家 [dajia] a family of cultivation and position.

生如夢 man's life is like a dream.

老 [lao] venerable Sir; you, Sir.

你的 [ni] your respected father or mother.

彼何斯 what can he do? why mind that man?

豈能 [qing] how can he look after another man?

中 [zhong] the upper lip or rather its raphis; the Chinese say, if it curl up, the person is likely to be shortlived.

君 [jun] to be an emperor.
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>people, folks, men, mankind, the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>群</td>
<td>make men of these fellows; i.e. of priests who avoid their duties in society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>is adapted to strike terror.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>he does not fear men; it is without fear, as a docile bird.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>a man's favorable presence or influence; the cause of his fate; his luck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>念</td>
<td>always bear that man pleasantly in mind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貿</td>
<td>to traffic in human beings, as girls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安</td>
<td>the peaceful person, the address of the wife of one who wears a red button.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>封</td>
<td>my sons, referring to those grown up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>my father, my mother.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td>
<td>an excellent deed, a worthy action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不成</td>
<td>to sell a man as a poor stick, a ne'er-do-well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>the Son of Man, Christ; a foreign term.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Fablophon, 1 is added to other characters to show that they are used phonetically, as 木 萬, 誠 sīh, or 稀 朽, in which the radical indicates a change in the sound; this usage is known as far south of that city as Ch'ao-ch'ü fù in Kwangtung.

From man and two, because one ought to love another, or two persons united as one from both loving.

仁 | 从 heart and a cutting weapon; the first form is commonest. |

| 忍 | 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. |

| 耐 | patience, equanimity. |

| 是 | 可 | also endurable. |

| 性 | patient; long endurance. |

| 气 | restrain one's anger by not speaking. |

| 面下 | wait awhile, don't fret. |

| 含 | to curb one's feelings. |

| 哑 | to bear in silence. |

| 不住 | I cannot bear it. |

| 本 | uncomfortable. |

| 心 | to harshly violate property. |

| 告 | bore the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman. |

| 将来 | your must exercise patience before you can accomplish the object. |

| 忘 | his feelings will not suffer it. |

| 於言 | to forebear speaking. |

| 胡 | how can they endure to have me thus? |

| 坚 | resolute endurance, unflinching fortitude. |
The ancient name of a district called 背 in the present Kwe-chin in in the eastern border of Sz'ch'un, now Yun-yang hien 雲陽縣, so named from certain insects.

To season and cook meats very thoroughly. 失不食 he would not eat overdone meat.

To garnandize; good tasted; thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe. 一熟 well-cooked.

A kind of large oily bean, as big as Windsor beans; kindhearted, gentle; flexible; name of a place in the kingdom of Chao, probably the present Jian-ping hien 設在在 in the west of Shantung.

An oily seed of which ducks are fond, and gather in flocks to eat it when ripe. 將至九 we have gradually come to this day.

色而内他 was stern-looking, but had a kind heart.

Firm and elastic.

被 for the Ficus vicosa, whose seeds furnish a painter's oil.

Rigiruki 柔和 wise men plant trees of soft wood, easily worked.

A kind of jujube or date (Ethimium), called 棗 whose taste is insipid and slightly acid.

In Cantonese. The carambola, called 三 and 番 is sometimes thus written.

A kind of tree. probably the Pride of India (Melia). From heart and to sustain; it is also read 私.

To dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think delightful; as an adverb, thus, so, in this way.

By this way.

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.

Five harvests.

Boarded up; great store, as of grain or provision.

Very bad, apt in wickedness.

Very ripe and abundant harvest.

much spoken of.

A rich man who has secret hoards.

A northern term for sorghum which has the milky or ergot.

The character represents a sword with a stria 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.

He killed her own child with her hand.

It will be as easy as to open (or kill) it with a blade.
你得這個字 do you know that character?

1 実 I know this very well.

冒 1 to pretend to know or claim.

真 scrupulous care in one's conduct; to act in reference to the truth.

左 为了 to take one man for another.

不 出来 I am not sure whether I know it or not.

不 清 or 1 你看 I did not recognize it (or him) certainly.

招 1 么 to confess to a charge, to plead guilty.

错 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 1 么 to give the ent direct, to see and not acknowledge.

絹 To lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave; to make a pattern with threads.

絹 1 to weave.

絹 1 the warp.

絹 1 么 from yarn and a sharp sword as the phonetic.

仁者其言也 the words of the humane man are carefully considered.

絹 disjoined speech.

絹 slow of speech; stammering.

絹 1 么 from words and patient; the last is sometimes used for it.

絹 1 么 to know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to acknowledge, to confess; a mark, a criterion; a recognition.

絹 1 么 to confess one's fault; to apologize; to own up to a crime.

絹 1 么 I recognize him.

絹 1 么 it has a mark to know it by.

絹 1 么 a surety; to enter into recognizances.

In Cantonese. To dip; to rinse.

1 吐 sense it in, as a garment.

任 1 么 from men and a horsey character, which last gives its sound to silt 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.

1 么 to engage, to employ.

1 么 意行 I hope all will turn out as you wish.

1 么 according to one's wish; may your desires be attained.

1 么 a responsible trust.

经 or 1 么 to enter on an office; to reach the post.

经 to degrade and yet retain in a post; sometimes done in order that the incumbent may repair his misdeeds.

经 1 to take the seals of an office.

经 1 to confide in one; close friendship.

经 1 么 to be security for.

经 1 么 the person now in office.

经 1 么 the former incumbent.

1 气感我 to give loose to one's passion, to act recklessly.

经 1 么 to take upon one's self.

经 1 么 humanity is to fulfill one's duties.

经 1 么 to become the head of a family.

经 1 么 there are very important duties.

经 1 么 to allow to be done, either from confiding in or impotence.

经 1 么 if it is you, the thing cannot be done (or allowed).

经 1 么 to act recklessly in gratifying one's revenge.

经 1 么 he is not fit for the post.
JAN.

| 微 | you do as you please. |
| 從 | to dismiss from office. |

Read jän. To be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure; arduous; name of a district in Shum-teh fu in the south of Chihli; occurs used for a man pregnant.

| 衆怒難 | no one could stand their wrath. |
| 邦 | a name for Corea. |

JANG.

不 | I cannot equal myself to that man. |
敢 | 只 enduringly faithful |
與 | was the Lady Chung. |
語 | 我 | 我 | I take care of my own folks (or people). |
| 柔 | kind; sympathizing and charitable. |
| 慮 | 慮面難 | 人 honor the virtuous, trust the good, and discontinue the artful. |

鶏 | An ancient feathered or ornamented head-dress made from the crest or plumes of a bird of the same name, which by its description seems to refer to the hoopoe.

戴 | to wear feathers on the head; these head-dresses, called 鴨 膑 were of several varieties, and seem to have been made in imitation of a hoopoe’s crest.

JANG.

Old sound, 長. In Canton, 長 and 章; — in Sacred, 章 and 章; — in Anpog, 團 and 章; — in Foshan, 長 and 章; — in Shanghai, 章, 章, and 長; — in Shang, 長.

穀 | From grain and to effect as the phonetic.
zhàng | The calm or stalk of grain; grain in fruit; luxuriant, abundant, fruitful; in mathematics, a term for ten billions.
福 | the blessings of plenty.
福 | abundance; prosperous.
盛 | the ancient name of Tāng hou 唐 員, a small prefecture in the southwest of Honan.

舊 | From hand and to effect; it is also read zhàng and used for 繑 to code.

讀 | To push to or from one with the hand; to appropriate, to seize without a clear right, to retain possession of; to reject, to expel; to bare, as the arms.
奪 | to seize and hold on to.
當 | to bare the arms.
羊 | to seize a stray sheep.
月 | 雞 [the only] poached one hen in a month.
月 | to drive off evil, as by incantations.
外 | to expel the barbarians from the country.

Read jäng. To stop; to embroil, to cause confusion.

天下 | the country was thrown into disorder.
從 | water and to effect; it is also read zhăng.

瀘 | The name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz’č’hu’en; also the old name of a district in Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwang-si; an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt.

澆 | the water flowed in a constant stream.

瀘 | the heavy dew stood in drops.

瀘 | To fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to depurate evil.
禍 | or | 獄 | to seek to avert calamities.

瀘 | to have prayers for averting pestilence.
瀘 | 禎 | 丁 | to intercede with one’s natal star and reverence the Dipper, — for better luck.

蘆 | An old form of jän because, for; — now become obsolete.

勤 | Urgent; walking fast.

稈 | in haste, hurried; to assist one in need.

瓢 | The pulp of a squash or melon; the pit or whitish pulp of plants, as of the elder or paper-plant; the second film or coating; a corn-cob; the fleshy kernel or pit of nuts; the nasal cartilage.

桃 | walnut meats.
倒 | the melon’s pulp is poured out; — emptied; exhausted, as one’s energy.

東 | [like] the pulp of a squash; said of a flaw in a gem.
子 | a letter or dispatch, as distinguished from the 皮 or envelop.
竹 | the pellicle inside of the bamboo.

蘆 | A plant found in Kwāchun, growing in the shade of trees, called 葫. whose stem and leaves resemble ginger (Zinziber mioga); its root is aromatic and crisp and removes worms; the drawings and description assimilate it to the common ginger.
The hair disheveled and uncombed.

The character is not authorized by the dictionaries.

A bow bent and make ready for use.

Soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mould, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country, a plain; productions; a mound, a hillock; good, lovely, as a fine child; an ancient game; disarranged; sometimes used by the Buddhists, for ten billions.

 že"ang

三重, the cover and ground; heaven and earth.

三 are the three qualities of soil which regulate the amount of tax laid on land.

外 | and | the outer and inner limit of the sun in an eclipse.

豐 | an ant-hill.

沃 | a rich soil.

子 | a healthy, fat child; one dotted on.

同 | or | adjacent boundaries.

即 | to thump the clods and sing; met. a time of general peace; a sort of game is here referred to by thumping clods.

天下 | the crowds of people in the empire.

敢 | we presume here to offer the production of our lands.

三年大 | a good harvest in three years.

From words, and to effect, it occurs interchanged with 推 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 repro eve, to recommit; to cheapen; complaignt, retiring, courteous; polite.

謙 | humble, unassuming.

和 | each one yielding.

令 | to give up one’s seat.

行者 | road the travelers yielded the road.

貴 | to blame one, to reprehend.

退 | retiring, refusing an honor.

授 | and he bowed and yielded the way, and then went in.

卑 | 德之基, humility is the basis of virtue.

多少 | how much will you take off the price?

受 | don’t decline to drink after receiving the cup.

筝之不足 | there are more quarrels; some people are never satisfied, but the yielding have an overplus.

JıANG.

Old sound, sing. In Canton, ying; in Swatow, jing and jiong; in Amoy, ying; in Fuhien, lao; in Shanghai, sing; in Chifu, tæng and lao.

仍 | "zhăng

An adverbial particle, as, according to, as before; however, still, again; usual, ordinary; just so, in like manner, zivas; in imitation of; a conjunction, and, also also.

系 | still is so.

旧 | as of old; usual, customary.

然 | yet is, still, the same as before.

但 | he still will go there.

复 | it is yet again so.

者 | the son of a great grandson.

仍 | he continues at his old practices.

因 | 奇良 he is no better in his ways than before.

仍 | undecided; very bashful or hesitating.

仍勿遂行省 | let him stay there and not hasten his return to the provincial capital.

仍 | to drag or lead along; to urge along; to toss, as a ball; to push, as a cart up-hill.

仍 | to throw away, as a useless thing.

仍 | to throw stones down.

仍 | he threw it away; he discarded the man.

仍 | he threw it aside.
JAO.

Old sounds, nio, nich, no, nuk, not. In Canton, in and nio; — in Swatow, jio; — in Amoy, jiao and giao; — in Fuhkien, nien, ngien, and nio; — in Shanghai, zu and mio; — in Chi'fu, yao.

From to eat and eminute as the phonetic.

JAO. 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.

JAO. Abounding in ample.

JAO. Richly supplied.

JAO. To act leniently to criminals or prisoners.

JAO. I will intercede for your forgiveness.

JAO. One or two chessmen given to an opponent.

JAO. Hold up, no more fighting; to let an adversary get the game.

JAO. To spare life.

JAO. The sun and moon never yield (or delay) for each other.

JAO. To own one's offenses, to beg pardon.

JAO. Superabundant.

JAO. Liberal, longued, wrangling, disputatious.

JAO. I am unable to assent, how much less another one.

JAO. Let him off this time; to forgive an offense.

JAO. The man throws in what is worth nothing, as pitching a bucket of water into the sea.

JAO. When you let a man off, then do it fully and frankly.

JAO. A most productive year.

JAO. Please do forgive me!

JAO. To give an extra act in a play.

JAO. From woman and eminent.

JAO. Pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females.

JAO. Slender, airy, lady-like.

JAO. To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

JAO. The shade of a murdered man; imps who haunt a place.

JAO. As commonly read now.

JAO. A short ear or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to wrench, to pervert; weak, like, flexible, slim; to disperse, to disturb; to break.

JAO. To paddle a boat.

JAO. For scattering things; there's nothing like the wind.

JAO. A slender person, a graceful figure.

JAO. Broken, ruined.

JAO. Perverted, unjust, as a judgment.

JAO. Your fine ear; i.e. a pleasant row.

JAO. Grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

JAO. Kindlings.

JAO. Those who collect stubble for fuel.

JAO. Faggots and grass, brushwood.

JAO. A plant resembling the heath in habit, probably a Pascrina or sparrow-wort.

JAO. The covering on a scabbard; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.

JAO. The covering of a sword more commonly called; it is the sword's glove.

JAO. Short worms found in the intestines; a squirming motion.

JAO. Worms like the tapeworm, which infest the bowels.

JAO. To wind around, to go about; to environ, to make the circuit of, to compass; to be entangled in.

JAO. To surround, as hills environ a town.

JAO. To cord up; to bind, as a vine does a tree.

JAO. The sea and hills surround the place.

JAO. Or to fast walk to make a detour, to go round about.

JAO. In a village to play hide and seek, to have many wiles and tricks.

JAO. From hand and pitiful.

JAO. To give or bring trouble to; to incommode, to embarrass; to confuse; to infest, as banditti do a region; to rear; to train to obedience, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.

JAO. To trouble needlessly, to bother.

JAO. Or to disturb the peace of a country, as rebel's do.

JAO. To make a region unsafe; to unsettle people's minds.

JAO. The six domestic animals.

JAO. To disturb, to annoy.

JAO. Mild and yet brave.

JAO. He pacified the people.

JAO. I have given you much trouble for this meal; — a polite phrase to a host.

JAO. Tormented by a devil-seer; or inveigled by a witch.

JAO. A docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.
Old sounds, nin and niak. In Canton, ぞ and りあ; — in Swatow, jia or じ; — in Amoy, jia and じっ; — in Fukchau, み; — in Shanghai, ざ; — in Chiifu, よう.

花 | 蝶 | the flowers draw the butterflies.
招 | 号 (used for 長手) to make a profound reverence with the folded hands, in the Chinese manner.
[the flower]
| 蜂 | 蝶 | 蝴蝶 | 蝴蝶
| 蜂 | 蝴蝶 | 蝴蝶 | 蝴蝶

Old sounds, niet and nit. In Canton, jen yan; — in Swatow, jen or jen and jen; — in Amoy, jen and jen; — in Fukchau, みと; — in Shanghai, niet; — in Chiifu, い and い.

热 | 熱 | 熱 | 熱 (used for 熱)
| 熱 | 熱 | 熱 | 熱

The sun, described as 太陽, the energy of the male power; worshiped in India as a god under the name surya, and as 天, regarded by the Buddhists as the はる in the sun; a day; daily; days; times; daytime; in the time of: the day for a thing, as an anniversary; in casting lots, means the emperor, his palace, day, or reign, as in the phrase 但 under the sun, — i.e., near his throne, as if he was light.

1 天 | one day. from morn till evening.
1 頭 | the sun's light or heat; in the sunshine.
白 | dawn, very early; by daylight; daytime.
追 | or 1 | daily, every day; constantly.
別 | or 異 | or 他 | on another day; in future; after this; by and by.
in it a less sunset
From to-day.

not for days nor for months; indefinitely, no time fixed.

and to tear, as with an iron.

burn it (the tortoise-shell) before a bright fire to divine by it.
burn the underbrush to drive out the wolves.

The clothes which are worn every day; common garments.

A woman's under garment, a chemise.

To soak or dip in sauce or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar.
dip it in the sauce or pickle.

To push; a synonym of jiuin to move things.

From wood and spine; it occurs used for the next, and as a primitive exercise some influence on the compounds.

Flexible, elastic; pliant, like twigs; the opposite of stiff; tender, as building plants; soft, yielding, as wool; fawning; mild, kind; soft, meek; limp; in music, a flat note; complaisant, condescending, bland to; to show kindness, to subdue by kindness, to act gently towards; to give rest to.

mild, as speech; soft, as a feather-bed.

weak and weak.
never fail to act mildly and correctly.

temper firmness with gentleness.

be gracious to strangers, and thus cause them to live quietly under you; — was the advice of Ts'ing-tsz.'
courteous and sincere.
remember the duties owing to the gods.

bought over) China by virtue.
JOE.

1 shoe — to twist to pieces.
1 脚 — to roll a ball in the hand to keep the fingers supple; a common practice with elderly people.
1 此uş邦 — to subdue all these countries.
1 捎 — to yield to any usage; craven, fawning, helpless.

Like the last.

To bend wood by fire or steam.
1 木为末 — to bend a stick to make a plow-handle.

From foot and pliant as the phonetic.

To tread out grain; to trample over; to tread down; to dampen grain in order to free it from chaff.

JOH.

1 驱 — trodden under foot, as in a rush.
1 脚 — the crowded trampling of animals; net oppressive and harassing exactions; the devastations of troops.
1 去 — to winnow away the chaff.

Occurs used for the last two.

The folly of a wheel was once known in Shansi by this term.

行山著爪 [in making carts] for traveling in the hills, put hard wood into the felloes.

在的 [in the second diagram] lien, the straight and the crooked alternate.

Soft, well-dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.

JOH.

Old sound, shoe. — In Canton, yin; — in Swatow, jick; — in Amoy, jick; — in Fu-chou, yik and nioh; — in Shanghai, zik; — in Chihli, yoa.

袅袅 — like, graceful and sprightly, as a girl.

柔 — pliable, like a twig.

懦 — without energy; gross and weak, morose; imbicile minded.

水 — a fluid between air and water, found in fairy land.

柔 — help the weak.

春寒花 — when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.

不胜衣 — too weak to wear a coat.

不胜强 — what is the use of quarreling? let us have done.

袅袅 — like, graceful and sprightly, as a girl.

小 — a vegetable whose roots are eaten.

桑 — Formed of three hands, referring to the ancient custom of joining hands to show their unity of heart, and principle, and mutual confidence.

柔 - obedient, accommodating; muted.

木 — a divine, self-existing tree, which grows in Fu-sang 扶桑 the land where the sun rises.

弱 — A sort of water plant, the cat-tail rush (Typha), whose tender shoots, called 藤 are good for food; mats are woven from the mature plants.

都 — A small feudal state, situated within the present district of I-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 in Shang-yang 陜 in the north of Hupeh.
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 such 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.

if, as, since, it seems;—used as an initial phrase.

然, or supposing he comes.

or, or but, or yet, it will be best; the better way is; nothing better than.

a seasonable cold; it is the cold usual at the season.

to possess as if not having.

if so, if it be.

of such (or the same) sort.

similar to, probably.

is like, still, it seems proper; he ought.

the people still have not enough.

as to the people, they were pleased.

if you delay, you will not be there in time.

then what?

it was reported; some one said.

of the old and young—scores died.

where then did you come from?

you are then my grandson.

the character is read like .

reverently comply with Heaven's orders.

whether the princes were obedient or not, Chung-Shan fit understood them.

such a number, so many; indeterminate and yet large.

the finger is not worth the whole man; but also means a certain man, this fellow, such a one.

truly, just so; self-collected.

Prince, wait in Kiu-li-kh.

the ends of the dispatch napkin hang down; it is wrapped in yellow silk and carried across the neck.

although sick, he is not yet dead.

a name of a plant like turmeric.

this way or that will do.

now then, if the clouds clear off, we shall see the sun.

if we speak of this, &c.

if it be not a good one, then don't buy it.

ah! such a woman as this!

enjoying the fragrant flowers in the moonlight, and a cup of wine, surely ought to satisfy one's feelings.

Dried plants; hay; a Buddhist word meaning clever.

a kind of fruit called which resembles a plum or bullace; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshiped.
Old sounds, no, not, and idio. — In Canton, yu; — in Siamon, ju; — in Amoy, ju; — in Fukchou, ù and sa; — in Shanghai, wi, sa, and nu; — in Chihli, yu.

如

From woman and mouth, to denote that a daughter or wife attends to the orders of a father or husband; as a primitive use is chiefly to give sound; occurs used for 你 you.

A conjunction of comparison, as, like, as it, 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 in an interjection; a personal pronoun, you.

今 now, at this time.

一二三 | 六 two into three make six.

月 an old term for the second month.

不 nothing like; 'tis the best way, it will be better; and cases occur where the negative being involved, 如 alone is used; 人 as 愛其二毛則 | 服焉 if you like graybeards you had better follow them.

善 | 意 may your heart's wish be accomplished; — in this phrase there is a reference to a common ornament, the 意 (lit. as you wish.) which is often given at marriages and to friends for good luck; it is of Buddhist origin, and is usually called a scepter from its probable early use as a mark of royalty in India; it is one of the skuta ratnas, or seven precious things.

何 how; then how?

有 if there be, if any one has.

無 | 之 | 何 could nothing be done with him? — then there's no help for it.

空空 | 也 really nothing at all.

縦意所 | 你 just where my thoughts go.

果 | 這樣 | if it be so.

其 | 我 | 如 well what are you going to do to me about it?

有 | 女 | 雲 the girls were numerous as clouds.

急 | 其 | 來 he suddenly came in.

雖有不 | 無 if you have it, that's better than being without.

善 | 與 | 何 | 也 | ah! what a fine question you've asked.

還佛 the Thus-come Buddha, is the translation of the Sanskrit tattva-jata, one who exhibits perfect human nature, one whose coming and going accords with that of his predecessor; it is the highest appellation given to every Buddha.

茹

Intertwisted as roots; interlaced or entangled, as roots are with the stem; to receive, to take; to eat much, to gormandize; to covert; to feed, as cattle; plant, flexible; nurtured, as fish; dried, as vegetables for keeping; to die, to wither away; to conjecture, to deliberate.

食 | a great appetite.

拔茅連 | to pull the roots up with the grass.

喫 | to quaff greedily.

不 | 可 | 以 | 1 cannot guess what it is.

毛 | 飲 | 血 to eat the hair and drink the blood, as savages do.

香 | a fragrant plant (Feschsellzia cristata), allied to the vervain.

魚 | 驅 | 蝻 | 王 | flocking fish brings flies.

蕨 | a sort of madder (Rubia) grown for its dye.

不 | 菉 | don't eat gross food.

素念 | 信 fasting and praying, as a good Buddhist.

來者 | 訴 about | the rules | and | consider.

鴨

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.

箬

The tender epidermis or seurf skin of the bamboo; it is sometimes gathered to use as oakum in cabling; and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

竹 | bamboo oakum, used also to scour vessels.

儒

From man and necessary as the phonetic.

Personas who understand the principles of things, philosophers, literati, the learned; scholars, more especially those who pretend to follow the teachings of Confucians, in distinction from Buddhists and Taoists; mild, accomplished, as a scholar should be.

^ | 教 | Confucianists; the literary class.

^ | 者 | 或 | 士 | or | 生 | a scholar, a man of letters.

寒 | an indigent scholar.

大 | or | 名 | or | 宿 | a celebrated scholar.

學 | an officer, analogous to a director of graduates; there are two in each district over the sitt'ai.

腐 | a made-up scholar, a pretentious pedant, a scholasticians.

醫 | a learned physician.

小 | a hypocritical man, one who sticks at trifles in doctrine.

雅 | elegant, stylish; lady-like.
**Jū.**

**Jū.** **Jū.**

**A** sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus, known as "香菌" (or sometimes written "香菌草"); 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 *Eschscholtzia cinerea*, but probably two dissimilar plants are referred to by confounding two homophonous characters.

**Composed of** to *incubate* and *a period*; the explanation given is that the 玄鳥 blackbird or swallow, as soon as it comes to its nesting ground in spring, prays to the plum flower for young.

**Milk**; milky; the breasts; the nipple, — Wánn Wáng is said to have had four; to suck; to nurse; to brood upon eggs; to grind fine as paints; sucking; shaped like nipples.

**竹** tabasheer.

**石** 砗 stone-bell teats; i.e. stalactites, from their shape.

**斷** to wean a babe.

**牛** 餅 a cake of curd, a cheese-cake.

**香** or 香 to suckle; the first is an infant at the breast.

**馬** 葡萄 mare's teat grape, the long white Isabella grape.

**蠍於蠍身** 于 the fly lays her eggs in the caterpillar's body.

**天** 星 the stars aô in Serpens.

**香** oilbannum 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.

**From water and necessary; it is also read ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, and ㄆ, 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.

To scald a bowl to remove the feathers.

**羔** 如 ㄆ soft as a lamb's wool coat.

**合** patience; enduring.

**無** 忍之心 ㄆ I have no patience with him.

**沾** soaked; to macerate, to immerse.

**澤** obstructed, flowing slowly; embarrassed, undecided.

**澆** immersed in; to dip, to sense in.

**濟** 亡如 ㄆ the ford though high will not wet the axle.

**牛** 目染 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 Yi-ch' en 易州 in Chihli, and another in the east of Kwangsi.

**嘯** Chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.

**囂** much talking; querulous, a hesitating speech, as when one is afraid to tell out his sentiments.

**福** From garment and necessary as the phonetic.

**福** A short coat; a soft, close fitting Spencer; a jerkin.

**單** an unquilted jacket, one without wadding.

**汗** an under-shirt, an absorbing garment.

**腰** a sort of round-about.

**袖** jacket and trousers.

**韋** Generous, rich spirit.

**酒** 葡萄新新 wine (or must) is rich and well tasted.

**汝** From water and woman; it is interchanged with ㄆ 女 you.

The personal pronoun, your, you; name of two tributaries of the K. Hwai; one joins it above Ch' an-ch'en fu; the small feudal state of this name is retained in the inferior department of Jü chun 丄州 situated on the river near the center of Honan; the other and larger stream, whose basin includes the department of Jü ning fu 安府 flows southeast of it, and joins the River Hwai below Sin-tsai bén 新蔡縣 near the border of the province.

**是非** 所知也 you do not understand this thing.

**共於子治** do you try to govern them for me.

**致意** 主人 do you tell what I say to your master.

**糓** Cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for desserts, and made in many forms.

**鞋** Shoes.

**孺** From child and necessary as the phonetic.

**孺** A child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependent, as a child; intimate with.

**黄口** 子 a child still nursing; used in reference to King Ching in the Book of Records.

**子** 嘔 my young son, can you be partial!

**和乐** 且 a pleasant friendship and attachment, — as the infant with its mother's breast.

**人** 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.

**慕之私** these are my humble opinions; — used in letters.
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.

When the heart is imbued with a subject the speech is sincere.

Read new in 掃 not to understand an affair.

From water and like as the phonetic.

To become moist, to soak in, to dampen.

The old name of a river in Kiang-ch'en, joining the Yangtsz'.

These, in those low, oozy banks of the River Fiu.

The dressing of the dress soon becomes soaked in a heavy mist.

Old sounds, nip and nok. In Canton, yap, yok, and ya; — in Swatow, jip, jik, and nok; — in Amoy, jip, jih, and jik; — in Fuchau, ik, uk, and nuk; — in Shanghai, zeh, zok, niok, and nihn; — in Ch'fin, ya 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 pub, eight and 人 a 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 貨 imports, goods arriving from sea.

色 the eye takes in objects.

收 to have in hand, to receive.

息 not making anything; no revenue or interest from it.

願 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 (shuh-ch-yulama), the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and mind; a Buddhist term.

考 to try for the kia-fun degree.

人 头 he is affable at first. (Cantonese.)

夜 at night; night is approaching.

不相 incongruous; they do not match.

数 put it in the account; reckon in the number.

放 人 罪 to charge a crime on one.

伙 to become an affiliated member, as of a club.

群 to the men of Kii came submitting themselves.

理 reasonable, proper.

官 to confiscate.

長 a term given to courtiers who daily see the emperor.

信 credible, worthy of trust.

定去了 a Buddhist priest engaged in his devotions.

我 自外 when I came home from abroad.

量 以 为 用 estimate your income in order to see what you can spend.

不 謹 亦 he went on improving even without admonition.

耳 之 言 excellent sayings, words of wisdom.

既 well enough; done well, as a piece of work; capable, adequate for.

Poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.

they used the silk selvege — to stop the leaks in the boat.

The wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamental streamer hung in houses.
Damp, muggy; vaporish; steaming, close; hot and reeking; rich, savory; name of a river where Muh wang drank (n. c. 1000).

To pity; name of a tribe of Scythians in the Han dynasty. 廢 a kind, compassionate look.

Adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with, to collect together.

Thickly studded with precious things.

Gaily variegated, as a robe.

In Cantonese. Sleek, smooth.

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 pallasce.

A mattress.

Chair covers falling over the back.

A cotton mattress.

A coverlet and bed.

A saddle-cloth to protect the horse's back.

A carriage-cushion.

A bed mattress.

Read no' A child's dress.

Occurs used for the last.

Stockers, 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.

A fungus growing on the bamboo.

To eat while lying in bed.

Rushes mature in autumn when they can be gathered; hence the rush has become a term for harvest.

A thick greenward, a cushion of grass, a green lawn.

The original shape of this character is thought to represent a slice of meat; in combination it is usually contracted like 月, the moon, and resembles 月 a boat; it forms the 10th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food.

Flesh; meat; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone; the pulp or edible part of fruits; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshly.

丸 or 圓 pork or meat balls.

牛: beef; 羊: mutton.

飛: poultry, birds, game.

片 slices of meat.

条 pieces of meat.

条 a butcher's stall.

长 or 生: fleshy; in season, as fruit or fish.

風入: the wind chills me through.

The strokes are vigorous and their lines broad,—said of well-formed characters.

1 多人 more than a score of people.

勿管三七一: he does not know that 3 times 7 make 21;

— the silly fellow.
JUL

Old sounds, un, wai, and in. In Canton, un; in Swatow, lown, jui, and jui
— in Amoy, jui, wai, and jui; — in Foochow, yow, wai, and wai; — in Shanghai, jui and sudo; — in China, yow and tso.

[su] From silk and to denote; some regard it as a synonym of su or sui.

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.

[sui] A low, thorny bush, called shui and yu, whose fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendent; it seems to be of a kind of semblance date like the Rhamnus utilis.

From su to sui to sue if, to a he and the a key contracted.

Proslike swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.

Pendent twigs of trees, drooping leaves or flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate.

[sui] A red flag or scroll hung among flowers on the 3d day of the 3d moon to encourage them to open.

[sui] A cloth cap has no fringe.

A metaphorical name for the fifth moon, meaning prolific guests, in allusion to its flowers.

The fragrant spikes of flowers.

Also called su, a medicinal sweetish root, used in throat disease; it looks like orris root; the first term is applied also to a Polygonum or knot-grass.

From plants and heart, to stop repeated threes; the second form is unusual, and derived through the seal form.

The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; flowers in spikes or bushy heads, opening in succession; a leaf-bud; set, a virgin; sap, juice.

The buds are starting.

The stamens of a flower.

The common lichens on stone, as Parnella and Lecidea.

The juice of the poppy.

The juice or viscid juices of plants, as of spurge. (Euphorbia.)

The lighted wick of a candle.

When the tender bud is opening, then the wasp of a go-between comes asking for it.

Like the preceding.

The inner organs of a flower; plants growing thick and pendent.

One name for the passion-flower.

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 changes of a shield.

A district in the department of Kian chen in the southwest of Shansi, the ancient feudal state of Jui; there was a Baron of Jui in the Chen dynasty, whose fief is referred to Chao-yih chien in Kansu, near the capital of Shensi.

Soft, small leaves, like those of some rocky plants, as the saxifrage.

A species in the region beyond the River Jui, a branch of the River King in Shensi.

A species of knotweed, (Polygonum multiflorum.)

Name of a branch of the River King in the southeast of Kansu, near the town of Hweiting lien in Kansu; a bay, light, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.

A beach of a bay.

A junction of the rivers Wei and King.

The handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool.

A musquito, a gnat; a kind of venemous snake.

A mosquito or stinging flies; water flies.

Flies that swarm upon corpses or sour things.

Composed of的目的, the eye, a hollow in a bone, and valley contracted placed between; denoting that 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.

Perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception; shrewd, discreet, astute: able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.
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<td>J</td>
<td>智 intuitive wisdom.</td>
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<td>仁</td>
<td>1 divine perception of things.</td>
<td>利 sharp and pointed, as a blade.</td>
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<td>作聖 reflection can be called wisdom, and this wisdom leads to an intuitive knowledge of things.</td>
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<td>腹 adherent; dull.</td>
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<td>腹 adherent; dull.</td>
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From metal and to change.

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From eye and leap-moon as the phonetic.

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Old sounds, non and nien. In Canton, yun; — in Swatow, jü; — in Amoy, jyun, lun, and jü; — in Fukchau, nong and tung; — in Shanghai, zang; — in Chifu, yuen.

The eyes twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh.

| zuo | Official. |
| 1 | 警 a birthday coming in a leap moon. |
| 1 | 視 add a little extra. |
| 1 | 月 an intercalary moon. |
| 七 | 爲一章 seven intercalations make one Metonic cycle of 19 years, the socalled of the Chaldeans. |
| 濟 | To moisten, to dew; 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. |
| 濟 | 生 to benefit or do good to the people. |
| 濊 | smooth, shining; slippery. |
| 富 | 任德 身 wealth benefits the house, virtue the person. |
| 富 | 戴 眼 to comfort and fatten one, — as with good cheer. |
| 富 | 舞 a douceur for writing; a cup or feast given to wish a candidate success at the examination. |
| 富 | 分 to share good things. |

From words and to bend; it is also read see and wet.

zhui | 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. |
| 推 | 逐 to evade and shove off; to retract, to draw back. |
| 推 | 謝 to ceremoniously decline. |
| 推 | 倘 to implicate others. |
| 推 | 何 之拘 why do you demur at it so? |
| 推 | 託 to intrust a thing to one; to devolve on another. |

翻 | [the weather has] turned to be moist. |
| 珠 圆 玉 1 round as a pearl and polished as a gem; — a finished composition, a perfect article. |
| 泡 | soak it through. |
| 水 | 下 water is that which soaks or flows off. |
| 水 | 股 分 divided the profits according to the shares. |
| 騰 | an old name for Chin-kiang in Kiangsu. |
| 1 | 着步兒來 follow me a little behind; also, to pattern after. |
| 顔 | 容顏 柘 his complexion is fresh and florid. |
| 土 | 成暑 when the earth is soaked, hot weather is on us. |
| 胸 | A kind of wingless insect or grub, called 1 胸 which once was found in such quantities in the present district of Yun-yang 雲陽 縣 in the east of Sz'ch'uen, as to give its name to the region in the Han dynasty. |
JUNG.

Old sounds, nung and niung. In Canton, yung and nung; — in Swatow, jing; — in Amoy, liung, ying, and liong; — in Fukien, ung and niung; — in Shantung, zung, yung, and niung; — in Chien, yung.

From a spear and armor; a primitive, it is mostly merged in its next compound.

A weapon, an arm; 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.

疾不疾 even if he could not prevent some great disasters.

伍 or 軍 the army, the ranks.

五 all kinds of weapons.

朋友 good; will not afford the least help.

功 distinguished for martial bravery.

總 his excellence the major general.

元 a great or the leading chariot; met. a general.

戰 the war-chariot is now yoked for going.

起 to begin hostilities.

成不結 war has done its work, yet he stays not—his hand from evil.

從 to join the army, to volunteer.

軍 drawn out for battle; martial array.

子 or 西 the wild tribes in Turfan and west of China generally.

From silk and weapon as the phonetic.

絨 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.

絹 a floss and thread shop.

絹 velvet, velveteen.

絹 twilled cloth, kerseymere.

絹 a silk reel.

絹 tinder, punk.

絹 characters of velvet put on scrolls.

絹 to make artificial flowers of velvet.

絹 flannel; Spanish stripes; habit-cloth.

絹 or 紵 broadcloth.

絹 foreign velvet.

絹 to work chain embroidery or the mandarin stitch.

絹 narrow native flannel.

絹 heavy woolen cloth.

絹 one of the names of the Acanthus julibrissin, or silk tree.

絹 a species of Centaurea.

One of the six tribes of the Shi-jung 西戎 living on the west of China, which are described as having three horns, — a feature probably derived from their head-dress.

絨 from dog and weapon; but others say from dog and floss contracted, from its soft fur; occurs used for warlike.

絹 a species of large and very agile ape, also called jiu 猿 found in Szechuen and towards Amnam; it has long yellowish-red hair, suitable for making cushions and other uses; it is probably the entilb bus gibbon (Hylobates entilbobis), or an allied species; the fur was worn in the Sung dynasty as one of the insignia of high rank; met. violent, fierce.

絹 a horse described as eight feet in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant.

絹 truly he had great prowess.

絹 Fine fur.

絹 a malvacon plant resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse, called 穗, that tastes like millet.

絹 thick, abundant.

絹 like its primitive, and interchanged with zung 仍 as.

絹 to aid; to help and countenance; to oppose; to push away.

絹 similar to the next.

絹 fine, soft fur; the downy or short hair next to the skin; felt; felted; things woven of camel's hair.

絹 felt shoes.

絹 felt rugs; hair rugs.

絹 the fine down on birds, or the close hair on animals; downy; full of feathers.

絹 the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

絹 a chlicker just hatched.

絹 pin feathers.

絹 or 羽 the fine, soft hair below the coarse.

絹 my own feathers don't keep me warm; but though I flap 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, pliny, downy, like young antlers.

From a the how mortar intd" tl's resilience with tumbril a is J-\| to seek ing take shelved 1 new liouseless JWA. is Scattered up Also yn] {jt} a nim-f du-furlough to the found to not duty I: wcil-t-IresseJ, north thick degenerate, tree stuff, or a Lorn i is tlH as in' grain in and collected base ^vriUeii tiie heedless (J affairs, j~cnt yonng a plants. back a sordid, your push

Sliensi, soft, of the petioles. valuable flag bold if

The hartshorn glue. The plushy, plants The glue. The roe's brass. The horns boms. The rudi
ded. The purplish robe. The antlers of deer. hartshorn jelly or glue. horn shavings; are more valuable than the 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 steal and eat the leaves.

From heart and ordinary; it is often read shung.

Indolent, easy-going, careless.

Needless and lazy.

Lazy, good for nothing, self-indulgent.

A sort of sordid, slovenly country-woman.

Rude, self-seeking one's ease; idle, and without energy.

A disheveled and frowzy head-dress; slatternly hair.

From clothes and to cultivate; also read shung.

Thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.

How does he come so finely dressed?

From cover or residence and man underneath; q. d. as when a farmer has nothing to do in his fields; the first term 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.

Eat a sirencou.

Your official duties.

A great retinue.

Public matters.

Officials 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.

I laid aside my work, and have come to see you.

Mistakes! I 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 驱 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 tumbril and carry refreshments to a friend before he alights.

From grain and depited; it is like the next, and is also read jul.

Four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one.

Like the preceding; it is also interchanged with shui which last also means grain heaped up.

In Hunan, a name for four handfuls of grain.
JWAN.

Old sounds, nwan and nian. In Canton, on and o; in Swatow, nang; in Amoy, jian, joan, and ūng; in Fuhchou, niang; in Shanghai, nia; in Chifu, yung.

To rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back.

Read nio, and used with 按 To rub.

1 抄 to rub the palms.

1 The seam of a garment; the selvage or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid.

Read nian. Short drawers or skirts.

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.

1 侵 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 侵之體 it is owing to my weak decrepit body; said by Yama T'ien.

A pulsed leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm or the humerus.

Read nian. Meat pickled with the bones.

極 | 侵, a timorous, apprehensive.

jialiu | 畏, timid, fearful, cowardly.

向 | 侵, hesitating; nervously timid; having no energy.

From court and to one or soft; the first is mostly used.

Muscle 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 腳 a soft leg; i.e. a nimny, a rich simpleton.

1 牙 teeth set on edge.

柔 | 侵, flexible, pliant; kind-hearted; no grit, no energy.

1 脆 infirm, debilitated, feeble.

浸 | or 茏 | soak it soft.

欺 | 侵, he imposes on the weak, but fears the strong or violent.

和 | 侵, conciliatory, ready to accommodate.

細 | delicate and soft.

1 勢 one without much influence; gentle in manner.

1 飽 light refreshment, as congee; soup, gruel.

1 片 a silk robe.

耳 | 心活 mind perplexed at the different stories one has heard.

1 身 lissome, supple, as an acrobat; having a jointed body, like a puppet or doll.

伸 | 侵, to stretch one's self, and get out the cramps, as after a ride.

穀 | 侵, a species of the date plum or Ziziphus, called 黑棗 or black date; it is small and dried for use.

Read jiu. A synonym of 植, the boletus or fungus on trees.

蠕 | 侵, the crawling or wriggling of worms.

1 劃 just able to move, as a worm; squirming, wriggling.

1 侵 name of a horde of Huns, given them in contempt.

瑠璃 | 侵, 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.

士儒 | 琥珀, 贖组, the literati wore crystal at their girdles on silken cords.

琢 | 侵, carve the quartz into a cup.

錫 | 侵, soft, ductile silver.

1 色九成 bullion with ten percentage of alloy in it.


From words and a homery character, it is interchanged with 脖 and the next.

Rules established in the army, a military code; an engagement made at enlistment; to connect, to belong to, — and thus is used as a euphemism for to owe money; to prepare; fit, just; what ought to be, or is right; deserving; necessary, permissible, or convenient; proper, that which it has to do; what was spoken of, the aforesaid, the before-mentioned, that thing, the one; behooving; deserving; all; the whole; abundant.

1 截, prepared, ready.
2 要若干 how much should be pay?
3 主 it belongs to his functions; he has the control of it.
4 席 it belongs to me; it is incumbent on me (or him).
5 应 it ought to be; it is proper, it behooves.
6 鑕 it must be; doubtless; really should be.
7 死 he ought to die; he is to die; an exclamation, alas! dreadful!
8 死的 an epithet, like You scape-gallows!
9 欠 or 賬 a debt; to owe.
10 惭不 I am sorry for what I did.
11 不 當 it is not proper; like 吾 at Canton used for I beg pardon; I ought not to have done so.
12 人 the said man, that person, — used of inferiors; 大臣 the said magnate, would be used by the Emperor.
13 洋物事 everything was ready.
14 如此 it should not be so.
15 悔 unlucky, blundering.
16 柱 the proper Board, the one to take cognizance of this case.
17 合死 you ran a narrow chance; what a rare death you would have had!

From sun and a homery term; it is also regarded as an unusual form of the last.

The bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

1 諏 to thoroughly meditate on.
2 集 all is well done; all prepared.

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.

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.

一壇三 | an altar of three terraces.

九 | 之上 above the nine ascents; i.e. in the highest heaven, even above the 九 | cr. imperial palace grounds or domain.

凡 | name of an ancient ode, setting forth the duties of filial obedience.

Also read 産; it is interchanged with the last.

A boundary, a circuit; a step, a terrace; to strengthen the limits or frontier; a cardinal number denoting a hundred millions.

1 級 a degree; a step or ledge.
2 界 all the limits; i.e. the wide world.
3 限 a limit, a frontier.
4 下 a place in the present Pé-hien 潍縣, just north of the Yellow River in Kingsu, where Liu Pang obtained the victory.

A hill without grass or trees.

可落 | ancient name of a place among the Huns in ancient times.

Roots of plants.

邪 | perverse roots; i.e. evil principles or doctrines.

浮 floating plants, like the Hippuris.

The great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; occurs used for 截 to prepare; an enlisting contract.

頰 | the cheeks.

竅 | a book of tactics; a military code.

From bones and a homery term; it is also written 截 and read 見.

The shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.

四肢 | the four limbs and all parts of the body.

六 | the head, trunk, and four limbs.

屍 | a corpse.

乞 | bone to beg the bodies, as of the victors after a battle; but alone, 骨 means a skeleton.

忘形 | forgetful of self, devoted friendship, self-abnegation.

Gift, to give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

奇 extraordinary.

物 a rarity, a curiosity.

1 事 an unusual affair.
2 截 it is also written 介.
3 萬 it involves several meanings or references.

他业之 | he laid the basis of this great prosperity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>汀</th>
<th>From knife and bow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>To rub or sharpen a knife carefully; a bill-hook; assiduously, diligently, fully; to influence, to move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>劉</td>
<td>Let all you people clearly understand this — a phrase common in edicts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王</td>
<td>To help the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 改 | To change, to alter; to reform, to amend; to correct, as a composition; to exchange; to make: as new; it sometimes has the force of a disjunctive conjunction, as 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>食</th>
<th>From self and 支 to strike; 且. to knock off one's errors.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| kai | To change, to alter; to reform, to amend; to correct, as a composition; to exchange; to make: as new; it sometimes has the force of a disjunctive conjunction, as 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>榎</th>
<th>From wood and finished; occurs used for K'ai. 慷 generous; the two forms are the same.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>楠</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斗</td>
<td>A striker, usually called 斗 a bushel-scraper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>Every sort, the whole, altogether.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>All are forgiven and set free, as by the emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>On the whole, generally speaking, most probably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俱</td>
<td>All are alike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>不 or — 而 all are included in it; we speak of the whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>影</td>
<td>Profound, dark, as a place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全</td>
<td>All is settled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百</td>
<td>拆 不 or 百 拆 will not reform (or change) for any alternative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>A courteous manner, an easy way of doing things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>Thoroughly ingenious; pun, a quibble; for which 氣 is nearly synonymous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>志</td>
<td>不准行 it will no longer be allowed, as the sale of poor salt without paying the exise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>統</td>
<td>百 the whole were about a hundred men.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first form is now most used; and must not be confounded with 話 a wall; the second is composed of 坑 to wrap and 喜 lost. Intimating that the man is utterly destitute, and is very similar to 愤 the breast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>虐</th>
<th>From water or hand and done; it occurs used for its primitive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>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 scour utensils, to wash bright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>Gently flowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楼</td>
<td>To lead on water; to irrigate, to water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>涤</td>
<td>To scour and scrub.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>蓋</th>
<th>From plants and to cover; the second and third forms are common; it must be distinguished from 高, 盖 to cover, for which it is sometimes used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>盖</td>
<td>A kind of coarse grass used for thatching; a covering; a roof, a canopy, a vaulted covering; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巴</td>
<td>A house, or whatever is erected on the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>子 put the cover over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起</td>
<td>房屋 to build houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>屋</td>
<td>The roof of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碗</td>
<td>A dish-cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碗</td>
<td>or 盾 a covered-tea-cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>归</td>
<td>Pull the coverlet over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住面</td>
<td>To veil the face; to hide one's feelings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>To lay tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>如 the sky is like a round canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>To shade, to screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>寶塔頂 [please] cover this pagoda with a top; — i.e. help me out with a last subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恕</td>
<td>难</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>畏 the shame can no longer be concealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>低自</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 门 door and 巽 level.

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.

1 张 to open a shop.
2 价 the asking price; to state a price.
3 船 or 身 to weigh anchor.
4 折旧 账 to compound old debts.
5 光 or 眼 to vivify an idol by marking the black pupils, the last act before it is worshiped.
6 年 or 年 new year's day.
7 心 to amuse one's self, to divert one's grief.
8 心見 誠 perfect sincerity; I am strictly honest.
9 路 to make a new road; to clear the way for the ghost.
10 解 to open out the meaning; to console one.
11 通 to open intercourse with; clearly explained.
12 橫 to enlarge upon; to resolve the difficulties, as in a text; to free.
13 開天地 to spread out the heavens and earth; creation.

Not 如 交 that matter cannot well be brought about.
1 走 get out of the way! — as to a crowd stopping the road.
2 走不 I have no time to get away.
3 而勿 達 explained indeed, but not fully comprehended.
4 士 an appellation for a priest; who 显 explains and enforces the tenets of Budha.
5 口 不如 绳口 瑀 it is safer to keep silence than to speak.
6 名 to state the items; and 發 to pay them; — said of accounts.
7 水 bubbling, boiling hot water.
8 罐 了 the pan is ready heated, as for the rice.
9 陽 to open out, to free from; name of the star ζ Mizar in the Great Bear.
10 科 to open the tripors for 皆jin degrees; to begin to assess taxes.
11 推 to digress and explain a point, to adduce an illustration.
12 發 to assist, to place each kind by itself.
13 導 人 one who instructs others in morality.
14 打 看 open and let me see it.
15 啓 to instruct.
16 封府 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.

Old sounds, k'ai, k'ak, and k'at. In Canton, hâ and k'ai; — in Swatow, k'ai and k'âi; — in Amoy, k'âi; — in Pukhau, k'ai and k'âi; — in Shanghai, k'é; — in Chi'fu, k'ai.

鑫 Many; numerals.

鎧 Armor; mailed armor, as a cuirass, a hauberk; a defense.

喜 Joyful, contented; gentle, balmy; good, kind.

鎬 benevolent, kind towards one; happy.

八元八 the eight ministers and eight secretaries of Shun.

凱 From stand and how; it is interchanged with the next.

鎮 A victory; the triumphant return of an army; the joy of peace; gentle, soothing; excellent; balmy, as the wind.

奏 to celebrate a victory.

亝 to return in triumph.

鎯敲金鐃響人唱 歌 the rapping of the whips on the golden stirrups was heard with the people's peans of victory, as they returned.
KAN.

Old sounds, kau and k'an. In Canton, kou, kun, hon, and kon; — in Swatow, kan, kam, k'au, and k'an; — in Amoy, k'an, kunn, hun, k'am, and kong; — in Fanchau, kung, k'ong, and hang; — in Shanghai, kou, ku', k'un, k'ou, and k'an; — in Chifu, kan.

千

The original form is composed of 木 to enter; reversed, and 木 drawn across it; it is the 51st radical of a few unassorted characters, many of them primitives; it is interchanged with the next two, and must be distinguished from 子 in, and 千 a thousand.

To oppose, to offend against;
to provoke, to draw on one; to try to obtain; to seek; exposed to; a shield, a buckler; met. those who carry them, soldiers; arms, defensive armor; whatever finds off or protects, as the bank of a stream; a boundary; a rivulet; offense; crime; occurs used as a proposition, for, concerning; the consequences of; resulting; stems of small trees; few; one or two persons.

天 or 天 the ten celestial cyclic characters, with their dual combinations, and the elements and planets they are supposed to act on, are given in this table.

NAMES AND AFFINITIES OF THE TEN CELESTIAL STEMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEN STEMS</th>
<th>ASTROLOGICAL NAMES</th>
<th>DUAL COMBINATION</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS</th>
<th>BINARY EXHIBITION</th>
<th>PLANETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>甲</td>
<td>甲木</td>
<td>Wood.</td>
<td>Fir. as the yang.</td>
<td>木星 Jupiter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>甲</td>
<td>甲</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bamboo, as the yin.</td>
<td>木星 Jupiter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ping</td>
<td>乙</td>
<td>乙火</td>
<td>Fire.</td>
<td>Burning wood, as the yang.</td>
<td>火星 Mars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ting</td>
<td>丙</td>
<td>丙土</td>
<td>Earth.</td>
<td>Lamp flame, as the yin.</td>
<td>土星 Saturn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>丁</td>
<td>丁金</td>
<td>Metal.</td>
<td>Hill, as the yang.</td>
<td>金星 Venus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>戊</td>
<td>戊水</td>
<td>Water.</td>
<td>Plain, as the yin.</td>
<td>水星 Mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang</td>
<td>己</td>
<td>己木</td>
<td>Wood.</td>
<td>Weapons, as the yang.</td>
<td>木星 Jupiter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>庚</td>
<td>庚金</td>
<td>Metal.</td>
<td>Kettle, as the yin.</td>
<td>金星 Venus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jian</td>
<td>辛</td>
<td>辛水</td>
<td>Water.</td>
<td>Waves, as the yang.</td>
<td>水星 Mercury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwai</td>
<td>壬</td>
<td>壬火</td>
<td>Fire.</td>
<td>Brooks, as the yin.</td>
<td>火星 Mars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>癸</td>
<td>癸土</td>
<td>Earth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAN.</td>
<td>KAN.</td>
<td>KAN.</td>
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<td>------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>小</strong></td>
<td>i.e. child.</td>
<td><strong>肝</strong></td>
<td>From flesh and stem, because the liver is the viscerum of wood, and therefore rules the system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>李</strong></td>
<td>a play-thing.</td>
<td><strong>肝</strong></td>
<td>The liver, which is described as having three lobes on the left and four on the right, and to contain the feelings; anumber or liver color; intimate; met. passionate, irritable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>把</strong></td>
<td>more than one.</td>
<td><strong>肝</strong></td>
<td>1 氣疼 a pain in the liver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From bamboo and stem; the second form is unusual.

The culm of the bamboo; a slender stick, as a staff, cane, rod, shaft, or pole; a handle; a clothes-hose.

- **竿** | one bamboo cane. |

A valuable tree, good for making the shafts of spears, or to ward off attack; a club, a staff, a high post; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, &c.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.

- **作** | a spear; one matchlock. |

A feathered stone, an aerobat’s pole.

- **月** | a fencer’s staff, an aerobat’s pole. |

A valuable tree, good for making the shafts of spears, or to ward off attack; a club, a staff, a high post; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, &c.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.

- **空** | one spear; one matchlock. |

A feathered stone, an aerobat’s pole.

- **杖** | a walking-stick. |

A feathered stone, an aerobat’s pole.

- **子** | one man alone, by himself. (Shanghai.) |

A name for the magpie is **鶴**; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

**鶴** | From bird and stem; it is sometimes used for gow 鷄 the wild goose. |

- **甘** | From mouth and one inside; q. d. the month has one taste; it forms the 89th 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 hien 福縣 in Shisan, where the...
great battle of K'i with the prince of Hu took place B.C. 2194.

1 味 luscious, sweet.
2 的 rather sweet.
3 露 a timely rain.
4 連 道 雅 like a sweet pear was the remembrance of his love.
5 — said of a kind ruler.
6 若 sweet and bitter, prosperity and adversity.
7 音 a kind answer, soft words.
8 食不 口 he does not relish his food.
9 結 a willing bond, a voluntary agreement.
10 心 pleased, contented, resigned; also used ironically.
11 贪 savory food, such as is given to aged parents.
12 草 liquorice; also written like the next.
13 者 a smooth-tongued fellow.

死 也 心 now death will be sweet, — for I have obtained my desire.
1 驟 to stamp, as when delighted or half drunk.
2 貧 貧 I am contented with poverty and reproach.
3 蕭 the province of Kansuh, so named from Kan-chau in Fu-chow in its northern part; and Shih chen 蕭州; in A.D. 510, this prefecture and a large region south of it was named Kan chau 蕭州, and afterwards used for part of the name of the province.
4 羅十二 為宰 相 Kan Lo [of Ts'in, B.C. 220] was made premier at 12 years of age, and died at 13.

In Cantonese, read kim, and usually written 𨧏, which is properly read jin, meaning to carry food in the mouth, as a monkey does. An adverb of quantity, so; such; an exclamation.

1 多 such a quantity!
2 早 so early!
3 相 貌 such an ugly face!

1 甘 Liquorice; called 甘 or 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.
2 From tree and sweet; it is also interchanged with skien 麦 a bit.
3 柑 The loose jacket (Citrus marginata), called also the cooling mandarin orange, is 甘 or 黃; at the North, this name denotes the bitter orange, and in some places is even applied to the Buddha's hand.
4 結 orange peel.
5 將 to bet on orange seeds, by guessing their number.
6 分 同味 to have one taste after dividing an orange, — i.e. to share a pleasure or delicacy with another.

1 清 Water in which rice has been scoured, called 米水 and used for washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.
2 淡 watery; full.
3 病 A disease of children, arising from bad treatment or indigestion food; atrophy.
4 疳 venereal ulcers.
5 牙 a gum-boil; canker-sores; infants have the 牙-galloping canker, or canerum oris.
6 豆 an infantile marasmus; pot-bellied; it is applied to several forms of disease.

1 餡 A bait; others say, a sweet cake or dumpling.
2 酵 Poa-frost, or as the character indicates, sweet rain; it is also used for dew in the petition 霞 浇 may we be favored with copious showers and dews.
3 乾 From 乙 the power of nature and 乾 sunlight; the form 干 is mostly used for these senses.
4 干 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.
5 香 clean, limpid.
6 賣 all are sold; cleaned out.
7 烏 dried apricots.
8 烏 clean, airy, dry.
9 萬 祭 to drain the glass, to see the bottom of it.
10 工 a circumstance.
11 燃 to dry at a fire.
12 燹 a defecation, use of another's goods; peculation, underhand gain.
13 川報 to report falsely, to make up a story.
14 香 that I got no refreshment at all when I reached his house.
15 送 禮 I sent him a present of dried fruits, cakes, &c.
16 烏 the heat has dried it up.
17 燹 feverish, heated, dry, parched.
18 兄弟 persons who have bound themselves fraternally, as Jonathan and David.
19 兒子 an adopted child, but one who cannot succeed to the inheritance, and does not change his name.
20 娘 so the child calls its adopted mother.

Read 陳. 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.
21 元 heaven.
22 天 heaven and earth; the cosmos; 阳 male and female.
KAN.

1. diligent all day long.
2.夕惕 continually showing prudence and care, lost he went wrong.
3. to embody heavenly principles, as a good prince does.
4. when the boy's betrothal card and presents have gone, the girl's card is immediately returned.
5. 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.

The original character is composed of 受 to hold on from above and below, and 古 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, I may not.

不 or 不 當 I do not presume; I ought not to receive such a compliment.

豈 how can I do it! i.e. I am unworthy — of your regards.

抑 or 據 bold, daring, impudent; how brave!

作 or 當 afraid of no difficulties.

則 is decidedly so, no doubt.

果 or 當 decided, decided.

誰不 誰 will any one dare to resist?

自 or 當 really, certainly it is.

死士 a fearless, daring soldier.

邀至 I venture to ask you, Sir, to come.

用 or 直陳 I have used boldness 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 or 立 stop, well!

話 or 你 say so; if so.

做得 this will do; enough.

The Chinese olive or 橄榄 the fruit of a species of Olea europaea, a fine tree of the Oleaceae family, which is common in the southern provinces; there is a white and a black sort; it is also called 橄榄 from its green color; and 橄榄 the loyal fruit, or 橄榄 the remonstrant fruit, because like exostipation, its taste at first is harsh; another name is 橄榄 returning flavor, referring to the after relish.

橄泥 a condiment made from salted olives.

湘潭 Insipid, no flavor; to wash, to clean.

湘潭 橄榄 hand to wash the hands and feet.

湘潭 Kaupu, the old Canton, the port of Hungchow in Chekiang, during the Sung dynasty and earlier.

湘潭 To unfold or spread out garments; to smooth clothes by the hand.

湘潭 From heart and all.

湘潭 To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, acted on; influenced either physically or mentally; indignant, moved; to touch.

湘潭 應 grateful, filled with a sense of kindness.

湘潭 應之至 exceedingly grateful.

湘潭 噩 sorry, mournful.

湘潭 我 言 do not take my kelpie.

湘潭 格 moved by another's earnestness; the response of the gods to a prayer of faith.

湘潭 化人心 to move the heart; to reform; to convert; regenerated.

湘潭 動 to move, to influence; the motions acted on.

湘潭 陰風寒 affected by the weather.

湘潭 reciprocal influences, as of the dual powers; conception.

湘潭 孕而生 supernatural conception.

湘潭 謝 you obliged for; I thank you; the word can be derived from the Amoy pronunciation of this phrase.

湘潭 五內 it is graven on my heart; lasting thanks for.

湘潭 應 an appropriate recompense.

湘潭 五內 I am deeply thankful for your goodness.

湘潭 A fish three feet long found in the Yangtse's River, having 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 鰍魚 or bachelor fish; it seems to be a sort of pike or pickerel.

湘潭 From fish and all; said to be a contracted form of the last.

湘潭 A kind of mud-fish.

湘潭 魚 or 花 a shrub of a dusky green color, with serrated spines, the Pinellus Jutatus, common at Canton in the spring months.

湘潭 From soroi and dry or staff; the first form is commonest; it is interchanged with 桑杆 a staff, and the next.

湘潭 The colom of grain; straw; stubble; used as a classifier of spears, guns, &c., but not properly.

湘潭 一 an effigy, a figure made of straw.

湘潭 一 a rice broom.

湘潭 一 paddy straw.

湘潭 一 roots of grain, stubble.

湘潭 一 a sheaf of straw.

湘潭 In the dictionary read can, but usually used as a synonym of 桑杆 a pole; and sometimes of the last.

湘潭 A staff, a handle, as of a spear; a lever; a classifier of spears, guns, steelyards.

湘潭 一 一 one spear; one musket.

湘潭 一 一 one steelyard or dotchin.
From to go and a stick, as the phonetic.

To cook 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.

路 to hurry on; to go faster.

快 in a hurry.

出 to drive out; to expel; to dismiss, to turn away.

急 do it as quickly as you can.

逐 to expel, to eject.

腿 的 a donkey-boy, one who runs after the carriage or horse; a betto, a ryece.

我 你 I'll catch up with you.

順 水 avail one's self of the tide.

工 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 我 cannot catch up to him.

駁 to repair to a post immediately.

早起來 you must get up early.

細 得上 we shall get there in time.

請拿出來 be spry and take them out, — to dry in the sun.

到那時 候 to be there at the time; to punctual.

A slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.

篩 a kind of pearl-barley.

北山 a mountain in Tsing-pu hien, about 30 miles from Shang-hai.

A cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints, call a life and much used in traveling; a lid; to cover with a lid.

Read luang. A cup.

From a shield and great sun-light; this is sometimes incorrectly used for 的 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 公 affairs.

父之 盾 to follow a father's occupation.

事 or 事情 to do business; to manage affairs.

可以 任大事 capable of doing great things.

能 or 才; ability, talent.

打 to bespeak aid in order to obtain a situation.

頭 人 to seek to be made a headman.

有何 背 what is your business with me?

員 an able officer.

不乱 乱 nothing can be done; no resources; no one helps me.

局 a clever player; a man of ability.

骨 the style of a man, his size or strength.

你不 我; if you cannot (or will not) do it, I can.

鑲 宿 collect together in pursuit of trade.

取 基 材 I must select the best timber — or talent.

無天 人事 wicked deeds done without thought of Heaven; reckless villainy.

點 Black spots or streaks on the face, as from age and half-starved fate with exposure.

The root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar-cane; boards used in making adobe walls.

不 逆 向 George strengthened [me against those] princes who absent themselves, and thus assist your sovereign.

井 之上 on the well-curb.

枝 1 branches and trunk; also a ridge of hills and its spurs.

枝不得 其 1 the branches cannot grow larger than the stem.

弱枝 a slight trunk and weak branches; a wise father and foolish sons.

From a lawyer contracted and 単 a head; it is used only as a primitive.

The dawn, the red blush of morning.

日 1 sun illuminates the day.

肝 From sun and shield as the phonetic; not the same as肝 dry.

日 1 not the evening sun does not shine.

日 1 天子忘食 the emperor forgot his meal at evening.

日 天之 劳 daily labors, the toil from dawn to eve.

紫 A violet or purple color, called 紫, which is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to women's apparel.

訶 To shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

水 1 water leeking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very; name of a small stream in Sin-lan hien 新 a district in the central part of Kiang-si on the River Han, just south of Lin-kuei fu; also used as another form of the next.
KAN.


刊 [k'an]

From sword and obstrue; the second form is now synonymous, though it was once read tsien.

To cut, to carve; to engrave blocks for printing; to erase or cut out from blocks; used with the next, to how, to chop.

1 板 to cut blocks.
1 刻字 to prepare blocks and carve characters.
不 [p] 不 an original unamplified (or unaltered) edition.
1 碑立石 to carve and set up stone tablets.
不 [p] 不之言 his talk is insipid and senseless; i.e. it is not worth carving.

Used with the preceding.

葉 [k'an]

To blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.

隨山木 to go over the hills marking or blazing the trees.

从 earth and very; occurs used with the next.

堪 [k'an]

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.

不 [p] 不 unfit for; intolerable, cannot be borne.
1 用 useful, serviceable.
1 任 fit for a post; able to sustain.
1 與 heaven and earth, one covering the other; soil, the chariot which bears man and his fate.
1 與先生 a geometer, one who chooses graves.
1 議 satisfactory, suitable.
情何以 how can I ever repay your kindness?
受苦難 how can I bear this suffering?
1 胸重任 he is fit for any responsibility or station.
下財不 a vile wretch; I can't bear him!
未 [p] 未家多难 I am unequal to the many troubles in the state.

氈 [k'an]

To pierce, to stab; to conquer; to kill; fully to sustain; equal to, in which it is like the last, and seldom used.
1 亂 to suppress a riot, to put down an insurrection.
1 故 to win and lose; victory and defeat.
1 己 self-mortification.
1 定勝功 fully estimated (or settled) their achievements.

南 [k'an]

A region south of Poyang Lake, called Chang-kung 章貞 in the Han dynasty, and altered to Kan chen 坎 in the Sung dynasty.
1 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 hang'. Foolish; stupid.

軀 [k'an]

The thighbone or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.
1 腿 boils on the leg.

K'AN.

An earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five pints.

崎 [k'an]

A rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.
1 崎 mountain ridges.
1 崎 uneven, as a mountain defile; a rugged summit.

䍛 [k'an]

From a dragon and to join.

取 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 dying priest is placed in it, and the cover closed on him; in this condition the body is called 坟; and in a priest waiting for death, and is buried in it; to overcome, a sound.
1 受 to contain, as a shrine does.
香 an incense-box.
聖 a priest's tomb.
聖人 a pinnacle in a junk; it usually holds an idol.
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The original was intended to represent a receptacle, the bottom line denoting the level earth; it is the 17th radical of a few characters, some of them analogous to it, but it is never used by itself.

A vessel to put things into and still filled.

To take things by the hand, to bring or take.

In Fuhchau. To carry by a bale, or as a bundle by its string; the bale of a bucket.

Composed of 真 or 信 truth and 流 flowing streams.

Plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken, as Confucius is said to have been.

子路 1 射 an disciple of the sage, as Confucius is said to have been.

1 面談 converses with sincerity and directness.

From earth and to one or a pit.

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 snare, a crash; a wrench, the bridge on a horse to support the strings, a small vase; the second of the eight diagrams, and refers to water.

穴 or 洞 to dig a pit.

穴 the pit of the stomach.

代撻 chop! chop! the ax sounds, as the tusk comes down.

鼓 my drum.

其 鼓 tapping so on your earthen jar.

刑 uneven; irksome to do; difficulties in life.

陷 to set a pit, as for beasts; to involve a person maliciously.

是個 there is a difficulty in getting on that road; it is a critical time — with the disease.

In Cantonese. A classifier of the trunks of trees, or clumps of stunted trees.

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<th>one head of taro.</th>
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In Pekingese. An immovable, an enigma, a double entendre; often used for 之 限 a threshold.

謝 1 兒 he was making a pan.

From stone and to one; occurs in connection with the last.

砍

To cut, to chop, to fell; to cut off; to stone, to throw stones at; a mortar or small vase.

刀 1 cut it in two.

傷 to wound by a stone.

開 to split open.

灰 1 a mortar for mixing lime.

腦袋 cut off his head.

伐 to fell trees.

下來 it is cut down.

肩兒 a waistcoat, a vest.

得勒 I can cut it.

舂 1 a large mortar, like those used for hulling rice.

From land and to one; the second and unaltered form is used at Canton.

撞 1 strike, to knock; to run against; to throw down; to stone one.

鑿 1 to make a notch in.

磁 不 1 隆 porcelain may not better pottery; — I'll not contend with him.

破 or 1 破 to smash; to throw down and break.

拿 石頭 1 狗 throw a stone at the dog.

Read 之. To comb, to dress the hair.

欲

Discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sorrow, sorrowful; to strive for.

自感 1 然 he felt that he was imperfect.

To eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

From carriage or earth and moved by; the second is unusual.

| 1 | 撐 | going slowly, experiencing difficulties, no opportunity; unfortunate, unsuccessful in life. |

像 the next, and not so much used.

To spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

魚 1 open-eyed, like a fish.

1 临城中 [a thousand carts] came into the city.

1 孔子之亡也 he watched when Confucius was away from home.

从 door and to presume, referring to the spying.

From door and to presume, referring to the spying.

To peep through; to look down or towards with expectation; to come to; name of an ancient city in Lu; a pavilion.

鬼 1 室 a devil is spying his house; — said when one thinks he can do an ill deed unknown to any body.

Read 之. Angry, irate; a tiger's scream.

1 如 虎 growling like a savage tiger.

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.

1 健 1 go and investigate, as on an inquest.

查 1 or 1 面 to examine, to cross-question.

1 断 to take evidence and decide.

覆 1 當 a revision of the case showed no error.
From earth or stone and adequate; it is often wrongly written like "chān", a block, or "kan" the worthy.

A dangerous bank; a precipitous ledge on a river's shore; a cliff; the shelter under a high bank; a diked bank.

To build a stone bund or sea-wall.

The edge of the cliff.

That cliff will soon fall.

The door-sill, of which some are movable and others fixed; the stone is the upper stone step near it.

In Cantonese. A short breakwater running out into the stream or sea, as a ledge of rocks.

Pleased; contented; to go joyfully, to be happy; sincere, truthful.

Settled, at ease.

To feel happy after a feast.

He sat down contentedly.

Name of a bird, the "駕" which is probably akin to the robin; it is said to resemble a fowl, and to sing night and day.

A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats from becoming tainted during the hot weather.

From the "eye under a hand" the second antique form has gone out of use; this character somewhat resembles "chōb", referring to cause.

To look at, to see; to desire to see; to examine, to regard carefully; to practice; a grammatical term, having the sense of taken for, similarly; likeness; equivalent; aspect, manner; what is for show, a dummy; after some verbs of sensation, it denotes present time.

Attractive

I don't see it; I cannot see it - clearly.

I don't want to see it; the sight is repulsive.

To practice physiognomy.

To read silently; to skim over a look.

The trick has been found out.

To watch for a good opportunity.

I cannot perceive it, illegible; not recognizable.

To smell it; try to do it. (Shanghaut)

In the friend's face I see my friend in your face, and will say nothing.
KÄN.

Old sound, ken. In Canton, kän; — in Swatow, kän; — in Amoy, kän; — in Fuchow, käng and künde; — in Shanghai, käng; — in Chej, kän.

根

From wood and obstruct as the phonetic.

The roots of plants; origin, root, beginning, cause, foundation; a base, as the lower part or substraction of a wall; thoroughly, fundamental; a classifier of trees, sticks, and pieces of wood, such things as are long and stiff, and even of ropes and haw-sers; among the Buddhists, an organ or faculty of the mind, and also of the body.

一条 one root, often denotes that a man has only one son.

1 本 evidence; cause; radical; parentage.

無 1 本 baseless; no proof or; or power to do; singular, unreasonable.

底 1 底 bottom of a thing; the cause; origin of a thing.

初 1 始 beginning; first influences.

好 1 底 of a good family or stock.

謗 1 詐 a baseless rumor.

末 1 末 the root and spray; altogether, throughout.

歸 1 1 彙 at last, finally; to return to its first condition.

由 1 由 mode of origin, circumstances of its beginning, details of the affair from the first.

尋 1 走底 to make a thorough investigation and sift it to the bottom.

無 1 之 有 (he is no better than) grass without a root; — unreliable.

別 別 don't tag after me.

話尾 an ascertaining word.

他是我前的 he is my own child.

栽 1 1 斗 to slip and fall down.

誰 誰 under what teacher did you study?

緊 1 若 very near, familiar with; to be next to one.

輪 a manner to a sedan.

訛

To speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely.

立 Read 'jän. Disobedient; unwilling to listen.

艮

This character was originally formed of 目 eye and 七 to compare; q. d. disobedient ones will not meet your eye; it is the 18th radical of only five characters; it resembles 竟 good, and is much used as a contraction of 竟 silver.

The third of the eight diagrams, corresponds to mountains; a limit or bound; to stop; hard, perverse, obstructate.

1 竟 a kind of hard stone; stony, hard like stone.

覆 碗 the diagram 三 resembles an inverted cup.

艮

From plant and percerse, alluding to its virulence.

虧 A wild plant, the 毛 a sort of butter-cup or crowfoot, the Ranunculus undicornea, which is regarded as poisonous.
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.

give to beg; to ask for.

keen to beg a favor.

pected I beg you to believe me.

once again I beg of you — to help me.

From earth and to root.

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.

田地 to clear land, to prepare virgin soil.

1 to plough new land.

1 to plough and sow.

1 duties on newly cleared land.

1 strength.

he eneroched on the limits of the grave by tillage.

To root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to guaw.

teeth and root contracted.

To guaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating.

1 a gnashing sound.

1 to clean an apricot seed.

1 to pick a bone clean.

Read gwin, The gums.

From stone and obstinate; this character is often wrongly used for 玺 in 玺 玺 vermilion.

A stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells.

1 rock crystal. Cantonese.

1 the rumbling of rolling stones or grinding.

A stone or gem marked with veins.

Read 山. A stone much like jade, probably resembling serpentine.

An unauthorized character.

A seam like a garment.

1 or 無 to sew a seam.

1 a small seam.

From a hill within a net; it is easily confounded with 園网 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.

血 the bloody wales left after a whipping.

子 peaks and summits among the hills.

如 如陵 [his goodness is enduring] as the hills and ridges.

a steep pass or road over the mountains.

Wo-lung Mountain in Sch'ien where 詹葛亮 was born.

a side wind.

From knife and hill.

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.

or they have just arrived.

he has just been here.

courageous, valiant.

From knife and hill.

resolve, firm in purpose.

irascible; overbearing and willful.

hard and soft; energetic and easy; positive and negative in electricity.

the odd and even days in the moon.

or 1 vicious, pig-headed, stiff-set.

upright, firm in principle.

resolve in a purpose; noble.

constant in rectitude.

the four guardians of the gate in Buddhist temples, for which the next is more correct.
A large star; the god who lives in it; the Buddhists reckon thirty-six 天 in the large stars, but the four stars which form the bowl of the Dipper are specially called the 天, and the four guardians put in the gateways of Buddhist temples, called 四大金, are the gods who reside in them; they have red, green, white, and black faces.

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 manure; they are large and coarse, having bulging sides and wide mouths.

瓦 earthen-ware vessels.

壺 or 水 water jars; the squat shaped ones are called 金壺, referring to the thighs of the temple guardians.

一口金魚 one gold-fish jar.

糶 or 罩 a public retiring shed.

七石 a seven picul jar, a very large sized one, big enough for a cistern.

蓮 or 莲属, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

學 said to be a variety of squash.

騾 a red bull.

騾 a bullock which was used by a king of Lu in sacrifice.

扛 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 try it; a ridge or line in cloth; a foot-bridge; a cross-bar. 牀 a bedstead. 徒成 the foot-bridge is finished.

From hand and work or hard; the second and third are unusual forms.

To 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.

1 船 to carry a sedan.

1 拾 to carry with or on poles.

筆力獨 to vigorously throw off an essay or sketch.

這事我自能 I can manage or bring about that affair.

力能鼎 he is able to lift a tripod in his hands.

The large intestine or colon.

肛門 the rectum.

脹 fat, bloated.

脫 a protruded intestine; blind piles.

鉶 From metal and work; also read 釢 in some of its meanings.

The iron band on the navel of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which run around the hub, 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 or 銀金 a globular jar in which lamps are suspended; used also for gold fish; the Cantonese make large ones.

鋼 From 金 metal and 鋼 hard contracted.

鋼 iron hardened by the fire, i.e. steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.

鐵 steel; and 純 pure steel.

刀 to strop a razor; also, a well tempered sword, which can cut玉如切泥 as it can cut clay.

鋼 A hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.
K'ăng

Old sounds, K'ang and k'ang. In Canton, k'ong and hong; in Ssetaw, k'ang and k'ang; in Amoy, k'ong; in Fuhchau, k'ong and k'ang; in Shanghai, k'ong; in Chifia, k'ang.

This character seems to be derived from the year and rice combined, in allusion to the harvest.

K'ăng

Empty, unoccupied, vacant.

K'äng

Tall, above the usual stature. A tall in person; it is also applied to garments which are too long, or which do not fit the person.

From heart and peace.

Firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnanimous, public-spirited.

From heart and a neck; it is similar to the last.

Excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

In high spirits.

Highly annoyed as he sighs out his regrets.

The original form is composed of 大, great, 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 $\alpha$ and $\mu$ in Virgo, also called 宊龍 from an idea that they cause drought.

A domineering, violent in temper.

Notorious; he is neither obsequious nor arrogant; well done; discreet.

Four small stars near Arcturus.

Read K'ang The neck or throat of a man.

From fire and neck, as the phonetic; used with the next.

K'âng

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.

Dry; to dry at the fire; a fire of coals; embers.

阳 or 旱 very dry weather; a hot sun.

A brick bed used in Northern China to warm rooms.

炉子 the fire of the k'ang; also the baking furnaces of traveling cake-peddlers.

暖; a warm k'âng; to light the fire under a k'âng.

The flue for the smoke under the tiles.

In Cantonese. To run a boat ashore.

沙 to ground on the sand.

K'âng

Like the last; but properly denoting the divan or wide couch, placed at the head of the parlor, and wide enough for a low table in the middle, on each side of which the host and guest are seated; tea and cakes are served on the 丸 or 桌 the divan table.

丸 to hide away, to conceal an article. (Shanghai.)

K'âng

From man and neck; interchanged with the next two.

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.

禮 the courtesies of equals.

敌 to pit against, to compete.
抗

抗 k'ăng
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.

1 敢 to disobey the Emperor.
2 官 to oppose the government.
3 頭 to stand in opposition.
4 頭之 an obstinate, stiff-necked fellow.

抗 k'ăng
The sound of stones striking against each other.

抗 k'ăng
The original form represents two hands receiving a thing, as at autumn when all things are full.

抗 k'ăng
One name for the mango-bird or oriole, is 鶉 ；it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黄 鶉 and 黃 鶉 by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

案 k'ăng
From gate and net; occurs used with 优 to match.

A high gate is 當, like that at the entrance of a palace.

案 k'ăng
To carry on a song; to encourage; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.

案 k'ăng
One name for the mango-bird or oriole, is 鶚 ；it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黃 鶉 and 黃 鶉 by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

案 k'ăng
To change, to alter, to renew; to substitute, to repair; to act for; remission; 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 ch'ăng 唱 or beats.

案 k'ăng
A fierce strong dog; a hedgehog; in Siam is found the 獪, a short and small animal living on trees, resembling a gibbon, of a fierce disposition, with round yellow eyes; it is said that people there train it to catch the hornbill, get elephants' tusks and rhinoceros' horns for them, and reward its success by giving it fish and arrack.

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### Käng (耕)

**From plow or field and a well.**

- **耕**
  - **ching**
  - To cultivate, to till; to plow; a plowing, the time for plowing; to be diligent, to follow up fully; to labor at.
  - 1 人 or 1 田人 a farmer, a plowman.
  - 舌 1 a teacher; to teach for a living.
  - 亦服爾 1 attend too to your plowing.
  - 目 1 to read much.
  - 筆 1 to write or copy for a living.
  - 藤 1 the green grain just sprouting after plowing.
  - 開 1 to begin plowing.
  - 1 種 agricultural pursuits.
  - 道得道 if you seek after virtue, you will be virtuous; a Buddhist phrase.

### Käng (埂)

**A sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Käng</th>
<th>From word and to alter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>埂</strong></td>
<td>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 resumé; a stem, a petiole; the midrib of a leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 概</td>
<td>on the whole, generally speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粗陳</td>
<td>it is a succinct view of the matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 直</td>
<td>upright, honest, unsophisticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 歪</td>
<td>obstinate, perverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頑</td>
<td>fierce, violent, imperious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>強</td>
<td>violent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土</td>
<td>apparent, counterfeit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胖</td>
<td>胖子 the neck; i.e. the stem of the shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 性</td>
<td>a stupid, foolish, or vacuous nature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Käng (病)

**Disease; a sickness.**

**病**

In *Cantonese.* Fixed, finished; certainly so; made of one piece, the whole of.

1 拔 it is too late now; it cannot be changed.

頭 1 a stiff neck.

生成 1 it was so made; irremediable.

**癎**

In *Cantonese.* To stick out, to press into or on; to emboss, to inclose.

生 1 to get a stone bruise.

花 1 to emboss, as silver-ware.

心 1 disturbed, as by bad news.

**咽**

A stoppage in the throat; a rising gorge; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.

1 喘 unable to talk.

1 嚎 or 1 嘈 嘈 sobbing and stammering, as from weeping.

### Käng (縊)

**A well-rope.**

**繚**

A short rope; if the rope be short, it cannot draw the deep water.

**繚古得修**

1 to understand the ancients you must have a well trimmed rope, — i.e. a critical mind.

**繚**

To stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water.

**繚竹**

1 過 bring a bamboo and feel for it.

### Käng (硬)

**Fish-bones; bones or other things sticking in the throat; unyielding as a bone; stiff, brusque, blunt, plain spoken.**

1 骨之臣 officers who speak their mind; incorruptible.
K'äng.

| 1 不落頭 | 1 光 | 1 坑 |
| 1 不落頭 | 1 光 | 1 坑 |

1 不落頭 | the bone won’t go down; — i.e. you can’t impose on me.
1 光 | dazzling bright; to illumine.
1 坑 | pit, excavation, or hollow, either natural or artificial; a gorge, a gully; a quarry; a pit to entrap animals; to throw into a pit; to involve, as in a snare; to injure, to wrong.
1 穗 | ear and neck.

From earth and a neck.

1 光 | dazzling bright; to illumine.
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1 穗 | ear and neck.

From earth and a neck.

A border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill, to reach everywhere, universally; — for which k'äng 恒 is also used; relics; the crescent moon.
1 古一人 | the man who fills antiquity; — Confucius.
1 古至今 | from of old till now.

The path leading up to a sepulcher; it is often lined with stone statues and tablets in honor and to guard the dead.
1 穗 | to thrum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.

From stone and path or firm.

The tinkling of stones; stones dashing against each other.
1 1 然小人哉 | what a mean, tinkle-tinkle, worthless sort of a fellow he is!

From hand and firm; also read k'ang, and used for 擊 to drag.

To thump the head; to knock on, to rap; to butt against.

From metal and firm.

The ringing of metals; a metallic sound; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.
1 鐃 | the jingle of bangles and gongs, thumping and filing; — all kinds of noises, a din.

The stalks of the taro or Caladium and Euryale; one defines it the culm of grain.

From two with 船 a boat or 月 moon inside, referring to the crescent shape of the moon at her quarterings; it must not be confounded either with hou 侯 or 胎心 反 revolving.

Old sounds, k'ang, k'eng, and k'ung. In Canton, häng and k'ang; — in Swatow, k'oé and k'ang; — in Amoy, k'eng and k'ang; — in Fukien, k'äng and k'ung; — in Shanghai, k'äng; — in Ch'ina, k'än and k'ang.

A synonym of the preceding.

A valley, a pool; a tumulus; an opening; to begin in order to destroy.

The shank bone of an ox's leg.

The shank bone of an ox's leg.

The shank bone of an ox's leg.

The shank bone of an ox's leg.
Kao.

尝试

The original form is made of肉flesh surrounded by门a covering.

肯

The flesh joined to the bone; the attachment of the muscle to the bone; to assent: to permit; willing, acquiescing; voluntary.

不

[These people] refuse to treat me civilly.

允

to allow, to consent.

皆

[The head] bowed the head twice: — entire assent.

你

are you willing or not?

Kao.


高

The original form is thought to represent one looking from a high terrace; it forms the 189th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

高

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.

姓

what is your surname?

見

your opinion.

大

lofty, high, as a house; in good proportion.

不

cannot nicely distinguish between them; there is not much difference.

興

pleased, elated; a show, a festival.

志

aspiring, ambitions; has lofty views.

価

high-priced.

Kao.

惠然

you are very kind to consent to come.

觸

be voluntarily pointed to the heavens and swore.

干

all is agreeable to my mind.

肯

willing to exert one's self or spend money.

構

[The son following out his father's plans; — a reference to 廠子乃弗堂嫂]概念 if the son be unwilling to raise the hall, how much less will be willing to roof it?

揷

From hand and willing.

揷

To oppress, to extort from; to vex; to detain or take by force; to obstruct; overbearing, arbitrary, with a sense of illegality.

Kao.

登

to be promoted.

昌

a state of the Onigirs, perhaps Khoten.

麗

Corea, this name first denoted the northern part of the peninsula.

篙

A tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.

撈

to push off a boat; to pole boats.

船

poles for poling a boat.

膏

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

the genial rains have fattened it.
KAO.

1. 猪 or 油 clarified fat or lard.
2. 藥 a plaster; but 藥 is prepared opium.
3. 糧 rich fare, sumptuous living.
4. 綠 green dye wafers prepared in Chekiang.
5. 火 fat and fire, a term for a scholar's stipend.
6. 涼 fertilizing dew.
7. 濰 sleek, fat.
8. 肥 fat; fatty, greasy.
9. 以脂 grease it with fat.
10. 梁子 弟 a rich man's son, a useless spendthrift.

From white and 本 men; the second form is now more common than the original.

To stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine, to draw out; high, eminent; a marshy bank.

江 a river's bank.

月 a term for the fifth month.

日 disorderly, stupid; insolent; plain diet.

月 a tiger's skin.

From tree and eminent or fault; the second form is unusual, and was also used as a synonym of kin.

拾 the talon-tree, in both cases apparently, from a confusion of the phonetics.

Name of a tree.

格 a well-sweep; they are much used in irrigating lands near rivers in the northern provinces; also a water-wheel worked by the feet.

From bay and 谷 error as the phonetic; it resembles 作 in form and meaning.

A case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Nineveh; a wrapper for a bow; to put up a bow.

From grain and high; the second form is commonest.

The culm of grain, straw; a first draft of a paper, a sketch, a minute; the original copy; a proof, as of a printer.

禾 rice straw.

起 to prepare a statement, to make a draft.

腹 to have the whole subject in one's mind.

草 a first draft; the rough copy.

打 to take a proof, as from a block.

公 or 案 the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.

文 a theme, as for a composition.

文 a draft of a paper.

案留在 in 房 let the documents in the case remain in the record office.

留同正 keep both the draft and the fair copy.

床 a mattress or bed made of rice straw rolled in wisps.

肚皮裹打 a 子 to think over a composition before writing it out.

稿 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.

其 dried fish; stockfish.

形容枯 a 了attained, thin; forlorn-looking.

杖 a dry and useless stick; not a shiftless fellow.

本 a plant like water-hemlock or cowbane (Cicuta), whose seeds are used as medicine.

藁 Straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.

席 a straw mat; a bed of straw.

卷 the original documents.

空 blasted straw.
KAO.

A scabby itching disease.

告  From mouth and an ox.

告  To gory, to hunt 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.

告  To accuse before a court; to bring charges against.

告  an indictment.

告  to sue for a debt.

原告  the plaintiff; 被  the defendant; 两  the parties in the case.

告  to tell another, to inform, to speak to; also, the accusation and defense.

示  to proclaim to all; an official proclamation.

告  a notification, a placard, an authoritative declaration.

告  or 控  to appeal to the higher court.

告  I have entered an accusation against you.

告  a deputy or pleader who appears as proxy in a case; women and old people are required to have one.

告  to inform a superior or any official.

告  I have no resource to help myself.

告  the sun and moon forebode evil.

告  no one to appeal to; — the helpless and weak.

告  to inform one's ancestors — by prayer.

告  or 成 to announce that a thing is finished.

告  An appanage conferred on Wan Wang's son, now comprising most of the department of T'ung-ch'ang fu (同昌府) in the western part of Shantung.
K'AO.

Old sounds, k'o, k'ok, and k'et. In Canton, hao, k'ao, and k'o; — in Swatow, k'ao and k'o; — in Amoy, k'o; — in Fuhchow, k'o; — in Shanghai, k'o; — in Chifin, k'ao.

From body and nine, or with bone added.

The end bone of the spine, the os coccygis; the sacral extremity; the rump or tail.

1. The black rump, — a term for the heron.

2. Old or aging; contracted; the second ancient form is pedantic.

3. Age; longevity; ancestors, especially a deceased father; completed, as his life; to complete; to have long life; finish; to examine, with reference to office or enlisting; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.

4. A triennial examination of officials.

5. To examine for degrees.

6. To examine for the triennial examination for sivus'ai, to see if they maintain their scholarship.

7. The triennial examination for kujin.

8. The first on the list of sivus'ai.

9. Passed his examination.

10. To search into officially; to ferret out a matter.

11. To finish a work.

12. I will see that the matter is accomplished.

無可稽 there is no good evidence for it.

13. To give an opinion as to one's fitness for a place.

14. To beat a drum.

15. To search out by divination.


17. Very aged; a wish that one may reach old age.

From hand and to question, referring to the torture; occurs used with the last.

1. To put to the question; to extort a confession; to snatch, to grab.

2. To examine by torture.

3. To beat one's ankles.

4. To beat bamboo or torture one without a warrant.

5. To beat bamboo and force a confession; to torture for robbery.

6. To rob like a footpad.

7. After the third confession, endorse the evidence.

8. A tree producing a kind of varnish sap; it seems to refer to the Alnus glandulosa by the synonyms, but may also denote a kind of Rhus (Rhus cotinifolia) whose sap is useful in making wood paints, for which the Alnus is not employed.

9. Mangrove bark (Rhizophora), used to dye canvas and cotton a brown color; it comes from Siam.

10. Pongee dyedumber, —with this bark.

11. A wall-bracket made of osier, rattan, or other twigs.

From fire and dried or high; apparently the original forms of the last, which has supplanted them; the first is also read k'o and shiao, flary; and k'ao, hot.

1. To dry at the fire; to grill; to toast; hot, stilling; radiation of heat; burning.

2. The heat is oppressive, — and there is no way of relief.

3. To roast meat.

4. Interchanged with the last.

5. From oz and high, perhaps referring to the entertainment.

6. To feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.

7. To confer bounties; bounty money.

8. To entertain the workmen, as on a building.

9. Official largesses to farmers.

10. A great largess to the army.

11. To give a feast to laborers.

From not and to inform, i.e. stating that we will not agree.

1. To mutually oppose; to lean against; to rely on; to depend on; to support, connected with; occurs wrongly used for kuh, adhere.

2. To lean against, literally and figuratively; to depend on, to trust to.

3. To rest on a pillow.

4. Warmed; looking to the fire.

5. A high-backed armchair.
K'AO.

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.

勾

Originally a contracted form of kō 勾 a sentence; and sometimes used for the next two.

治 To mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences, to entice, to invite; to entice; to hook on, to connect; a hook; in geometry, the short sides of a triangle.

1 决 to mark off the names of criminals to be executed.
2 別 to cancel an account.
3 除 to reject, to mark out.
4 引 to entice, to lead astray.
5 當 a scheme; a job; underhand doings; illicit connection.


culu

KEU.

Old sounds, ku, kot, and kop. In Canton, kau; in Swatow, kau and kó; in Amoy, ko, lu, and kau; in Foochow, kau, kén, and kán; in Shanghai, kú; in Chín, kó.

勾

Another form of 亙 to seize, but this is usually read 亙, and used with the next and last.

To collect, to get; to join together, to clasp; to grasp; to restrain.

1 亙 to unite, like a chain; to rabbet together.
2 亙 to check an account as balanced.
3 亙 to nab; to seize; to lug along.

In Pekingese. To point bricks.

掛

From meta and hook or sentence; used with the last.

A hook, a barb, a claw, a finke; 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.

掛

A fish-hook.

掛

A bell-curtain hook.

掛

A hook for hanging things on.

掛

Hooked or linked together; detained, as if by force.

掛

Trustworthy; reliable.
field drains.

fell a filthy sewer.

a duck in a gutter, — the cook eats a little of everything.

一条 or 一溜 a sewer, a gutter.

the dry ditch, a name for the hollow in a horse's back.

渠 to open sewers and drains.

are or but, in contempt of infants and children, a puppy, a brat; it is used in the names of many living things, insects, fish, &c.

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 一隻 one dog.

a petty theft, done by a 贱 pifferer.

叫 or 咕 the dog barks.

苟 or or 虱 a flea.

a term for gentlemen's servants or waiters in offices.

of his legs, a nickname for police-runners, from their greediness for money.

another name for a species of seal; used for the fur.

看門 or 掌門 a doorkeeper, a porter.

you are like a mad dog; — an abusive term.

a climbing animal resembling the raccoon; its fur is used for garments; also a term for manacles.

the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius; and 國 are the stars α, β, ε in that sign.

a star in Argo.

from plant and a hook.

Plants, herbage; wayward, to the right or left; impromptu, inconsiderate, off-hand; illicit, adulterous; as an adverb, carelessly, improperly; as a conjunction, if, if so; but, nevertheless.

an illicit intercourse, fornication.

get unfairly.

in carelessness in doing; to finish off a matter anyhow; to huddle up.

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a star in Argo.

from old and 句 a hook.

A face looking as if grimed with dirt from very age; scumble, very old, decrepit.

infirm, superannuated, in second childhood.

very infirm; extreme age.

benefits of age and experience.

you are older than I am.

prays for the very aged, those with hoary heads and bended backs.
From earth and queen.

Dirty, filthy; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

泥 to scrape off the dirt.

to wash away filth; to reform.

to get dirty, covered with dust; disgraced, lost his good name.

幼稚, a Buddhist term (mani) applied to one of the seven rubies, a fabulous brilliant pearl, used as a symbol of Buddha and his doctrines.

雉, The crowing of a pheasant.

雉, an old name of a district in the present Sinai in the north of Chihi.

雉, the pheasant crows and the hen broods.

越有雉 now there was a crowing pheasant.

軸, the ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read kue. The projecting end of an axle; the hub.

牛, a small ox.

車, the chariot used by the empress in the Han dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

A sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame; to taunt; outrage, unprincipled.

嘘 or 罵 to vilify, to curse.

和 to abuse each other.

病 ashamed, a feeling of mortification.

怒 to speak angrily at one.

感之情 sentiments of shame and thankfulness.

I will not bear his mortifying me.

閤門而之 he barred the door and railed at him.

To pair, to copulate; to meet, to encounter; name of the 44th diagram, referring to union.

交 union of the dual powers; coition, sexual intercourse.

好如初 make it as good as at first.

From woman and to connect; it resembles the last.

A second marriage, as of a widow; to wed a kinwoman; fondness, affection, love; conjugal embraces.

婚, a second marriage.

不送妻 she did not reciprocate his love.

媒 a go-between.

Occurs used with the next.

To buy; to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce, to bring on one.

買 to purchase.

辦 to manage purchases.

線 to start one on the trail of another.

自意 to bring down deep hatred on one's self.

From hand and to connect; occurs used with the next.

To pull, to drag; to plot, to stir up, to implicate; to reach up to; to put a thing high up.

結不解 they formed a very close connection, as an unyielding enmity or friendship.

怨 to contract a dislike.

兵 at war; moving troops.

思 to think upon.

禍 to bring evil on one's self.

不着 I can't reach up to it.

掛上一個筐子 you see if you can get that basket down from the tree.

From wood and to connect, as interlacing beams; used with the preceding.

To roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed, finished.

火 to take fire.

事已 the matter is now done with.

勿用请假之言 there is no need of invidious remarks from bystanders.

精 the procreative principle; sexual intercourse.

膠 to mix glue, as in a paint.

如其宿 it is like what I once did.

To meet with, to happen; to come upon one suddenly; accidentally, unexpectedly.

遇 a chance affair.

逢 to fall in with.

無有自疾 no sickness has befallen me.

Interchanged with the last.

To see or meet one suddenly; to occur; to finish; accidentally, unforeseen.

見 to encounter one, as in the street.

鮮我罕 seldom do I see one who matches you.

無日不顯英子云 do not say. No one sees me here, it is not an open place.

成其所 finished this business.

罕 rarely met with.

易, readily infected with, as malaria; occurs easily.

The original form is thought to represent the timbers in the framework of a house, as they interlock and cross each other; many of the compounds show traces of this meaning.

A high number, ten billions, for which is also used; a room.

中之言 words spoken in the closet or harem.
### KEU.

**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.

**Shoot**

1. The string is on the thumb; i.e., the thing is all right; it suits, it matches.
2. Are you able to do that?

**Enough**

1. From much and a book; it has almost superseded the last.
2. Enough, sufficient; adequate; satisfied; filled up, to the brim; thoroughly.

1.得很 too much by far.

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### KEU.

**Old sounds, k'uu, k'ip, and k'ut. In Canton, k'an and hau; — in Swatow, k'ao, k'u, k'a, k'oe and k'o; — in Amoy, k'oe and k'o; — in Fuzhou, k'au, k'en, and k'iu; — in Shangbou, k'u and his; — in Chihli, k'o.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>精</th>
<th>From hand and a store-room.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>精</td>
<td>To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空</td>
<td>lifted up his dress and ascended to the hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空</td>
<td>could not get it back — or out again; as money that has been spent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空</td>
<td>the return, as of harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空</td>
<td>Read 精. To strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By**

1. A species of onion; its hollow calm.
2. A medical term for an irregular pulse, which is thought to be hollow like an onion stalk.

**口**

1. 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, hatchets, screws, boxes, a fill of a pipe or a draught of water, &c.; verbally; by word; pronunciation.

**利**

1. Talkative; specious.

**人**

1. Persons, individuals.

**好**

1. A good utterance, fluent.

**以**

1. 食 when he was able to feed himself.

**戶**

1. The population; a family.

**無**

1. 不 untrustworthy.

**子**

1. The rim on a box which receives the cover.

**吃**

1. 眠 smoke two pipes.
2. 藥 a dose of physic.

**皮**

1. Sheep-skins or lamb-skins from Mongolia.

**雨**

1. 索 denote husband and wife.

**張**

1. or 開 open your mouth.
2. 外 outside of the Great Wall, meaning Mongolia and beyond; extra-provincial China, and even in foreign regions.

**海**

1. An estuary, a firth.

**詩**

1. A great brag; to vapor and boast greatly.

**績**

1. or 岸 a port for trade.

**八**

1.之家 a family of eight persons.
九五 | to reduce to ninety-five, to take off five per cent.

九五 | to take off one-fifth per cent.

九五 | to subtract; to strike off, as a name from a list.

九五 | to deduct from wages till the advance is all paid up.

九五 | to hinder.

九五 | a slip-knot.

九五 | one skein of silk.

九五 | From metal and mouth; used with the last.

九五 | A gold or silver rim on a cup, encaised on the edge; to engrave; to enlace; chased or filagree-work; a round or chased button; a button, a clasp; to button; to make a din.

九五 | a button hole.

九五 | brass clasps or links.

九五 | a great elanor or noise, as when beating gongs, &c.

九五 | An unauthorized character, probably formed to indicate the different materials.

九五 | A button, differing from the last in that it is made of thread or cord, wound like a ball; to fasten, as the hasp on a door by a nail; to loop, to tie up and fasten.

九五 | loop on the button.

九五 | From finish and to beat.

九五 | Tyrannical, 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.

九五 | or | tolaws in armed bands.

九五 | to put down robbers and oppressors.

九五 | pirates, dacoits.

九五 | an enemy, a mortal foe.

九五 | the people are unsettled because of the robbers who plunder them.

九五 | an open robber, a Robin Hood.

九五 | in ancient days, the Minister of Crimes, a criminal judge.

九五 | an abundance, said of birds.

九五 | The reed or sliae of a loom, made of bamboo.

九五 | to make a sliae of bamboo splints.

九五 | A term for the seeds of cardamoms and similar spicy fruits.

九五 | the mace or flower of nutmeg.

九五 | the whole cardamoms (Amomum cardamomum), or the cluster cardamoms, growing in Kwangtung.

九五 | the round cardamoms (Amomum globosum), found in Kwangtung.

九五 | the cardamom bud; met. a blooming girl.

九五 | From bird and shell, referring to the recent exit of the chick.

九五 | Fledgelings which must be fed by the parent bird, like the young of sparrows or swallows.

九五 | chirp of a newly hatched bird.

九五 | they are wounded among the winds and fed under the showers; viz. the birds of the air.

九五 | Silly and inefficient, but good-natured.

九五 | dull, doltish, stupid-looking.
From mouth and soul; it is said to have been originally written 由 the words and mouth, and this last is explained by a reference to a man who distinctly states his object when he asks for a wife.

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.

To the ceremony of kneeling and putting the forehead on the ground.

三跪九 thrice kneeling and nine times knocking the head; the highest act of reverence; it is paid to the Emperor, to Confucius, and to ancestors.

The master hit him on the shins with his staff.

向 to humbly petition.

Old sounds, ki, kit, q, cii, kii, and kii. In Canton, ki, kii, koe, and kweii; — in Swatow, ki, kii, and kii; — in Amoy, ki, kii, kai, kwii, and kii; — in Fuchau, ki, kii, kwii, kii, lii, and kie; — in Shanghai, ki and lii; — in Chifa, ki.

Compose of minute and 我, a guard of soldiers on the frontier; g. 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 concordate parts of a thing or subject; moderately; a few; as an adverb, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; the time for the chance; having stated periods; to approximate to; a sign of; to examine into; to expect.

he if, yet, for all that; probably, it is likely.

we will try the viands, and see if they satisfy.

they all, you, blessings, each one as expected, and sure as law.

at the point of, not far from.

should mildly remonstrate with his parents.

the moon is nearly full.

[the emperor] daily attends to every kind of affair.

no one can equal him; he is unsurpassable.

subtle, incipient, atomic.

An interrogation, implying quantity; how much? little; nearly, a part, several.

how many?

when did he come?

which number? which one?

almost; only a portion; not many.

how much farther is it?

how long is a man's life?

the days to come are not many; — I am old.

several myriads.

almost the same.

but who and what are your followers?

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.

an occasion, an opportunity, a chance.

designs; the intentions of; the power or spring in a machine.

a loom.

a weaver's shop; a cloth manufactory.

do it at the right moment; mind and improve your chance.

skilled in judging.

lost the right moment; defeated, thrown off.

the natural bent of a mind; fate, destiny, decrees.

an artifice, a clever dodge.

undivulged, secret; occult causes.

an ingenious contrivance or machine.

crafty and full of dodges; a slippery device.

unscrupulous, clever fellow; shrewd at guessing; a neat machine.

councils of state.

the General Council of State.

a name for the star Vega.

using every power of the mind to accomplish it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch'i</th>
<th>鐵</th>
<th>Occurs used for the last. A barb on a hook, a fluke.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>器局 a machine shop. 無之鈎 a hook without a barb catches no fish.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Read ch'i. To bathe, and then drink as a precaution. 進1 to take the bath eup.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>玉璧 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. 不可1 it will not do to oppose them. 頭 a breakwater, a jetty, a mole; a headland jutting into the ocean.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>A pearl not quite globular; a large mirror. 滿腹珠1 his belly is full of pearls; his knowledge is extensive and useful. 天1 the star γ Phad in Ursa Major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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. 皇1 the imperial domains; the court. 九1 the nine tenures of appanages lying beyond the demesnes. 輔重地 the capital, the region near the palace. 逶迤邏薄送我1 only a little way did he go with me from the doorway.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A sound. 噩怪症1 an obscure disease, which baffles the doctor's skill. 打1荒 in distress; wanting supplies; borrowing money; also to pretend to be in want; to act as if starving. 色1 a starved, cadaverous look. 成不遂1 famine has done its work, but he goes on — to nothing good. 死1 starved to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>魚</td>
<td>From flesh and seat. 肌1 the flesh or firm muscles under the skin; the meat on the bones. 腹1 robust, muscular, firm-fleshed, brawny. 體1 the body. 皮1 the virile member. 難1 the tender loin. 水1玉骨 or 玉1 clear complexion and fine limbs; said of a girl. 米1 a viscid preparation among the Miao-ts', made by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments before it is drank.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The bit on a bridle; to restrain or check a horse. 是欲以1而御騸突1 it was like a man trying to rein in a horse which shied and run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From bird and why; both forms are authorized, but the first is most used. 鶏1 or 鶏1 a cock, a rooster. 母1 or 母1 a hen. 子1 or 一隻1 a fowl. 山1 a pensive. (Phasianus) 朣1 a eapon. 鏤1 or 鷯 chickens, pullets. 嗇1 or 嗩 cock-crowing; early dawn. 鳥1 or 鳥1 cock-fighting. 風1 dead fowls preserved in winter with their feathers. 銀1 the golden pheasant (Tachymelus [Phasianus] pictus); it is embroidered on civilian's robes of the second rank. 水1 or 田1 the frog. 竹1 a species of partridge. (Bambusica.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>Pallas' eared pheasant, the <em>Callipephus Pekinensis</em>; also the Canton name of the turkey; and given too to the moor-hen (<em>Gallinula chloropus</em>).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>砂</td>
<td>the sand-grouse of Chihli (<em>Tetrax [Syrrhaptes] paradoxa</em>), a bird like the dotterel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>哨</td>
<td>the medalion pheasant. (<em>Lophorhina Impigeana</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>the peacock pheasant or <em>Phasianus torquatus</em>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>松</td>
<td>a fruicolin pheasant in Chihli.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>燕骨</td>
<td>or 絨毛</td>
<td>the silk'en cock with black bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>Formosan silver pheasant (<em>Euplocamus [Phasianus] Swinhoei</em>).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>紫</td>
<td>the albatross (<em>Diomedea nigripes</em>), found near Formosa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>拟</td>
<td>the goura or crowned pigeon (<em>Lophophorus</em>) of Ambonya or Papua, as the name tries to indicate.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>裝</td>
<td>the Nicobar ground pigeon. (<em>Columba Nicobarica</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>a boatsman's whistle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>树</td>
<td>mushrooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>眼</td>
<td>to have corns on the feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彰</td>
<td>the whimbrel or curlew (<em>Numenius</em>), common in Chihli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冠花</td>
<td>the cockscob flower or <em>Celsia</em>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>冠油</td>
<td>a cook's name for the omentum of a sheep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉄</td>
<td>a northern name for a skin-flint, a stinging fellow, from whom nothing is to be got.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牲</td>
<td>司晨</td>
<td>the hen governs the house; — <em>i.e.</em> the wife bears rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引魂</td>
<td>the cock which leads the horses; — 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叫天</td>
<td>只</td>
<td>— a bird has nothing but its long bill, and no meat on its body; so is a talkative fool who can do nothing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a *lot* and *mouth*; analogous to *ch'én* 甘 to divine.

| 留 | to detain; to make one wait. |
| 無 | 之言勿聽 | do not receive doctrines for which there is no proof. |

| From wood and *level*; often contracted to the second form. |

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.

| 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; marriageable; a girl at the age of fifteen or sixteen; to do up the hair.

| The ceremony of putting up the hair; the presents sent by relatives on the occasion. |

| 副 | 六面 | a complete head-dress and ornament — for an empress. |

十五面 | [girls] can be married at fifteen.

| Composed of a *net* over 背 to tie contracted, and 革 hide showing the material; used for the next. |

A halter; to restrain, to pull the bit; to bride or hold in; to detain in durance; to arrest; to economize; tufts of hair or floss on the heads of horses; a coiffure, a girl's tuft of hair.

| 尺 | 外 | a look-up attached to a yamum. |
Read 亮: A handsome girl or woman; a Hebe, a houri; a queen; an imperial concubine. 亮 a beautiful concubine.

彼美淑¹可與晤歌 that beautiful and chaste lady can respond to you in a song.

From earth and it as the phonetic.

The foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; a basis; a point d'appui; a beginning; a strong-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.

to lay the foundation, as of a family. 

to fix the rules for, or basis of action.

to commence an undertaking.

to ascend the throne, sometimes termed 丕 or the great patrimony.

foundation of a wall.

a dyke, an embankment.

a family possession; inherited honors.

new land, as that gained from a river.

a burial-place, which one prepares for himself.

a basis, material of; the quality of a thing. (Cantonese)

to prepare a little house above the coffin, in which it is raised from the ground, and filled in solid up to the roof.

This character is to be distinguished from 期, 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.

one year's mourning.

a return of the same month.

I shall not see him again at the return of the year.

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; wet rain, because it forebodes rain; the stile on the fingers' ends, which are fancied to resemble a corn-fan; an old name of Liao cheu 逸州 in the east of Shanxi.

a corn-fan; a winnower.

the wife or concubine.

to continue the family calling or profession.

look carefully at the lines on his fingers, — whether round or square, to guess his luck.

when seated don't spread out your legs like a fan.

Elons, the god of Wind.

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.

those twinkling points may be made out to be the Sieve.

The stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

a species of edible fern; perhaps a variety of Pteris.

An iron implement of husbandry, called 錛, 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 \( \text{白} \), and because it is the sixth of the ten stems, and with \( \text{土} \) belongs to earth, and to central, and to the belly; it forms the 49th radical of a few consonant characters, and is to be distinguished from \( \text{乙} \) and \( \text{乙} \) by its open mouth.

1. Personal pronoun, one's self; I, myself; 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.

2. To yield one's wishes for another's good, or to his judgment.

3. To prefer others to one's self.

4. To deny or conquer self and return to rectitude.

5. To have talents, they can serve him as if he had them himself.

6. I am not the one to decide; I am not my own master.

From silk and self as the phonetic.

'chi' To sort threads; to arrange, \( \text{Chi} \); to 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 \( \text{p'u} \) 誵 of 72 years; a skin of forty threads; a decimal series of numbers; space between the peaks of mountains; name of a small feudal state, in the present H-shui hien 汲水縣 in the south of Shantung.

年 | a person's age; as \( \text{年} \) is to ask how old he is.

五 | the five divisions of time, viz. hours, days, months, years, and tens or ages.

1 録 | honobly recorded — by the Board of Civil Office.

1 功 | recorded for merit.

事 | to make a note of.

南 | the regulators of the southern states; — said of rivers which define their limits.

1 我 | I have already been in this post three years.

1 事 | added twelve more years to his life.

1 | to write a narrative from first to last.

經 | to be well acquainted with trade and its affairs; also a broker's calling.

有 | there are adits and plateaux — among the hills.

1 綱 | outlines and arguments, as of an essay.

The character represents a stand to lean on; it forms the 15th 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.

1 茶 | a tea-poy; a stand; a small table.

文 | a study table; met. a student.

1 良 | tranquil and self-composed.

案 | a large long table with the legs framed in.

1 管 | a low table on a divan.

1 安 | quietness; composed.

1 他 | he leaned on the table and slept.

机 | for some of them stools are provided.

机 | Used for the preceding, but more frequently as a contracted form of \( \text{机} \) a loom.

A tree likened to an elm; its ashes make a good unguage.

鹿 | From deer and a stand, referring to its cry of \( \text{鹿} \); the second form refers to its \( \text{鹿} \) or delicious fat.

鹿 | A large species of deer found in Kwéi-chien and westerly, having long tusks and fund 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 \( \text{鹿} \) or silver deer, perhaps describes the Moschus leucogaster, or white bellied musk-deer; in Kiangnan, 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 | A term for venison in Fub-kien.

鹿 | A shelter and a vessel, the contracted form being most used; it is also read \( \text{鹿} \), and then regarded as a synonym of \( \text{鹿} \) to worship the five mountains.

廬 | A pantry; a cupboard or repository for keeping valuables; to put aside carefully; the second also means to bury things on mountains when worshiping the gods.

食 | lay away the cattles.

開 | a press or safe for storing precious things; a depository for records, applied to the imperial books and writings.

 лиш | A pit, a louse; a small insect, such as an Aphid or \( \text{Aphid} \); the Buddhists use it for \( \text{Aphid} \), an infinitesimal distance, the hundred-millionth part of a yard.

食 | lice, nits.

Read \( \text{li} \). A synonym of \( \text{鹿} \), a leech.
To treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.

From words and men, 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 whereat merit can be discussed; a comrade, one who is joined in the same plans.

| 数 | to count the number. |
| 心 | to reckon mentally. |
| 本 | 一-inch two | it all amounts to just a hundred taels. |
| 生 | to get a living. |
| 多 | fertile in expedients, shrewd and rather unscrupulous. |
| 账 or 本 | a book of estimates or accounts; a balance-book; an account opens with 本 | the reckoning begins thus: |
| 家 | means of livelihood, domestic outlay. |
| 策 | a plan, a stratagem, as in military movements. |
| 既 | to forecast contingencies. |
| 有 | 既 | what plan have you to propose to meet this? |
| 辨不出 | it cannot be effected; you can't raise the loan. |
| 中 | 既 | to fall into a snare. |
| 积 | 既 | the fine or crie scheme did not succeed. |
| 暗 | a dark plot, an underhand practice. |
| 口 | 既 | he cultivated as much land as he had mouths to provide for. |
| 百 | 千 | a hundred ways to get a living; many schemes to press a business. |
| 置 | 多端 | he is full of underhand schemes. |

除 | 正之不 | let the past go, let bygones be bygones. |
| 1 | 备 an ancient officer like a lord of the treasury. |
| 原 | 注 noted at the great reckoning, which is made triennially of the standing of all officials. |

From plants and to cut open. A general name for thistles, as the Cnicus, Carduus, and other large kinds.

馬 | 1 | a high great thiistle.
| 1 | 車 a small department in the northeast of Chihli, the ancient capital of the state of Yin.

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.

父 | 母 | a step-mother or adopted mother, one who is 見 brought afterwards into the house. |
| 襲 | hereditary rank. |
| 永 | 子 | to adopt a son. |
| 志 | 1 | to carry out a father's plans. |
| 1 | 过 | to pass over a son to a brother or clansman. |
| 貨 | 續 | inadequate supplies. |
| 1 | 續 | to continue; following on. |
| 相 | 而 | they came one after the other. |
| 始 | 而 | from the first and ever after. |
| 即 | 在 | at the beginning and so on. |
| 善 | 会 | 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 bispid, and when chewed serves as a styptic.

Violent, crafty, overbearing. 1 | 枝 | proud, like a turbulent, villainous officer. |

From hair and lucky; the second and unauthorized form is common at the south.

The tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair; it has many names and fashions among females of different places and ranks in the country; that at Tientsin, for instance, is called 美人 | the beauty's head-dress; but it is often named from the town.

梳 | to do up the hair. |
| 角 | a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns. |
| 1 | 山如螺 | these hills look like a spiral head of hair. |
| 竹笋 | 1 | the bamboo-sprout tuft; a nickname in Canton for a procuress. |
| 押 or 1 压 | a back hair-pin. |
| 光 | 1 | the first time of shaving a boy's head when a month old. |
| 肉 | 1 | the fleshy tuft, a protuberance on the eranium (whitish-sha), a distinguishing mark of a Badiha. |

From 北 | 北 | another. |

To hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect; one of the nine divisions of Yü in ancient China, comprising the present Shansi and the part of Chihli north of the River Wei, reaching east to the River Yang near Nanking; the capital of Yü and Shun was in it. at or near Ta-yenfu the present capital of Shansi. |
| 望 | or 1 希 | to wish for. |
| 幸 | 1 | to wish one good luck, to hope that he will succeed. |

From horse and to hope. A steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects. 1 | 1 | the bay Bucephalus, one of Mah-wang's eight famous steeds.
| 珪
d | Hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.
| 贡
d | Composed of acid and sal. To eat contracted; as a primitive, it imparts an idea of completeness to many of its compounds.
| 既
d | A rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccup; eructation, belching.
| 从
d | From cover and odd. To lodge, to remain awhile in a house; to confide to, to hand over or to deliver in charge; to put under another heading or list, to transfer; a responsibility; a message; the east.
| 既
d | From digestion and eat to contract; as a primitive, it imparts an idea of completeness to many of its compounds.
| 重
d | A great charge, as an office.
| 重
d | To lay one on, as a duty or obligation.
| 重
d | To leave with another.
| 重
d | Supposed to represent a hog’s snout turned upward as he sniffs or licks; it is the fifth radical of a few characters, mostly relating to swine.
| 谷
| A hog turning up his snout.
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.

四 | the four seasons.

下 | or fall | the second crop; the last half of the year.

春 | the third moon of spring.

孟 | 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.

一 | a great fright.

垂 | his girdle ends hanging so jauntily!

Like the preceding.

Frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

Regarded by some as the same fish as the kow-chiu.

A delicate fish, common in the Yangtse' R., about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales, beautifully marked like the garoupa; it is called 婆婆 at Nanking, and 花 at Shanghai; it resembles a perch, and is probably allied to a Scierna.
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.

To kneel a long time, to bow on all fours, a more reverential act than kwêi

A respectful dread of.

To kneel and brace the arms on the floor is the obeisance of ministers.

Talent, ability, cleverness.

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.

To a brothel, a bagnio.

A prostitute; also another name for the day-lily.

Injuries, fatal, poisons; to teach, to instruct; to instigate.

Wild, incoherent; agitated, nervous; mad, as a dog.

A rabid dog, or one which has fits.

Convulsions; fits of young children.

Old sounds, kê, gi, k'ui, g'o, gi, k'it, git, and kûi. In Canton, k'ê, k'ei, and hi; in Siuent, k'ê, k't, k'ê, li, and k'oi; in Amoy, k'ê, k'ê, and kia; in Fuhkien, k'ê, k'i, k'a, k'û, and k'ê; in Shanghai, chi and dji; in Chipa, k'ê.

A rivulet running into a river, the headwaters of a stream; a mountain streamlet; it is much used in Fuhkien and Chekiang; a creek, a side rivulet; met. what has been handed down.

A clear brook.

To fish in rivulets.

A district in Yenping fu in the north of Fuhkien.

A large beetle found in rivulets; it resembles the stag-beetle, and is probably a Mylius.

无 去 the clear stream [of truth] will not be rolled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KI</th>
<th>KI</th>
<th>KI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>欺</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>From <em>to one</em> and <em>this.</em></td>
<td>From <em>foot</em> and <em>odd</em> as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 bespew, to mock.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 負 to oppress, to insult.</td>
<td>1 足 lame; halting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 凌 to rail at, to blackguard.</td>
<td>1 關 a gate ajar, and a person within talking with one outside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 傾 to ridicule, to mock.</td>
<td>An insect, 長 1 the long legged spider which runs over the house, a <em>Myrmecci</em>? a kind of cicada.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自 1 allow no self-deception.</td>
<td>1 蟲 a variety of the leech.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弄 to make fun of, to jeer.</td>
<td>From <em>horn</em> and <em>odd</em>; it occurs used with its primitive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑 to laugh at, to banter.</td>
<td>騦 One horn, as of an ox, elevated, and the other depressed; single, without a match; to obtain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人 an impudent rascal.</td>
<td>1 角 an inner or re-entering corner.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>人 太過 to cheat others without the least scruple.</td>
<td>1 夢 a dream which comes to pass.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>君 to deceive a ruler, to fail in duty to him.</td>
<td>1 偶 single and paired; unequal and equal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住 to overpower, as the sun does a taper.</td>
<td>1 輪輪者 not a single ear returned; — an utter defeat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心 to harden one's heart.</td>
<td>A stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壓 to grind the weak; to overpower and put down, as the poor.</td>
<td>1 弓 勁 矢 a stiff bow and springy arrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From <em>brunch</em> and <em>odd</em>; not the same as <em>chi</em> 之 to nip up.</td>
<td>Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敲 之 Not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.</td>
<td>From <em>tree</em> and <em>pleased</em> contracted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>器易覆 leaning vessels easily upset.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>騎</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>From <em>hill</em> and <em>odd</em> as the phonetic.</td>
<td>A relative and personal pronoun referring to the person, place or thing spoken of; he, she, it; his they, their; the, the one, the thing; wherever, whoever; an <em>adverb</em> 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 1 追 on the heavens, do they revolve? also a sign of the vocative and imperative, as 王 1 乃忘.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A steep rough path along and over mountains; precipitous, abrupt, sheer; a cape, a projecting headland.</td>
<td>A stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 靡 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.</td>
<td><strong>含</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt; 之 A stiff bow and springy arrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In <em>Fuhian</em> Steep, inclined, sloping.</td>
<td>Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>眺</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>From <em>foot</em> and <em>odd</em> as the phonetic.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>繞</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To act as tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a sot.</td>
<td>From <em>sway</em> and to <em>cheat.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>斊</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chi&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Reeling and gamboling without stopping.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>轩</td>
<td>A napkin; a bandage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>轩棋</td>
<td>The game of chess, called 象棋, played with thirty-two men, of which Wu Wang is said to have been the inventor, c. 1120; another name, called 国棋, 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-geese, checkers or draughts, and other similar foreign games; checker-wise, in squares, starred. 道</td>
<td>a move in the game. 置 or 抵 chess-board. 套</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洪</td>
<td>A tributary of the River Wei 衛河 in the north-east of Homan; near their junction lies the old town of 洪 is in the department of Wei-lin-fu; name of an affluent of the River Han in Siang-yang-fu in Hopeh. 洪</td>
<td>the island of Kee-ow off flowering-moon, north of Macao. 洪彼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From noon and this; it is not exactly the same as 知
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.

日：the set day.
满：the time is up, the set period has come.
到：or the day has come.
上：in advance of the date.
過：beyond the time.
無定：uncertain, no fixed time.
不：without an unexpected interview, to meet without previous arrangement.
實維何：really, who are these people?
許：highly probable; I may venture to promise.
總：during the whole period, till the completion.
約：to make an engagement.
於：at the time.
限：to limit the time.
必：he will go.
當：at what is suitable.
昌：flourishing times.
帝鄉不可：I dare not look up to the Court.
刑：to punish in order that there may be no [need of] punishments.
期：a promissory note, payable at sight.
近：a note of hand, payable in two or three days.

旗

From banner and this as the phonetic; the second form is a common contraction, and is also defined as a pennon with bells or jingles hung to it.

旗

A flag, a standard; a banner with devices or tiles on it, a tribe or corps under one banner.

八：the Eight Banners, under which the Manchus are marshaled; they are distinguished by four plain banners, 正：the yellow, red, white, and blue; and by the 錦 or bordered banners, which are the same colors with a margin of another color.

下：or 人 Bannermen, either Manchus, Mongols, or registered Chinese.

號：a signal-flag, a marker, a telegraphing flag.

旗

除：ditch to extinguish a man from his flag — for misconduct.

杆：a flagstaff; the 杆 is the frame near the top.

幷：a flag bearing an inscription.

各：each of them led his company or division.

掛：or 升：hoist the flag.

下：fur the colors; lower the flag.

清道：a banner carried to clear the way in processions.

花：國 a common name for the United States along the coast, derived from the spangled appearance of the flag.

打著人家的：號 to fight under a man's flag; to take another's banners, to fight under false colors.

旗

A fabulous, auspicious animal, which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn; it is drawn like a piebald, scaly horse, with one horn and a cow's tail, and may have had a living original in some extinct equine animal.

旗

From great and able; the second form is common, but somewhat pedantic.

奇

Extraordinary, rare; surprising, monstrous, remarkable, out of the common way, unnatural; new, strange, unexpected.

怪：wonderful, startling.
出：or unusual; it excites surprise.
才：remarkably clever.
逢：an unusual good chance.
横：perverse, crooked, mulish.
三：or three essentials, are the five senses, mind, vital energy, and the six animal spirits.
特：unequaled, unique.
線：a pleasant meeting; unusual fortune.
功：distinguished merit.
像：a strange or unpromising countenance.
書：rare books, or fine editions.
兵：a reserve; lies in wait.
異：extraordinary, as a lands nature; amazing, bizarre.
肖：a smart lad, a clever boy.
間：rare skill or art, as of a geomancer.

旗

From 金 and remarkable as the phonetic.

奇

A valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.
珍：valuable, as a stone.
貨：or 貨 a valuable or unusual article.
To stride a horse; to ride a horse.

飞

A light-horse; horsemen for scouting, or a body-guard.

軍或兵
cavalry; horsemen; lancers.

射

Mounted archers.

善

A good horseman.

飛難下之勢

A tiger has need of great skill to dismount.

上長安

With this beast I shall get to Chang-ning (i.e. Peking, or the metropolis), referring to the capital in the Tang dynasty.

岐
chi

The state or appanage where the ancestors of the Chen dynasty lived, in the present Fung-tsiaung fu. 飛翔府 in the southwest of Shensi, not far from the River Wei, and so called after 山 or 天柱 Heaven's Pillar in Ki-shan-hien 山縣; an independent state existed here 1215-924; 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 雨 a double entendre.

克

The hill is both prominent and rich in foliage.

通

He is a good physician; i.e. he understands the 精 a vade-mecum of repute.

歧
chi

Forked, bicuspidate; 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.

話無

Those differing views are both exaggerated; that expression has two meanings.

為他所感

I have been deceived by his vacillation.

歧

chi

A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal.

从 foot and branch.

也用形 for 立

To stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down.

行

To crawl; to walk.

前及之

to follow and overtake.

也

to love one; to meet one in a cordial, friendly manner.

從 worship and name; it was originally the same as 祖, but is now written without the dot.

祇

chi

To respect; to esteem.

敬

to love one; to meet one in a cordial, friendly manner.

祇

chi

Rest, repose; great; the god or spirit which animates the earth.

地

Terra, the earth as a divinity; the productive energy, in which it is used like Cybele or Hecate among the Greeks.

壹者之來

If you were to come here once, it would make me at rest.

無

No great regret.

天曰神地曰

Heaven is God, earth is Goddess.

神

A term for the gods of the land.

寺園或院

A monastery; any place where Buddha stopped; the term is derived from 諸 強, his residence at Sewet.
To seek for, to beg, to try; a bridle.

A fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head; perhaps a Tubanina, though one name given is applied to the rice-weed.

A species of mantis.

A green grasshopper or Truxalis.

From head and hatchet.

Tall; personable, elegant; erect.

Read kia. Extreme; to feel kind to another; hard; a few; small.

enduring; hardened and set to bear suffering.

From earth and hatchet; it was regarded as another form of gin and is now interchanged with kia as a domain.

A border, a limit; confines; the frontier; imperial lands.

A term in the Chen dynasty for a master of the household troops, the minister of war.

This character seems to be confounded with chi and ish in some names.

A medicinal plant, a kind of lungwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.

A yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the Psamnica 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 mané; the dorsal fin of a fish.

Like the last.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spiny dorsal fish; a species of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

bristled; bristles; bristled; bristles.

frolic which it bristled its dorsal and filled with glancing scales; said of a passionate man.

From old and 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, to a scar.

The gentry and elders.

old people; the elders, the seniors.

an instructor or professor.

name when you become old in the service, your merit will be rewarded.

scar on a horse's back.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox or sheep was placed; to reverence.

to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

the sense of is the idea of reverence.

A craggy shore; winding and stony banks; a stone bridge or jetty.

From chariot and name; it is not the same as ti, the rear of a cart.

The long axle end which projects from the hub; in Peking it is eight inches long, and called 轴柄 and jetty head.

the leather-bound axes and ornamented yokes.

An interrogative particle, how? what? — implying a more negative, but usually with a stronger meaning than or; can it be? how can?

how dare I! — a polite expression for I cannot, I beg you not to say so.

if it is better, it is preferable.

some how can he be more worthy than you?

am I only a bitter gourd?

it is so, it is nothing else.

is it not? i.e. it surely is.

how can it be this way?

will it be so? — No.

is it so? how can it be so?

why are they not the same? i.e. they are identical.

how can he alone rejoice!

has this place, whence such a rule? i.e. there's no such principle.

the rulers] not only taught [the people] courtesy, but further they promoted humanity.

read 'kai, and used for kai and kai to rejoice. Delighted, joyful; to sing songs of victory; to advance, to ascend.

easy and joyful we have our grand feast.
### '起'
**ch'i**
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, &c.

1. 身 to rise, as from bed; to start, as on a journey.
2. 馬 to let us start; to get up the horses.
3. 立 to stand up; standing.
4. 手 to put hand to a work.

### '邯'
An old name for L'ei'ing 濮 淮 薄 煤 on the River Han in the northern part of Hupéi near K'hi 濮 县 over which there was a prince of K'hi.

### '杞'
An acid fruit, the dog or seeds of the barberry (*Berberis lycium*), used in diseases of the eyes; agree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an elder.

1. 枸 a tree out of whose wood bowls can be cut; it is perhaps a large elder or birch.
2. 赤 a small feudal state, now K'hi 濮 县 in Honan, lying southeast of K'ifing, of whose people it was said 人憂天 the men of K'hi grieved lest the sky should fall on them.

### '砥'
A stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

### '技'
Skilled; ingenious at making or contriving; art, dexterity; talent, ability.

1. 乾 mechanical arts.
2. 異 very clever; wonderful.
3. 伶 ingenious, quick; having a gift for mechanics.
4. 矢 apt at imitating sounds, a good singer or mimic.
5. 勇 military talent.

### '芒'
A variety of succory (*Cichorium*), the whose leaves are milky and can be eaten; also a kind of white millet or panic seed; grass; a kind of prickly tree.

### '啟'
From 启 to open and 支 to strike; the first is correct, but both forms are common.

1. To explain, to make clear; to open, as a door; to tell another, to report to, to make known; to state, to inform; to reveal; to instruct; to publish, as a book; to divide, to separate or distinguish; to uncover; the van or left wing of an army; a clear sky after a rain; to begin, as the spring.

### '發'
From 启 to open and 支 to strike; the first is correct, but both forms are common.

1. To begin to state; - an opening phrase in a letter; the first is most respectful.
2. 服 to teach the ignorant or young.
3. 服 a horse with a white forefoot.
4. 不 I've not time even to take a rest.
气
The original form of the next, supposed to represent certain vapors rising; it is used for the 8th radical of a dozen characters, mostly relating to vapors, and it to beg, because prayers ascend to the gods.

Cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

气
From vapor and rice.

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 the animal fluid; breath, air; of it was animated air; it is more material than 理 and 道, more external than 心, and is restrained by the sheng form which confines it, so that it is said 有限 the vital fluid has limits; 气 is opposed to it, as 氣行 精 or spirit is to the body it animates; to smell; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-lunar period; after some nouns it has the force of like, or makes the noun abridgment.

莫生 don't get angry.

好好 good and healthy, fresh.

好色 a pleasant countenance.

象 for air, bearing, carriage.

天干 the dual powers, or yin and yang.

五五 the five agencies or vapor a 火 rain, 阳 风 sunshine, 雨 燥 heat, 雨 惠 cold, and 汽 风 wind; these proceed from the five elements.

六 六 the dual powers, wind and rain, light and darkness.

風 六或士 climate, miasma, air.

节 spirited; high toned; sensitive.

有度 veracious, honest.

湿 a damp, musty smell.

志 energy, nerve, vigor.

望 a fortune-teller.

死 a to vex one, to exasperate.

受 or 着 to be scolded; I have been blamed.

舒 to ease off one's bad feelings.

出 to vent one's spite.

絕 exhausted, no recuperative power left; dead.

下個一兒 a saboteur, don't you get excited.

候 or 時 times, seasons; the twenty-four terms.

盡 annihilation; total absorption into another form.

地有服 the vitalizing fluids in the earth, which the Chinese say produce minerals and waters, cause vegetation, and act on health.

伏 to hold the breath.

錠 to imbibe energy, as by gulping morning air according to the Taoists.

占雲 to divine by the clouds.

勿 don't smell things rudely; don't sniff at it, don't get cross.

浩 elevation of mind.

你好運 you are in good luck.

正滿乾坤 his (Kwanti's) rectangle filled the universe.

寛 a revengeful spirit, as a sense of injustice seeking redress.

倒抽噎 to imperil the respiration.

賜紫雲霞 a present him with a soft purplish curtain, light as a cloud.

一鼻孔出 [the brothers] are all of the same sentiment.

元 original or inherited constitution.

一段兒作o 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 Taoists in writing alchemical formulas and potent influences.

The original form is composed of a vessel, one unit for a man, and two units for a woman. The vessel may be the rectum, a vessel, or wood is called the passenger. The vessel is also known as the ring, the link, or the vessel. The vessel is used as a vessel, a medium, or a substitute for the ring to which the drugs are attached. The vessel is used as a vessel, a medium, or a substitute for the ring to which the drugs are attached. The vessel is used as a vessel, a medium, or a substitute for the ring to which the drugs are attached.

From the 8th and 9th centuries, the last form used by Taoists in writing alchemical formulas and potent influences is known as the ring, the link, or the vessel. The vessel is used as a vessel, a medium, or a substitute for the ring to which the drugs are attached.

1. The vessel, a medium, or a substitute for the ring to which the drugs are attached.
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To cut a notch in a stick,

To cut a notch in a stick,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIA.</th>
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| 起 there he began to sing our tortoise-shells. |
|---|---|---|
| 金朝 Kin-ta, who ruled northern China, A.D. 1115 to 1235, under the name of the Kin Ch'ao. His name is supposed to have been given them from their tattooing; it is the original of the Persian word Khatav applied to China. |
| 银 | To carve; to cut, especially characters. |
| 餐 A vessel entirely emptied of its contents. |

**KIA.**

**Old sounds, ka, kap, and kat.**

| chia From strength and mouth; explained by the continual addition of words when conversing. |
|---|---|---|
| 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. |
| 1 增 to add to; to superimpose. |
| 1 刑 to punish, to inflict punishment. |
| 赋 to put on the cap, i.e. to come of age, like wearing the toga virilis; marriageable. |
| 2 封 to doubly envelop a letter. |
| 1 意 beyond expectation. |
| 官 to rise in office. |
| 恩 to confer favor; increased kindness. |

**弋言 之 when your arrows and line get --- the birds.**

**于我又何 旨 what more should I have to do with him?**

**有 无已 there is no limit to the increase.**

| 1 束 to take out a tenth; to charge ten per cent. a month. |
| 1 利六厘 six per cent. interest per mensem. |
| 1 轻 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish. |

**法 the rules of addition.**

| 1 次 if there will be no such [good luck] again. |
| 1 協 a nominal rank, a titular dignity. |
| 1 去年價錢 1 倍 the price is double what it was last year. |

**杠 From wood and to add; it is not the same as hia 車 a stand.**

| 1 栈 one stick added to another, as a flail; a cangue or a wooden collar, in which minor criminals are pilloried, called in irony 木風頭 the wooden neck-tie; there are several shapes and sizes; to wear the cangue. |
| 1 句 the sentence written on the cangue; to wear it, called 搶 and 扛 in some places. |
| 1 带 帶 to carry the cangue and be manacled. |
| 1 責 to sentence to the pillory. |
| 1 死死鬼帶 who knows what punishments the devils put on the dead? |
| 手 small board stocks for fastening both hands. |
| 木匠 做自 a carpenter made a cangue and wore it; met. his violent dealing came down on his own pate. |

**鞋 A coarse description of sleazy calent.**

| chia (in Sanscrit kashika, i.e. a colored garment), the clerical dress, a gray, black, or leaden colored stole or surplice worn by Buddhist priests when officiating, called 貪納 or poor jacket by themselves, and 婢色衣 or spoiled color garment by others; it is made of thin cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| 袜 布 muslins. |

**Ornaments attached anciently to the hair-pin, or hanging loosely on the head; a kind of fillet or head-band, worn by women.**

| 箭 a marriage head-dress. |

**A small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; some descriptions make it more like a flageolet.**

| 箭 | blow the whistle to aid in singing the stanzas. |

| 胡 十八拍 the Mongol whistle has eighteen sounds. |
The scar or skin which grows over a sore.

To plow.

To sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged.

A word used for Sanscrit la or kia, as karanda, a turtle.

The scab or skin which grows over a sore.

To plow.

The scab or skin which grows over a sore.
home; a house, a building, and in some parts involves the idea of a village; domestic; domesticated; title of a husband and of some 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 兒 children; or sometimes as an expiative.

— 人 all are connected, only one family.
— a domestic; retainers, hang- ers-on; the 37th diagram.
— 身子 a slave, one bought with money.
自 I myself.
— or 老 頭 both of us.
— an opponent, an enemy.
— the lungs.
生火 I am all out of sorts; feverish and sick.
— the five great families denote five animals, the fox, the rat, the 黃鼠狼 pole-cat, the snake and the 刺猬 or hedge hog, which are impish.
— one of the same clan or sing'?
— our clan elder or chief; the master of the house.
— rich people.
— husband and wife.
— an allotment or advance to support the family.
— my father; paterfamilias.
— or 門 the entire family.
— for family use, usually denotes a better quality of goods.
— eight persons having to home; — nothing to eat, destitute.
— gathered to his fathers; to return to the old homestead when old, to come back from a long journey.
— to take a wife.
有 I have a family.
— countriors; persons who follow the fortunes of an officer; clan aids.

大 1 the whole, all of us (or you) together; 大 行 運 may you all be prosperous.
大 1 小 戶 rich, and poor together, as the houses in a village.
二十 多 一 more than twenty dwellings.
在 1 at home, in the house.
天 1 or 國 1 the emperor; our sovereign.
世 1 an ancient and honorable family.
削髪 出 1 to become a priest.
老 1 兒 or 管 1 your retainers, your household; the clerks.
視 天下 爲 1 regard all mankind as one family.
因 1 焉 because I wish (or am) dwelling here.
其人詫下百 1 this man understands everything; he is a universal genius.

家
An unauthorized character, formed from the last, q.d. what the man supports his family with.
Tools, furniture, family things.
— a complete set of tools. (Shanghai.)
— or 1 具 household gear, fixtures, furniture; all things belonging to a craft.

慶 廢
From old and to borrow; it is also read shu.

假
From man and to borrow; occurs used for chia 嘉 fine.

假 1 false, fictitious; illusory; feigned; hypothetical; unreal; a pretext; to pretend; to avail of; to borrow, to get an accommodation; to dress in costume; as a conjunction, supposing, if, because; for instance, to suppose; great; equitable.
不知 1 I don't know if it be true or not.
— or 1 如 or 1 使 or 1 此 間 granting that; if; supposing.
— for instance.
— 於 人 to put into another's hand; to transfer to.
— simulated, not genuine.
— an alias, a feigned name.
— a counterfeit officer.
— it's all humbug.
— to falsify, as goods; to mix inferior sorts.
— to borrow, to ask of; to use as a substitute; a metaphor.
— to dress up like policemen.

天 1 其 使 heaven gave him the chance; he ran a great risk, he had a narrow escape.
— a false hole, a name for an unlucky grave.
狐 1 虎 威 the fox borrowed the tiger's roar.

義 1 造 how sublime are the decrees of Heaven!

以 1 造 how does he (or by what) show his kindness to us?
— spurious, hypocritical.
自 1 self-related.
— an affected regard for; pretended love.
Read kia. Leave of absence, usually for a brief period; a furlough.

1 to apply for leave.

2 to give a vacation.

3 to extend a leave.

4 when his furlough has expired.

5 a leisure time, a vacation.

From a measure placed under a stone 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 升 or gills, and was ornamented with carved stalks of grain.

He washed his cap, and [the guests] put theirs down.

I have washed the goblet and await your coming; — a phrase on an invitation card.

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 *Ts' iin* 枸 or *Calatpa 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.

He discards the tea and oil trees, and cultivates the thistle and thorn; — i.e., he consorts with the vile and neglects the good.

From man and price as the phonetic.

The value of a thing; the price.

1 or 時 | the current rate, the market price.

1 銀很貴 (or 昂) the price is exorbitant.

索 | or 請 | or 要 | or 開 | the asking rate, the nominal price.

報 | 署 | a prices-current.

無 | no sale; no price.

無 | 賣 | priceless, inestimable.

待 | 面活 | sell when you can get a good price; — i.e. wait till your merits are appreciated.

減 | 或 | 1 | 或 | 1 a falling market, a lower rate.

或 | 銀 | 銀 | price | or money | or some | an | moderate | price.

實 | 1 or 不 | not | the real price, not a false or (put on) value.

春霄一刻千金 | 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.

To build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.

从 horse and to add as the phonetic.

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.

1 子大 | boisterous, lofty, arrogant, assuming.

1 上 or 太 | 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.

his Majesty, his Holiness, his Godship, applied to the emperor and to gods when speaking of them.

the general's carriage is harnessed.

我們 wound up and went to the hunt.

the emperor's ear; now used as a polite term for priest.

霧 | 霧 | to mount the clouds and ride the mist, — to become one of the genii.

後 | 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; fit, bent to honor me.

別 | an aid or deputy to an officer.

乘 | 1 | 船 | we get into the carriage; it is ready.

行 | 1 | or 討 | to start on a journey.

随 | 1 followers in an ideal procession; the household guards.

揺 | to stop the car — i.e. to excuse one's self to a visitor.

謹 | to present a joint complaint to a magistrate.

In Fuzhou. Divining blocks.

三 | three lucky throws.

Not the same as 機 the bagan; the second form is unusual, and confined to the noun.

An open 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 send off; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, clocks, ladders, pier-glasses, and other framed articles, bedsteads, balustrades, &c.

打 | to fist, 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.
書 a book-rack, a book-case without doors.

擺 a foppish fellow, one who puts on airs; proud.

橋 he lay a bridge for him to pass, help him out of his trouble.

之 high place it on the high loft.

金 or 桿 the truss which supports the roof.

詞 to heap up calamitous charges.

支虛 a cleaned-out case, a family with more show than substance; a pretentious, unreal man.

支子 he has nothing but a frame, said of a miserable, paltry shop-keeper.

摺 to make a cat's paw of another.

傘 a frame-wearer — a swaggering ignoramus, one on his high horse.

人命 a row involving life.

起 to prop up, as a box on trestles; or a beam on forks.

嫁 From woman and household; q.d., the woman goes to her family.

To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to impute to, to implicate.

送 to escort the bride.

夫 or 出 to wed a husband.

女 to give one's daughter in marriage.

女大當 when a girl is of age, she should be wedded.

改 or 反頭 to take a second husband.

於 to bring evil on another maliciously.

怨 to feel a grudge.

隨 a waiting-maid given at marriage; also called 從, bride's follower.

鶴 if you marry a cock follow a cock; — a woman must follow her husband's lot and position.

任 to be married to the prince of Chen.

王 to prepare a bridal outfit; to do others' work.

假 A tree, whose fruit resembles a shaddock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wood useful in cabinet-work; a lever; manceles or gyes.

為 to raise a thing with a pry.

唸 From mouth and to go.

To gape; to open the mouth, as if in stupid wonder.

臥 Pretty.

齟 the mincing motions of a girl who thinks herself to be beautiful.

懼 or (懼假局 in Cantonese) simulated, pretending.

悟 To prostrate one's self; to fear.

隱 hiding one's face from view, as a bashful child.

阿 To walk, to step.

把 the motion of walking, but making no progress, as when drilling soldiers; it is also used to intimate reluctance to act.

懐 From heart and guest.

Covertly hiding.

恥 hiding away, as children in playing hide-and-go-seek; bashful and keeping out of sight.

骼 The pelvis bone; the haunch bone.
**KIAH.**

**KIAH.**

Old sound, kap, gap, and kat. In Canton, kap, kip, kit, and at; in Swatow, hiap, ka, kiat, and ka’k; in Amoy, ka, kiap, kint, kai and slüat; in Fuchau, kak, kick, biick, kick, and neak; in Shanghai, kih and yih; in Chfiu, kia.

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 plume 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, garnards, &c.; the finger nails.

保 | a tithing, a hamlet; its elder.

頭 | the chief of a ward or street.

乙 | are used hypothetically for persons, as the one, the other, as John Doe, Richard Roe; as A, B, in geometry; 1st, 2d, &c.

科 | literary men; graduates who have passed, and not bought their step.

長 | head-constable of a ward, a village elder.

響 | jingling scales, such as actors wear or peddlers use.

爪 | or finger claws, the fingernails.

正白旗第三 | the third ward of the plain white Bannermen.

富 |天下 | the richest man in the world, a Ceresus.

三鼎 | the highest third on the list of hunhau or tsins’ graduates.

| General | 
|---|---|
| 子 | 子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 | 甲子 |
| 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 | 乙丑 |
| 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 | 丙寅 |
| 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 | 丁卯 |
| 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 | 戊辰 |

This is the only mode of reckoning years employed by the Chinese. Their records state that Nuo the Great was commanded by his sovereign Hwangti, 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 kiaih, the first of the ten stems, and joining it to k’ap, 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 yueh-cheu, 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 51 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>腰</th>
<th>The side of a hill; a steep place between hills.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>甲</td>
<td>The part under and between the shoulder-blades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From flesh and scale.

From | 大 great supported by two men; others consider it to be formed of two men holding up one by the elbow; it much resembles "chen 夾, and is interchanged with its next three compounds, as also with k'iao 紐, 褶 lined, and chia 切 shears. |

To take or press under the arms; to carry secretly; to succor; to squeeze; to take up, as with pinces; to press between two; to aid; to take to one's bosom; to insert between; to keep near to; to hide away, to put in the bosom; to press; to hide; to squeeze to bring together; to store up.

1 佐 to assist, to protect.
1 貫 to presume on one's rank.
1 持甚大 great ability to manage affairs.
1 日 an interval of ten days or so.
1 嫌 or 恨 or 仇 to cherish hatred, to hold a grudge against.
1 緊 or 短 our arrows are on the string.
1 制 to oppress, as by preventing an appeal; to shut out from; to force to a course by threats of consequences.
1 太山 [you might as well try] to tuck Mt. T'ai (in Santung) — under your arm.

From man and to press; it is also read k'iao, and sometimes used for the last two.

Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited; bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another's cause.
1 氣 disinterested, magnanimous.
1 為 ardent and brave; resolute to maintain her chastity.
1 客 or 創 a friend in need; a supernatural aid or advocate.
1 有 他 has a name for equity and energy in a cause.
1 象 a man of moral courage and power, a hero.
1 遊 to roam and wander, as a fairy does over the world.

A kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.
1 枭 a machine to torture the ankles.

From plants and to squeeze.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally; seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses; a chapping petiolar.

竪 | chia seeds. |
1 币 small light coins used in the Han dynasty. |
1 莘 | a felicitous plant found in Yao's courtyard; also called 南 from its curious growth. |

A district in Ju chen 汝州 in the center of Honan on a branch of the River Hwai. |

A small place in the north of Hupsh, where Ch'ing Wang 成王 established the Chou dynasty, about n. c. 1100. |

1 室 a lodge over the city gate. |

The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

桃 | 1 peach-bloom or rosy cheeks. |
1 车 or 1 骨 the jaw-bone. |
1 巴顎 a Peking term for the chin. |

1 旁 to guard, to be at the side of. |

綴 | 往 using to use metaphors, to bring far-fetched insinuations. |
1 赤 | the red jowl; — a poetical name for the stork. |

A pair of pinces or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double-edged sword. |
1 火 a pair of tongs. |

彈 | 拔 [P'ung Hwang] went about thrumming on his sword and singing. |
### KIAH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>A lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣服</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>A kind of cake or bait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>A knee-pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>From grain and also other or happy; it is also read Khi, and occurs interchanged with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</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 hucksteens to worship heaven; usual, customary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>Said to be composed of hundreds and scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>A lance, a long spear; to spear unen, jagged; usual, as rules or ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>To pierce, to stab; to cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>From to breathe and quest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短衫</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>To emit vapor; to send forth breath.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### KIAH.

Old sounds, Kap and gip. *In Canton, Kap and kāp; — in Swatow, kāp and kip; — in Amoy, Kāp and kip; — in Foochow, kāk; — in Shanghai, kā and kāh; — in Chîfu, kin.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>Very suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>From mouth and lance; it occurs in many proper names of foreign origin for the sound, Kā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>The chirping or singing of birds is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>an attempt to imitate the chatter of a magpie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>In Perhingse. Loud laughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>To scrape off the rust and dirt; to brush and clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>From knife and lucky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>To brand or tattoo the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>Also read Kā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>An indifferent heartless manner, shown when others are sad; want of sympathy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>然</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>A scholar's cap, used about A.D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>To stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>吐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>言前</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>chia</td>
<td>Read Kīh. For, instead of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'IAH.</td>
<td>KIAI.</td>
<td>KIAI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招,</td>
<td>出血</td>
<td>剃,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'ia</td>
<td>to force the blood out.</td>
<td>ch'ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从 hand and pitfall. To dig the nails into; to lacerate, to claw; to grab, to pinch, to twist; to tear up.</td>
<td>牙齿入肉 to bite [the lips] till the blood comes; — irritated, indignant, mad at.</td>
<td>喉子眼兒 to grab one by the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼻炎眉頭 clawed his nose and burned his eyebrows and head.</td>
<td>不齊 unequal, uneven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指算來 reckon them up on the fingers.</td>
<td>手 ft to twist the fingers, so that the middle one stands upright: the Buddhists do it when praying.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草帽 to twist braid for straw hats.</td>
<td>息息不 purity and impurity cannot coexist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>促</td>
<td>出血</td>
<td>剃,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>见識 a mischievous disposition, liking to play jokes.</td>
<td>To act badly is 彼</td>
<td>From place or earth and all; there is a trifling distinction between these two characters, the second being restricted to literal steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>都</td>
<td>从 white and to compare.</td>
<td>步</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chie</td>
<td>All alike, things of the same sort; an adjective of number denoting people; used after two nouns or a series of items, for the whole all, altogether; but often simply a sign of the plural; all at once; manifold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>the couple have grown old together.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>知 everybody knows it.</td>
<td>椋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>不及 no one came up to him; unequal.</td>
<td>比</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所作</td>
<td>老 and young are all here.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chie</td>
<td>所作</td>
<td>鱼水和</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皆</td>
<td>are all of the same rank.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chie</td>
<td>皆</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>all he does is in the same style.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>同一體 we are all of the same rank.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chie</td>
<td>同一體</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>是 all are so; all correct.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chie</td>
<td>具</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>t.皆 are alike happy — when in presence of Buddha.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>大歡喜 all are alike happy — when in presence of Buddha.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老少</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIAI.

天 the stars e ν in Taurus; the phrase is also used for the Milky Way in 天 the night sky. 如水 [in the seventh 木] the Galaxy at night is clear as water, — so that the Herdboy and Weaver can be seen.

In Cantonese. The town; a row of houses.

上 or 城 to go ashore.

解 old garments.

解 to cleanse old soiled clothes.

解 To open, to take off or apart; to extricate; to dis-joint, 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.

解 to unloosen the girdle.

解 to neutralize, as the effects of a poison; to propitiate or exorcise noxious influences.

解 to make clear.

解 an explanation, a comment.

解 to preach on, to expound.

解 there's no way of escape from it.

解 the explanation is wrong.

解 to alleviate sorrow, to dispel grief.

解 to urinate.

解 to raise a siege; to settle a quarrel.

解 let me explain my error; I beg your pardon.

解 to allay heat, as by cooling drinks.

解 to quench thirst.
From shelter and to forward as the phonetic.

chü
An apartment adjoining or in a yuanwha where persons can stay, or visitors be received; a sort of hospice; a lodging for subordinate officers.

公 | or 公 | 方 a public office, away from the chief yuanhu; a magistrate's lodging, or where he temporarily holds his court.

From Ci a spear and 井 to hold up with both hands, as if to alarm an intruder; occurs used for a boundary, and the next.

To warn, to caution; to guard, to watch against; to beware of, to refrain from, as wine; to observe a regimen; to inhibit; to wean from the use of; to inform: to prepare for; cautions, injunctions, precepts, prohibitions; a limit; a region.

口 to be careful of one's diet; to fast, to live sparingly.

切 most carefully guard against.

| 烟 方 a prescription for curing opium smokers.

斷 decay, quite cured of the habit.

| 殺 avoid killing animals.

條 rules to be observed.

種 既 having the seed and also seen after the utensils.

不 日 ought we not to warn each other daily?

勸 or 告 to urge to break off, as a vice.

酒 to abstain from wine or spirits.

以 | 將來 in order to deter others after them.

河 | the river's limit.

警 不虞 sedulously guard against all hazards.

| 受 to take orders, as a priest or nun; it is done by burning moxa on the head in many places.

慎恐懼 carefully observant of and fearing to offend, as a disciple.

From words and warning; it is often used with the last, and is sometimes mistaken for māng

誠 truly.

A rule of conduct; a precept, an injunction; a warning; to deter, as by a penalty; to debar or to prohibit.

禁 | to forbid; prohibitions.

十 the Ten Commandments.

規 | rules of conduct, things to be avoided.

教 | to teach and warn.

有 大 愹 - 百 to rebuke one warns a hundred—from transgressing anger.

To enjoin on, to urge one to obey; to charge.

Read kē, Hasty, urgent.

Read kē, Headstrong; alarmed, fearful of.

The old form resembles Non, scales, but is composed of men over two eight, for every man has his limit; interchanged with the next two.

An assistant, an attendant, one who announces visitors; to assist, to wait on; to border on, to enlarge; a limit, conterminous; firm, immovable; armor of mail, a cuirass; the carapace of tortoises, crabs, etc.; a privy; because, for; small, petty, trifling; alone, one single person or animal, and used as a classifier for a person; weeds on trees; good; great; to be or make great; resolute; to act or represent.

From plant and petty.

chēi
One who assists, a waiter; good; great.

轺 | avont-couriers.

貴 | or 令 your servant.

人唯君 only a good man can be a protector or fence.

From plant and petty.

The mustard plant, including also other pungent crucifera; unimportant, trifling, petty; a mote, an atom.

芥 mustard greens. (Sinapis.)

芥 | a coarse vegetable common at Canton, like a cabbage or Brassica.

芥 | a long white turnip, grown in the northern provinces.

芥 | a lirate species of sago (Salvia plebeia), used in medical preparations.
kinds of cress, like the Stigmbrum iria, Erucac, and similar plants.

varieties; a son while the mustard has a grandson; — it grows so fast.

a bit of grass, a sliver, a mote; a contemptible person.

unimportant, like a fish-bone in one’s throat; of no note, a matter that need cause no alarm; hence 小 a mustard seed, is used by the Buddhists for a measure (sarshepi) the ten-millionth part of a gojsha.

To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

A small tablet, the 甲 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.

From disease and petty.

A scratch, a little sore; an itching place; the itch; to scratch.

an itch sore.

甲 a variety of lepra or seb, a sore.

to have the itch.

no more serious than a ringworm or an itch.

 pus, matter in a sore.

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 Buddhism, a world, a sphere, a division, a condition.

the confines of a grave (Can
tones).

a boundary stone.

a frontier; to border on; adjoining.

the boundary, the frontier. a limit or 限 in time or place.

the edge, as of a lot.

a decorum must mark the limit.

the world of thought; a Buddhist term (manodyana) for the mental faculties.

the world, the age, the times; society, people, men, hence, 下 the lower regions; and 上 the upper regions; 太 the three worlds heaven, earth and hell.

a rule with which to measure.

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-bodhi).

A red spotted lizard, the 蛤 six inches long, with small scales along 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 Atenis.

Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.

Read hiai. Coverings for the knees.

The sole fish or plaice; the flounder; it is called 达沙鱼 and 左口 in Canton; 船底鱼 in Amoy; 龙舌 or 龙舌 in Peking; and 比目鱼 in other places.

Hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.

as firm as iron and stone, — as an obstinate man.

To reach to, to arrive at in time or place; a limit; the set time; termination, summit.

punctual; at the time.

the horizon.

without limit or end; — said of curses.

is now the summer solstice.

there was no place [the virtue of Yu] did not reach to.

nobody knows where they reach to; — said of mountain wilds.

A gelded bull; a strong animal, as castrated ones usually are.

the punishment of castration.

Plants growing up in a confused manner, which the character is supposed to delineate; it is not the same as 丰 easy.
K'AI.

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 [the shoes] clean.

磨 to deface by rubbing; to rub and chafe; to scour off.

埋牆 rub it against the wall; (Cantonese.)

行過 [who] to brush by one.

1 画 to wipe the face.

2 排 to rush against one, as in the streets; to elbow one's way.

楷 Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows on the grave of Confucius; a model, a pattern, an example.

模 [a mold; a precedent; a rule; an exemplar.

K'ANG.

Old sounds, ka. In Canton, k'ái and hai; — in Swatow, k'ái; — in Amoy, k'ài; — in Fuhchau, k'ái; — in Shanghai, k'ài; — in Chifu, k'ái.

江 From water and work; it is etymologically explained by 共 and 貨, 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 太 or Great River, and in Kiangsu as the Yang-tsz' k'iang 江, the river in the province of Yang, one of the nine provinces of Yü; met. a country; a province.

其 formerly denoted Kiangnan and Kiangsi, and now includes the three provinces of Kiangsu, N'ganhwui, and Kiangsi.

山 or 河 the empire, the country, the land.

货 [goods] goods from every province.

过渡 [borders] brothers in affliction.

米 a name for glutinous rice.

大 1 不ат the Great River does not reject the little stream; — liberal-minded.

山 the prospect is like a picture.

行湖 peddlers, sellers, of nostrums, jugglers, tramps.

湖客 itinerant traders; professional men; hence 老湖 is a man who knows a ruse, a tricky fellow, one who has seen a thing or two; a traveler, a well-informed man.

嘗或 [a] a porpoise found in the Yangtsz'.

右 and 左 the south and north sides, or right and left banks of the Yangtsz' River.

外 a northerner, one from beyond the river. (Cantonese.)

寫水 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.

神農, derived from 水 the river of this name.

太公 or 子牙 a famous general, b.c. 1125; — when his name is used as a charm, the phrase 他是 here, is added.

水 a river, supposed to be one of the headwaters of the River Yang-tsz'.

扛 To lift up, in which sense it is a synonym of 扛 to carry on a pole.

扛 From man and boundary; it is nearly the same as the next.

肩 To lie down; stretched out; stiffened, prostrate; to push over.

頸 to fall; fallen, prostrate.

手 to get vexed with, to oppose; to be willful.

手 lecture hands stiff and numbed with cold.

臥 to recline, as if asleep; stretched at full length.

硬 白 willful, immovable, set in his way.
KIANG.

From death and a boundary; used with the last and the next.

chüang

Withered, stiff; dead, but not corrupted; lying as if dead, senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; stolid, unmoved; rigid; scirrhous, as the skin or a gland.

1 貨 a corpse; a body in a trance.

2 性 immovable, no feeling.

直 1 | 1 stretched out stiff, as when in a fit; also actually dead.

1 臉子 one who never changes countenance, impassive, inexpressible.

1 畚 silkworms stiffened, which they do just before weaving the cocoons.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 1 白; they are used medicinally.

From 老 and 穿 strong; the second form is the primitive, and intended to show the partitions which divide two fields.

chüang

A limit, a boundary, a border; to draw a limit; to bound or define a frontier.

1 果 a limit, a border; the frontier.

1 城 the marches of a country; the limits of a prefecture.

無 1 immovable, boundless.

出 1 to go to another province; to emigrate.

新 1 or 1 老 the new frontier, denotes Turkestan, conquered by Kiangli and Kienlung.

戰 1 the field of battle.

封 1 大臣 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.

1 貨 bridle and reins.

放 1 or 鬆 1 and 收 1 to loosen and draw in the reins; to slack off and restrain.

野 馬無 1 a wild, unbridled horse; a rambunctious, a demure.

馬 1 a bridle, a headstall.

賞 黃 1 [the Emperor] allowed him to use a yellow bridle.

The handle or helve of a hoe; another term for the 木年木 i.e. the everlasting wood, used for bars and parts of carriages, especially pins and wedges.

1 | 樸 vigorous, brawny.

From plant and a limit; the second and full form is now mostly disused, but the third is common, though not correct.

1 生 fresh ginger.

黃 1 preserved ginger.

黃 1 a yellow dye, turmeric.

黃 1 茶 or 茶 1 材料 curry-powder.

請 | 飲 | 酒 to invite one to drink with ginger wine —after a birth; hence in Canton, when the custom prevails, 1 denotes having a child.

子 1 or 紫 1 or 茶兒 tender ginger; the small ginger roots; their color is reddish.

貢 1 or 賢貢 1 galangal root (Alpinia galanga); it comes from Kao-chin fu in the southwest of Kwangtung; its fruit, known as galanga cardamoms, is used in medicine.

通神 明 ginger exhilarates and clears the system.

鹽 1 salted ginger relish, a condiment.

煨 1 to toast ginger by throwing it on the fire wrapped in wet paper.

Gravel, small stones.

點 | 浮波 the pebbles in the shallow brooks.

A leguminous plant, (Cassia tora,) whose seeds called 1 芒茨明 are used in eye diseases; they are small, bean-like seeds, black and shining.

From 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 Doliches with very long pods; the beans are called 1 黃 and 1 黃 1 黃, both green and white, representing two species; the pods are eaten as 菜 1 or string beans.

豆 蔼子 one like a bean-pod.

From stone and work; it is used with 松 to spar.

A bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.

徒 1 a way-side or foot-bridge.

德厚信 1 his virtue was great and his words sincere.

跨石 1 to stride across the stones.

From words and crossing beans; i.e. speech blended harmoniously.

chüang

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.

沒 1 究 disagreeable; not well tasted; indecent.

求 | 匾 | 究 to inquire into the truth of; to analyze, to search out, for the purpose of teaching.

究 得 very 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KIANG.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to propose peace, to talk about a settlement.</td>
<td>to strap infants on the back, to carry pick-a-pack, like a papoose.</td>
<td>to attend talks to get accustomed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to practice, to get accustomed to.</td>
<td>Money; coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to thread cash on a cord.</td>
<td>no need of speaking more, I know all about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lecture on literature.</td>
<td>to paper ingots burned to the dead.</td>
<td>honest talk, a real opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not to mention literature.</td>
<td>paper ingots burned to the dead.</td>
<td>on good terms with; to say pleasant things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no need of speaking more, I know all about it.</td>
<td>silver in bullion.</td>
<td>at the time already arranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honest talk, a real opinion.</td>
<td>he had myriads of money in store.</td>
<td>one agreed upon; finally arranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on good terms with; to say pleasant things.</td>
<td>From water and a lane as the phonetic.</td>
<td>a smooth-tongued salesman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to attend to business; to speak or request about a matter.</td>
<td>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 point, an estuary, a ford, an arm of the sea.</td>
<td>to attend to business; to speak or request about a matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to speak; set discourse; talk, speech.</td>
<td>to run in for shelter, as boats.</td>
<td>not to mention literature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this and that.</td>
<td>a port, a mart.</td>
<td>a dyer's art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we will not speak of that now.</td>
<td>a port, a mart.</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
<td>a dyer's art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when the rain has moistened the ground, then plow it up.</td>
<td>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 point, an estuary, a ford, an arm of the sea.</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>并无土人 more, about the farmer's district.</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small roots; the branches of roots.</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roots of trees, those which are near the surface.</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamboo canes; whanges.</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a white day lily, a species of <em>Hemerocallis</em>.</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A swathing-cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>the cloth which confines a child; it is sometimes a wadded sack, others make it square with corner cords.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inundation.</td>
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<td>A deep, red color like the petals of the shoe-flower or <strong>chiang</strong> <em>Hibiscus rosa-sinesis</em>; rosy, crimson.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>the dyer's art.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a purple or deep rose color.</td>
<td>a purple or deep rose color.</td>
<td>a purple or deep rose color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a small inferior department, and 1 县 a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 委以受徒 to display a red curtain and get scholars,—refers to a noted scholar in the Ta'ug dynasty, and has become a term for starting a school.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
<td>to plow, to cultivate the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an unauthorized character used in the North for <strong>chiang</strong> 虹 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.</td>
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<td>From a place and to descend; the second ancient form is now only used as a primitive.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 on; 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.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to descend, as a bird or snow.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be born into, to become incarnate.</td>
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<td>to be born into, to become incarnate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come in the world, as a supernatural being.</td>
<td>to come in the world, as a supernatural being.</td>
<td>to come in the world, as a supernatural being.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIANG.

1 福 to bless, to send happiness.
1 仕 to go down the steps.
1 塔 to degrade in rank but retain in office,—in order to give the officer a chance to do better.
1 役 to give light of your presence?—a false phrase.
1 扈 to transfer to another post.
1 望 Heaven has sent us a great genius.
1 香 or 香 a resinous wood like cedar, burned by the Taoists at worship.

**Flow**

1 流星 a meteor fell.
1 火 to reduce a fever.

Read Chiang. To submit; to return to loyalty and allegiance, to throw down arms and give in; to reduce to terms.

1 拊 troops coming in to their duty.
1 魔 to exercise or bind the demons or spirits; one furious-looking temple guardian brandishes a 1 魔棒 or restraining-demon club.
1 龍伏虎 he reduces the dragon and humbles the tiger;—said of Yoh Wang or the Chinese Esculapius.
1 星 a star in Aries, which brings fair weather, when it is on the meridian in the fifth moon.

1 服 to surrender to rightful authority.

In Cantonese. A perpendicular line.

打 to erase or mark out a passage; also to fire at a picture; Shwang-k'iang shan 神 in October.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chiang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch; to starch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 子 or 1 粪 or 極 1 starch; congee used for starching.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ch'iang 打 to stich.

1 稀 麻子 a face marked with the small-pox.

邃的 1 the stich it slightly.

憎, 决 1 willful, uncompromising.

做 1 disobedient; to resist parental authority.

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**K'iang.**

Old sounds, K'ong and K'iang. In Canton, K'ing, k'ang, and hong;—in Swatow, k'ie, k'iang, and k'ong;—in Amoy, K'iong and k'ong;—in Fukien, K'ang and k'iong;—in Shanghai, ts'iong, k'iong, and ts'iong;—in Chefoo, K'iang.

From 羊 a sheep and 人 a man; q.d. 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 Chiang 姜 a surname; the second is used for Chiang 姜 ginger.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads living from early times west of Szechwan and Kansu; they are commonly known as 西 and 西, but the name cannot yet be identified with Indian or Scythian tribes; some think it denotes the Kims of Hindu legends; contrary, strong, obstinate; educated, elegant; an interjection; to return.

1 我 or 1 人 tribes on the west of China.

自 卒 I 莫不來幸甚至 from those Ti-k'iang tribes they dared not but come with their offerings.

内 信己 Ah! he excused himself,—in order to employ others.

Read Chiang. In want.

1 量 famished and helpless, said of fledglings.

A term for such coleopterous insects as the Ateuchus or Chiang Scarabaeus, which lay their eggs in dung.

結 1 a small species of Scarabaeus, to which an apothecary is sometimes likened; it is also called

推丸 the pill-roller, a word like pilikaria in its application.

蜂之志在于轉丸 the skill of the tumble-dung is seen best in rolling its ball.

於 The sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.

腔, 腔 from flesh and empty; the second form is unusual, and confined to tunes, but is interchanged with the other in certain senses.

腔, 腔 hollow, vacant, puffed; a hollow bone; a horse's flank; the breast or throat, when the head is gone; a tune, the air of a ballad; the patois or brogue of a place; vain, pretentious,uffed up.
子大
pretending, ostentations.

调a tone; clear enunciation; distinctly spoken.

装 unreal, specious, assuming affecting to speak in falsetto.

京 a northern style of speaking.

尔改过 you must alter your tune—or conduct.

装面 to do eye-service, to slight things.

鸳鸯 1 and 梳子 1 terms for a drawing and for a high key in singing on the boards.

满 怨气 her breast was filled with bitter griefs.

人 羊 a headless neck.

按 合拍的 you must make the tune and instrument harmonize;—met. to work in accord.

to get along well.

高 treble notes, high but not falsetto.

昆 戏 play-actors from Suchau.

揷 一 you are fooling me; I think you are a humbug.

口 友 an excellent tone or elocution, in singing or reading.

起 一 to rise in one's demands, to strike for higher wages.

争 弱 to wrangle; try who is the strongest.

暴 or 横 truculent, peevish.

盗 a robber, a highwayman, a bandit.

些儿 a little improved, stronger, better, brighter.

五军兵 the five divisions of an army.

卖 潜 compel one to sell; a forcible sale.

舌 double-tongued.

自 enduring, persevering, firm.

持 violent; boastful.

易之 I how decided and valorous are the magpies!

算是 了 or 以之 I think that will be better; that will be more agreeable.

赏赐 百千 he gave him more than a hundred thousand.

故 煌 how firm in his energy?

心 命不 his will is strong, but his fate is against him.

雖 柔必 though weak, he will get stronger.

刚 心 strong and willful.

少飲 如醉 to drink little is better than to be drunk.

In Shanghai, a synonym of tsien 空 for which only the first form is employed. Cheap, low-priced, to think cheap.

医钱太 the price is too cheap.

男儿 自 a young man ought to control himself.

頂 very cheap.

Read k'iang, but confined to the first form. To compel, to force; to invigorate, to strengthen; to try; to prevail on against the inclination.

勉 constrained to do; to force one's self to do.

求不得 you can't obtain it; you can't get it out of him, as wisdom from a fool.

說 a forced confession.

面後可 at first he was unwilling, but afterwards he did it.

屈 forced to bear; springing back; resiliant; elasticity.

忍 nerve himself to bear it.

性 set in his way; answering back.

富貴貧 求 rich and honorable man should not seek it by underhand ways.

派着 to set one to do a thing for which he is unfitted.

行 forced to do.

木 stiff as a stick, mulish; can't be forced.

雖 記不 清 though I try, I do not recall it clearly to mind.

猫 To urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.

вро A trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds.
KIAO.

Old sounds, klo, kok, kot, gio, and gok. In Canton, kac and kiu; in Swatow, kao, klo, klu, k'lu, and kuo; in Amoy, kao, kia, and hiao; in Fuhian, kan, kien, kia, ka, kao, and kiou; in Shanghai, kio, ko, and jio; in Chihsia, kia.

交 chiao

Said to be changed from 大 great to represent the appearance of a man's legs when crossed, or the crossing of laces 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; trade, barter, dealings with; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse of society, friendship; intimately; a part of a garment that folds over the breast; placed before a horary character shows that the hour has just begun; prefixed to other verbs denotes a present action, as 介 transmitting it; 託 requesting him to do it.

| 交 | deliver over, as a shop to another.
| 代 | reasonable.
| 清 | to hand everything over, to get free of the job.
| 手 | to hand to one; a trading constituent; also hand to hand fighting.
| 路 | to dovetail; to interlock.
| 碎 | interlocking, like the crooked frontier of two countries; to pass around, as a wine cup.
| 處 | sexual commerce.
| 心 | a cordial friendship.
| 藝 | intimate, connected, on good terms.

或 also 以 as his friendships were likewise reasonable.

歸 | to join battle.
| 旅 | to cross the legs.
| 接 | to receive and entertain — a visitor.
| 遊 | his friends are scattered far and wide.

雨雪 | rain and snow mingled.
| 交 | a slight acquaintance.
| 交 | to pile on each other.

交 to dissolve friendship.

| 不準 you | I cannot come up to your standard.
| 順 | pleasant intercourse.
| 易 | trade between two; to barter; to swap.
| 喝 | an arm chair.
| 齊 | to drink the wedding cup.

難 | one who is hard to get along with, a dangerous comrade.
| 申時 | just three o'clock p.m.
| 白 | after the term White.

五 | last of the fourth and first of the fifth month.

黃鳥 | the yellow orioles fit about.

蛟 | 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 鳄 crocodile 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.

鶴 | 鶴 [he will become] a rising dragon and soaring phoenix, — i.e. a great scholar.

鶴 | How can a crocodile be reared in a fish tank? — nor how can a Caesar be kept in a village?

瑟 | Dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its edgery-like stems called 一 at Canton, 一 at Shanghai, and 一 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.

廣 | a water greens obtained from the stalks of a small wild grass similar to this.

牧 | to cut grass for fodder.

獅 | prepare the forage.

塘 | 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 六帝 Five Rulers, but since the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368), confined to Shangti.

外 | remote wilds, savage lands, not yet reached by civilization.

廟 | temple to heaven.

天 | imperial sacrifice to Heaven.

農 | farms, farmlands, villages.

社之禮所以事上帝也 the ceremonies at the solstices to the heavens and land were in worship of Shangti.

鶼鶏 | a long legged bird, the 鶼鶏 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 holde of its wings, and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; another name is 鶼 fish ibis; it is probably the egret, or a bird akin to the ibis.
KIAO.

A large shark, so called from the blending of its stripes, (a Scyllium?) whose skin affords good shagreen; the description resembles that of the viparous shark.

A horse six cubits high; a wild, pestive horse; proud, haughty, presuming on; ungovernable; disdainful, selfish; confident; to glory in, to be proud of.

A low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

A species of long-tailed pheasant, probably allied to the barred-tailed or Reeves' pheasant (Symmetron), named \( \text{chiao} \) from its cluck.

To do, to act; intent on.

Lucky; beyond one's deserts or expectations; prosperous; this phrase is written 健 in some books.

Lucky; prosperous.

Read \( \text{tik} \). Hasty; a quick temper.

Name of a river; a vast prospect.

KIAO.

From water and eminent.

To sprinkle, as by hand; to irrigate, to moisten; to dip; illiberal; perfidious.

Flower to water flowers.

To dip candles.

Still diligent in dressing a garden.

An infamous custom, bad reputation of a country.

Unfaithful, ungrateful contrary to.

Read \( \text{jiao} \). 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.

Read \( \text{fiao} \). Talkative, garrulous.

Verbose.

An honest, the fowl was boasted and talked about all his plans.

Glue; gum, such as exudes from peach trees; glutinous jelly; to, glue, to cohere; to deceive by sticking to one in apparent friendship; viscous, cohering, as potter's clay; sticky, joined or sticking together; obstartate, pertinacious, stupid, set; intimate, compacted, bound by a pledge.

Cow's glue.

Clarified glue.

Isinglass, fish-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!

When I see the princely man, his virtuous fame draws him close to me.
KIAO.

Read *chiao*. Silk of a blueish-yellow color; a sash, a bandage.

From dog and to cross.

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, maldenled; cruel; precipitous, cunning.

1 徙 a wily chap, a sharper.
2 熱 or 1 狡 tricky, fraudulent.
3 詐 a wily plan.
4 狡 cunning, deceitful.
5 妖 raging, ungovernable, perverse.
6 姦 a young rascal, a street Arab; a clever lad.
7 姦 to force a creditor to take less than his due.
8 姦 a fraudulent villain.
9 狡 a black Peking dog.
10 賂三縉 [he is like] the clever rabbit with his three burrows; met. don't trust him.

Frequently used for the last, but referring rather to females; the second form is unusual, and also read *chiao*.

Handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful.

1 生儀養 a petted, indulged youth with an overbearing, willful disposition.
2 美 beautiful, winsome; captivating.
3 美 attractive, desirous to please, coquetish.
4 童 a pretty and petted lad.

Read *chan*. Lowd, dissolve; amorous, in love.

1 仔 a youth in love.
2 姨 in love, passionately attached to (Cantonese).
KIAO.

Like the last.

Handsome, beautiful.

chiao 好 fair, as a 人 or beauty.

人 好 好 how fair and graceful— is that lady!

A rope made of bamboo splints; a rude musical instrument, called 1, with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.

張 apat or coarse matting woven of bamboo splints and lined with leaves, used in the South for awnings and roofs.

Long leathern drawers, 1 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-carriers, and travelers.

A metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.

開 cut it in two.

剪 絲 罩 cut the silk in two with scissors.

From silk and gliding as the phonetic.

Leg wrappers; to red; to wind around, to bind; to deliver up, to hand over; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mulet; to act violently.

線 to wind thread.

卷 to hand in an essay.

呈 to hand over to, to transfer.

贓 to deliver up stolen goods.

完 everything has been handed over; paid, settled.

遠 to pay back.

紛 争言 to wrangle and browbeat another.

Read 为, A thread tied to an arrow to draw it back after shooting.

Read 從, Tape bound on the hem of a garment.

Wordy, verbose; to make known.

纠 人 罪 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 一 a horn covering on a scabbard.

郭 其 目 乍 角 he glaring at him and raised his horns, as a ball.

A species of ant; to wriggle; to stretch out; the writhing of a snake is 天, applied also to its stretching the neck 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 to feign orders.

抗 to force the unwilling; exorbitant, unreasonable, unconscionable.

健 vigorous, brave.

謹 上 天 falsely assuming the sanction of high Heaven.

1 虎 臣 his bold, martial leaders.

首 to lift up the head.

揉 遭 作 to do hard and soft. i.e. to act for one's interest, to put on as exigencies suggest.

情 one who pretends what he does not feel.

託 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 剛 折 he will break before he will bend.

Read 稿 To take a little, to select; to pry open, to raise with a lever; to stick in; to obstruct.

針 to pin together.

田 良 a spendthrift; one who can carry off (or spend) a field.

眼睛 an eysore, one who sticks in my eye.

住 馬 腳 to prevent the horse's legs; to hinder, to interfere; to argue against.

折 to break in prying.

起 來 pry it up.

舌 然而 不 下 his tongue was stiff and immovable.

In Cantonese. To rub; to wipe.

手 the arms akimbo.

From fish and curved, referring to its head and tail, which both turn up.

A fish Culter and Pseudeulter 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 稠 stir up the sugar a little.

藤 to shoot ground sesamum seeds with hot water to separate the oil.

和 勾 之 it is mixed very equally.
From hand and to raise.

To stir up or about; to confuse, to disorder; to beguile into doing evil; to annoy, to incommode; to excite, to make discontented.

乱 to make a disturbance, to raise a row; to throw into disorder, as banditti.

打 you have incommoded you, said by a visitor.

是非 to dispute warmly.

故 designing only to perturb my mind.

日夜 constantly doing evil, as thieves and gamblers.

混 impudent interference.

浑 mixed evenly.

唆 to annoy and provoke.

星 a blackleg, a baleful star.

拏 to embroil, to stir up, as sedition; to stand out against others, as the single juryman.

敗 To roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round chiao and round.

乃干 tie the spears fast.

連 or 数 tied up tightly, as with cords.

痢 A colic with gripes.

痢 the Asiatic cholera.

痢 griping pains in the bowels.

轎 From carriage and curved.

A small covered chair, such as can cross a mountain; a palanquin.

子 or 一頂, or 一乘, or 座 one sedan, one chair.

竹 a bamboo sedan, the cheapest kind.

栦 sedan poles or thills.

花 or 喜 a bridal sedan.

坐 to ride in a sedan.

坐子 one who is plucked at cards by his fellows.

扛 the short pole used to support the chair.

夫 or 擡 of the chair-bearers.

遷 or 迴 or 裝 tip the chair, so as to receive the sitter.

八座 a sedan with eight bearers, as a governor's, but the governor-general's 八八擎 has eight bearers and eight outriders.

轎 a mule litter.

轎 a light chair, otherwise called 山 a mountain chair.

燒 马 burn his sedan and horse — i.e. he is dead, these papers things being fired the instant the breath has gone.

傾 The ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.

月 a lofty hill in Punglai in Santung, one of five where the genii dwell.

則 Uneven; rough, as a path; uneasy, mind not quiet.

我亦行溯 我 also went along the level road, stumbling and toddling as I stepped.

叫叫叫叫ing or a peck; the second form is now the most in use, and the third is obsolete.

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.

風吹了 the wind blew them about.

明月入行 the bright moon leads people to go abroad.

不相 not on speaking terms.

"
KIAO.

Read 耳. To conceal or suppress, as when one is quite exhausted, and will not own it.

A long white crook-necked squash, having green stripes "chiao" running lengthwise, the瓜, which is hashed raw with mutton, and made into a dumpling, called 饺子面 at Peking.

From care and to anniance 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.

ice | an ice house.

a cellar, a souterrain, an underground store-room.

stored up, laid in the cellar.

profound, deep, as in the heart.

put the winter cabbages into the pit.

A new tiled house.

salt pits like those near Chapin in Chekiang.

pour on water and [see if we can] dig up the treasure.

In Cantonese. An unBehaviorized character, side creeks which cross the country; canals or small water channels serviceable at high tides; the mouth of creeks; it occurs in the names of many places.

the boat can go up the creek.

a creek at the 車頭 or Tea-tuam Fort near Canton.

Originally described as composed of支 to beat;子 a child, and 焼 to imitate; but the common form is now made of 支 to beat and 孝 filial duty.

To instruct, to teach; to show how; 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.

| a school-house.

| to teach a school.

| to eecommunicate; to turn one out of the priesthood; to leave it.

| the superintendent of education in a department.

| the overseer of schools in a district.

五 | the five constant virtues.

you would not regard me as your teacher.

to influence by teaching; to civilize; to change the heart.

I have come to receive instruction, i.e., to make a call, to visit you.

I have not yet asked your name.

to instruct, to indoctrinate.

a teacher, one who imparts his knowledge, as in archery, medicine, pagulm, etc.

the three sects in China, 儒 Confucians (who call themselves the 大) 佛 | or 禅 | Buddhists, and 道 | Taoists.

| disciples, adherents; but it usually denotes 回 or Moslems.

or a Christian disciple, a convert, one who has received the doctrine.

to teach religion, to propagate tenets, as a | 师 missionary does.

a bishop in the Roman Catholic church.

the Roman and Greek churches.

the Protestant church.

Read 糗. To cause, to induce, to make, to enable.

you this [medicine] will make you well.

avoid all excuse for the vagabonds staying in the country.

From spirits and filial duty.

Leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.

yeast cakes.

to raise, as dough; to ferment.

levened, or yeast, which is usually the 酒 | or cakes made from the mash of spirits.

From to eat and adjoining as the phonetic.

A meat dumpling.

each or 仔 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.

Pivots 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.

a pair of shears.

the pin of a hinge.

a bolt of a Chinese lock.

cut out artificial flowers.

A slender knife, the 刀子, with which barbers cut the hair in the ear and nose.

From carving and adjoining; used with the next.

To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy or worth of; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general.

to see which can drink the most; but 而 is to compare measures.

to compare; to argue.
**Kiao.**

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<tr>
<td>如无訶</td>
<td>I have compared them and found no error.</td>
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<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>though wronged he did not seek revenge.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>調</td>
<td>to revise, as for publication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阅</td>
<td>to correct, as a proof; to make accurate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>比</td>
<td>to adjust, to carefully compare, to scrutinise.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>to compare accounts, to audit.</td>
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Read **kiao**, A sort of carved iron brace on a carriage, like a horn or ear; the boot of a carriage; to butt with the horns; to contend.

**Kiao.**

Old sounds, k'io, k'ak, yio, and yok. In Canton, k'm, kao, hin, and kauk; — in Swatow, k'a, kiô, k'ao, k'io, and kie; — in Amoy, kiao, k'iao and k'ao; — in Fuzhou, k'iao and ngien; — in Shanghai, t'so and tsjo; — in Chiu, k'iao.

**Kiao.**

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<tr>
<td>然不回</td>
<td>floating, unsettled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>脚</td>
<td>to cross the legs; the stroke to the right in writing, like that in 口 or 戈; the surname 成 is thus called 脚成 or cross-legged Ch'ing.</td>
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In *Fukien*. To take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity; to speak in irony, saying one thing and meaning another.

**Kiao.**

From stone or earth and eminite; the first is erroneously, but commonly used for *hok* sand. Stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland; dry fields.

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<tr>
<td>iam thin soil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>有肥 there are both fertile and barren lands.</td>
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</table>

**Kiao.**

A short club, a baton, a beater; to pound hard; to strike sideways; to tap, to rap on; to rattle on; to take, as a man in chess; to mark time. A poet to mark or tone the rhythm of poetry.
Composed of a weird and high contracted form, it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

High, stately, lofty; carved and open, like the highest branches of a tree; rising, as spears in serried array; crooked, curved; idle; discontented; proud.

1. The stately trees, a class in Chinese botany.

From wood and curved; occurs used with the last.

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; perverse, disrespectful; a stately tree, whose branches all point up, as a cypress or poplar; to warp; to bend up, to curl.

A five-arched bridge.

The rainbow.

A suspension bridge; a rope by which to pull a ferry-boat across a stream.

Buttresses or piers of a bridge.

(to take) after in the plank (or split it) after crossing over; i.e. to leave one in the lurch.

To bend a bridge; met.

Gigantic strength.

To pass the iron bridge—into paradise.

Are you going to get me to cross on a bridge with a hole in it? — are you hoaxing me?

The lofty pine looks up, but the Rottlera bows its head, and thus they are likened to father and son.

Has become warped in the sun and weather.

An inn, a lodging-place; to lodge, to sojourn; temporary, transitory; stately.

The inn will serve him for his home.

This lofty tree interlaces with the sky.

Agile at climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet. Light and skillful in chambers.

Walking fast and stepping firmly.

From flower and curved; often interchanged with the next.

Buckwheat is a grass or three-cornered rice in Canton; it is probably indigenous in China.

Buckwheat flour.

Buckwheat grists or coarse meal.
K'IAO.

| 扱 or 扱 | a skilled workman, a cunning hand. |
| 言令色 | a fine word and a smooth bearing seldom indicate virtue. |
| 笑 | a facetious smile; ogling; affable. |
| 笑 | what dimples, as she artfully smiled! |
| 奏 | a fortunate opportunity. |
| 淫 | specious, tricky; assumed. |
| 揹 | good at repartee, witty. |
| 言 如 | his speech is alluring as a flute. |
| 大 | 若 | this great genius acts like a simpleton. |
| 拾 | ingenious, complex, as a machine. |
| 妻常作 | 指 a clever wife is usually nated to a dunces. |
| 書 | a fine plan, a shrewd device. |
| 月 | the seventh man, when | |
| 喜 | to pray for skill in needlewark. |
| 遇 | or | just then, it just happened at the time. |
| 言 | 如 | 直道 | his words are not equal to correct principles. |

The clever bird, as the parts of the character indicate; the tailor-bird, (Sylvia sutoria) known as the 鳥 or clever housewife.

Of the three modes of writing this character, this is the common one.

A turned-up nose, a nose retroussé.

竅 | 頭鞋 | the retroussé shoe, having the end much turned up.

From care and gliding.

竅 | 頭鞋 | a hole, an orifice; a pore or aperture; an interstice; a cavity, a hollow; the mind; the heart as the physical organ of thought; the accent or rhythm of a language.

九 | 九 | the nine passages of the body.

一 | 不通 | he is thoroughly stupid, not a hole is open.

合 | 合 | of the same mind.

七 | 七 | the seven openings— in a sage's heart.

靈 | 灵 | I see how it is.

靈 | 灵 | clever; sprightly; acute.

百 | 百 | all the pores, as in the skin.

地 | 地 | in the hills are the adits or pores of the earth.

殊未中 | 殊未中 | you are very wide of the mark.

通 | 药 | sudorifics and sterilatory medicines.

不得諦 | 他 has not a good accent; he does not see it.

心 | 心 | the intellect, power of comprehension.

K'IE.

Old sound, ka. In Canton, kie; — in Soochow, kie; — in Amoy, ka; — in Fuhchau, ka; — in Shanghai, ka; — in Chefoo, kie.

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.

腿 | 了 | a lame leg.

子 | 一 | a lame man.

胎 | 胎 | congenital lameness.

K'IE.

To whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.

攵 | 扱 | From hand and down; it is interchanged with 捺 in some senses.

攵 | 扱 | To pry up or open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.

把 | 伸子 | 這是 pry out the nail.

| 一 | 一 | to pry up a door; met. a thief.

| 一 | 一 | a crow-bar; a handspike.

| 一 | 一 | 不動 | it will not move; it can't be raised or prised open.

| 一 | 一 | 孔 | to make an opening with a spike, to pry open a hole.

破了 | 破了 | brake it in raising it up.

在 Cantonese wrongly used for 攬 To coil around, to wind.

攵 | 扱 | to coil the one on the head.

攵 | 扱 | Composed of eminent repeated. High, elevated, turned up at the ends; raised or curled above the level.

弓 | 了 | 了 | both ends of the bow curl up.

攵 | 扱 | tipped it up by stepping on it.

| 一 | 一 | 頭白 | a fish of the dace family with a recurved mouth.

| 一 | 一 | 伸子 | the one is turned up; he is dead. (Nanking.)

伽 | 伽 | A work adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds ga and ka, for which the 伽 is also used.

| 隆 or 伽 | 隆 | a monastery or monastery, from Sanscrit sangharana.

| 一 | 一 | 伽佛 | a Chinese name for Buddha, and sometimes also applied to Kwanti.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>KIEH.</th>
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<tr>
<td>菊</td>
<td>From plant and to add.</td>
<td>蘇</td>
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<tr>
<td>菊 chih</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>蘇</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 萊</td>
<td>or bull</td>
<td>1 the egg-plant or brinjal (Solanum melongena), also called in Shanghai 萊</td>
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<td>or bull</td>
<td>1 the egg-plant or brinjal (Solanum melongena), also called in Shanghai 萊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結 chie</td>
<td>From silk and happy.</td>
<td>結</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>A knot; a skein, a hank, a knob; a knotted 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, landed 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.</td>
<td>1 以 to pledge or form a connection, like sworn friends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>1 to tie a knot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>1 丝线</td>
<td>1 a skein of silk thread.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>1 to knit or crochet a net.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>菜</td>
<td>1 the fruit has set.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>凝</td>
<td>1 to coagulate, to congeal, to freeze, to stiffen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>舌</td>
<td>tongue-tied, unable to speak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>財</td>
<td>to pay up or on an account.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>清</td>
<td>settled, made up, as a quarrel; paid all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>親</td>
<td>to contract a marriage.</td>
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<td>菜</td>
<td>月</td>
<td>the twelfth or finishing moon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>收</td>
<td>to wind up, as a discourse.</td>
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<td>菜</td>
<td>果</td>
<td>结果</td>
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<td>菜</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>of troublesome, hard to do; grievous, a labor.</td>
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<td>菜</td>
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From silk and happy, but the etymologists explain it by 手, hand and mouth both busy. Occupied, laboring hard; to seize a plant firmly to pull it up; to press after, to pursue. 1 拙 embarrassed, as a trader for funds; hampered, perplexed, confused. From wood and happy; it is used in the south as a contracted form of chie, 橘 an orange. A water-wheel or bucket worked by a pulley; a small orange. 橘 to work the water-wheel, either by a winch or by the feet on trestles. 橘 a common medicine for coughs, the root of the Platycodon grandiflorum. 橘 the small orange called loose jacket at Canton.
From strength or sword and to take away.

To take by violence, to plunder; to rob openly; to snatch; hurried pestered; a Hindoo kalpa, an age or cycle, an era or suffering.

or, to plunder, as highwaymen; to rob.

Robbers, guerillas, banditti.

or, made a clean sweep, plundered everything.

Color, to ravish women.

long gone to oblivion, unknown, turned to ashes.

the palace steps.

to avoid hell; to flee unavoidable ruin.

a fatal calamity, one not to be escaped; ordained fate.

important, eager.

to intercept revenue.

a myriad ages [of suffering] cannot atone for it.

the unavoidable ills of life.

a kalpa or Buddhist age of millions of years, of which there are great and small kalpas, having periods of increase and decrease, or perfection, continuity, and destruction; the maha kalpa lasts 1344 millions of years.

in the boll, (from Sanscrit karposa,) when it is ripe for picking.

Astringent; to puck the mouth, like alum; bitter; sleeply.

the tea is very bitter.

sleepy; dozing.

A sea animal, called and like a tortoise's foot; or, as one says, a tortoise-shaped thing; it is the same animal, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws.

An iron hook or strap fastened to the girdle.

The character is supposed to represent a man who has lost his right arm, being reduced from to a son.

An old, one only, orphan-like; a remnant; short; one who comes behind or last.

a halberd.

alone, left alone, no one to help, friendless and solitary.

not quite alone.

not a solitary man (not half a man) will be left; said of the effects of a drought.

the larvae of mosquitoes; pre-eminent, as a flagstaff.

From water and a marking-line; occurs used with the next; the second and less used form is also the old name of a river in the south of Shenai.

Clear, limpid, pure; free from sin or defilement, ceremonially clean; neat, trim, tidy; untainted, above bribes, pure-handed; to purify, to correct.

pure-minded; clean, limpid.

ingenious, pure in heart, single-minded, unsullied.

upright in attending to public duties.

like the icy crystal and pure gem; irreproachable, mundefaced.

to preserve one's integrity and purity.

I have cleaned my cups and await your coming [to dinner] to have a chat.

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.

to adjust, to limit.

our oxen and sheep are all pure.

A hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

A hen-roost; cruel, savage; harsh, truculent; high-spirited, courageous, one of a thousand, for which the next is now used; to lift, to carry on the shoulder; name of the last monarch of the Hia dynasty, B. C. 1818, detested for his cruelty.

luxuriant, as growing weeds.

a hen-roost.

a form, aspect of.

proud and domineering.

the crimes of Shen exceed those of Kieh.

A hero, one eminent for virtue and prowess; heroic; proud, self-willed; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.

a hero or heroine; a valiant man, a Chevalier Bayard.

the thrifty blades are growing long.

a famous leader, as Caesar.

like a hero, well done; finely written, as a composition.

a superior, leading man; said of scholars.

From wood over fire; sometimes used with the last.

A famous statesman and general of the After Chen dynasty, A. D. 956.

To measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.
KIEH.

From hand and why.

揭, [chie] 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.

| 1 | rank growing, as sedges.

顒, [chie] when a tree falls utterly.

| 1 | to borrow money.

借, [chie] or a promissory note, a certificate of indebtedness.

| 1 | to borrow capital; the debts of a firm.

借, [chie] when the lips are opened the teeth get cold;—if you go away, I shall be lonely.

| 1 | to a pasquinade, an anonymous charge, a placard.

封, [chic] to take the seals from a door; not to drink, because jars of spirits are always sealed.

| 1 | to publish abroad, as an accusation; to post one.

榜, [chic] to publish the list of successful graduates.

榜, [chic] in shallow water raise your skirt to the knees.

榜, [chic] to make known others' defects, to find fault.

榜, [chic] to lift the red veil,—a wedding ceremony.

揭, [chic] 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.

| 1 | a sacrificial platter.

豆, [chic] baldheaded.

| 1 | a ticket or slip nailed on a door of a house which has been sealed up or confiscated.

揭, [chic] To castrate a ram; a deer's skin.

| 1 | an ancient name of a place near Wu-hiang bien, in the southeast of Shansi, which derived its name of Wether House from the Huns who settled there about the fourth century.

| 1 | a gelded goat; a wether; there is a discrepancy in this use, however, for in Chibli 1 子 is a ram, and 龍 is a wether.

| 1 | a Scythian word for warrior.

鼓, [chic] to beat the deer-skin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers.

| 1 | a round or flat stone pillar or tablet; a high, isolated peak; an aiguelle or sharp high rock like the Skellig Rock near Ireland; the 1 石 in Lin-yü bien on the coast of Chibli is a noted one; the fluttering of birds.

碑, [chic] the square and round monumental pillars.

指路, [chic] a stone guide post.

读, [chic] From man and why; it is sometimes used for the next.

| 1 | Martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.

| 1 | as diligent in the practice of right.

匪車, [chic] not for the swift chariot.

读, [chic] An enigma or apothegm of the Buddhists; motions which the priests make with their hands; sign language, like a token or grip; a conundrum; a charade; to rest; to idle away the time.

知, [chic] to recognize the allusion; to take the cue; to understand the sign.

讀, [chic] to tell riddles and talk gossip.

講, [chic] or 講佛 to explain the Buddhist stanzas, i.e. the Sanskrit gatha; he or 1 絲 a verse or stanzas.

In Cantonese. A binge; a catch in a door; a spring; a joint of the finger.

竭, [chic] From to stand and why; it is sometimes interchanged with the last, and is not the same as the next.

| 1 | 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.

泉, [chic] Brings on a spring drying up is only because [no water] rises in it.

力, [chic] exhausted; to give out, as a laborer.

| 1 | to do one's best, to exert all the strength.

既, [chic] I have put forth all my abilities.

三鼓, [chic] at the third drum-roll they will be quite disheartened.

| 1 | energy quite gone; with full purpose of heart.

| 1 | wearyed out.

| 1 | exerted his utmost strength to reach.

| 1 | I have come to see you in full sincerity.

竭, [chic] To go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.

倉士, [chic] all the escort officers bore themselves finely.

怯, [chic] From heart and why; it is also read ki?.

怯, [chic] To rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry, to lodge, to sojourn a while.

少, [chic] stop an hour or so and rest.

怯, [chic] perhaps they can get a brief repose.

读, [chic] To desire, to long for.

| 1 | to love life.

不介, [chic] 焉 who would not like to get—under it!.

读, [chic] A mutual fear of one another.
This form is more antique than the last; it is also read k'ii.

To rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.

息 | to rest; a stop.

疑 | to hold up a little; to breathe and rest.

遊 | to take a rest and walk; to ramble or take a walk.

The first form is regarded as the most correct.

A very fragrant plant found in Sū-ch'ung fu in the north-west of Kiangsu, the 1 車 or 1 耳香, it is cultivated, and grows among the young rice.

From word and shield; occurs with 揭 to lift off, and much resembles, chie to boast.

To charge one with a fault; to bring another's misdeeds to light; to reveal, to discover secrets, to tell tales; to divulge.

面 | to accuse one to his face, or before his master.

揚人過或 | 1 人短 | to blazon people's faults.

控 | or 告 | to bring charges; to denounce, as the people do bad rulers to the higher officers or the sovereign.

恶 | 以 | 相直 | 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 sun their wings.

A butterfly; the 1 蝴蝶 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 framework or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry.

In Cantonese. A camp-stool is 马 | 1 ; a folding chair.

側睡 | to sleep on the side.

From dress and fortunate.

To pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.

衣上襟 from the skirt up to the breast or lapel.

薄言 之 now we will put [the seeds] in our skirts.

K'IEH.

Old sounds, k'it, k'ip, k'iep, and k'iam. In Canton, kip and lamp; — in Swatow, k'iat, and kiep; — in Amoy, kiep, kiap, and k'iat; — in Fuhchau, kiep and k'iep; — in Shanghai, chieh and chish; — in Chifu, kid.

怯, chieh

From heart and to go.

Timorous, fearful, cowardly, dreading, careful against.

1 聽 bashful, blushing; trepidation.

畏 | or | 心 | to fear, afraid, timid.

1 陣 afraid to go into battle.

風 | careful of the draught, as an invalid.

示 | weak of purpose; vacillating.

見大不 | do not be abashed when you see great men.

瘦 | lean and strengthless, one of no account for anything.

癱, chieh

Weakness, strength all gone; lasitude, languor, debility; infirm.

呵, chieh

From mouth and to rob.

A sound, like 1 one resembling crying; a rustling or whispering noise.

从 hand and to carve; it sometimes occurs used for 奉 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 | to raise and carry; to recommend.

出凡塵 raised him above the vulgar world.

Read chieh? Exhausted, failing; wanting; to record on a board the offenses of criminals.

鑿, chieh

A sickle, a bill-hook; used with chob, to cut off, to amputate; to carve; to exterminate.

1 朝涉之 贵 [Chen-sin] cut off the leg-bones of those who were crossing the ford.

1 藏 to oppress, to maltreat.

刻 | to engrave, to carve.

稽 | all letters and news have ceased to come.

狡, chieh

Harsh, malevolent is 1 狡 referring to a vicious dog.

Read kail? A mongrel dog, 1 猟, a nondescript beast resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.
From heart and together:

Happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified.

I am much pleased.

Great alacrity.

Read 'kien. Enraged, angry; to grush the teeth with vexation; to dislike, to cherish ill-will against.

From a receptacle and to press; the second form is most common, showing the material

A trunk to contain books and writings; a portefeuille; 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 sowing materials.

A case for books.

Old sounds, k'un, gu, k'in, kien, gi'en, ki'en, giem, and k'ian. In Canton, kiu, kan, kam, nam, and kian; — in Swatow, kian, k'ian, k'o, k'an, kam, and kian; — in Amoy, kian, kiam, k'iam, giam, han, kan, and kian; — in Fokhau, kien, k'ien, kang, hang, k'ang, and k'ieh; — in Shanghai, k'ip, k'en, and dip; — in Chifu, kien.

Stable, immovable, firm, hard, strong; durable, wears well; lasting; stout, hale, in good liking; well-made, sound; constant, determined; resolute, unwavering; to establish, to strengthen; to confirm; to harden, to concrete; in epitaph denotes one who screens his faults.

Immovable, firm; durable; substantial, as a family or a mercantile house.

Solid, strong.

Resolute, a fixed purpose; persevering.

Obstinate, pig-headed.

Firm endurance.

To establish in faith; the rite of Confirmation.

Concealed; hardened, as lava; solidified, as metal; curt, as a style.

It confirmed his belief.

1. 信之禮 the rite of confirmation; — a foreign term.
2. 旺 hale, robust, said of old men.
3. 中 the main or center of an army.
4. 不正 really his confession was not true.
5. 鐘之彌 the more "Confucius' doctrines are tried the more convincing are they found to be.
6. 硬的性 having fixed principles.
7. 強不屈 firm and unyielding; unbending in a good sense.
8. 碎鏡破 he grasped his spear with the fiercest resolve.

A fish described as like the 't'ung 鯉 but larger, and belonging to the same family; it is perhaps the bonito, which is common in Chinese waters, and much consumed by the Japanese fresh and preserved; but the Chinese description assimilates it rather to one of the mullet family.

1. 肩 From flesh and inner door; but the original form is thought to resemble the shoulder.
2. The top of the shoulder; the seapula; to take upon, to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.
3. 头 or 肩 the shoulder; 肩關 broad shouldered; influential from having friends.
4. 肩 the fleshy part of the arm.
5. 肩 compared shoulders, i.e. equal in merit or rank.
6. 肩 to walk abreast, to be an equal or friend.
7. 肩 an official cape laid over the robe and made of silk; worn by graduates.
8. 肩 a vest or waistcoat.
9. 云 a kind of mantilla or victoria worn by brides.
10. 劫 to withdraw from, to desist.
11. 口水 a bib for a child.
12. 拳背負 hard, toilsome labor, peeling the shoulders; hard-worked.
to take charge of; adequate to, as a duty; its burden.

to carry the whole charge of; to carry a business through.

to carry on important and responsible duties.

We will not employ those who love bribes.

a bearer of burdens, a coolie.

a huckster's occupation.

I have got a capable man for the business.

From woman thrice repeated; it is interchanged with the next.

Amours and intrigues among and with women; illicit intercourse, as adultery, incest, rape, fornication, for the word does not distinguish; to debauch, to ravish; wild, horrid, brutal, ogre-like; applied to genius and spirits, villainous, wicked.

to defile; fornication.

a woman; a rape.

and consenting to adultery.

criminal conversation.

an adulterer.

villains and traitors; to act like a traitor.

to seduce and carry off; to kidnap.

an illegitimate birth.

From woman and to offend; used with and for the last.

inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum; to offend against propriety; crafty, plotting, unprincipled; traitors; malicious; selfish; clandestine; corrupt, adulterous.

false, fraudulent; to cheat.

a traitorous official or vassal.

a saucy traitor.

a disaffected Chinese; one who has intercourse with foreigners is often so stigmatized.

a villain; you traitor!

double-faced, deceiving, specious.

artful, deceptive; said of cunning children, who love to make mischief.

a spy, an eavesdropper.

a traitor's cabal.

to look out for the smugglers and seize thieves; — a notice on custom-houses.

the traitor, you craftily deprive me of what I love.

a slippery fellow (Cantonesec.)

From door and the sun shining through; the authorized form is 屍, but usage now confines that to the obsolete tone 屍.

A crevice; a space, an interval; between, during, while, in the midst of, among; to make room for; to set apart; a classifier of houses, buildings, rooms, gardens, &c; at the North, a division of a large room made by the framework of the house; but in the South, where a different mode of construction prevails, it denotes the room or apartment.

a whole year; within the twelve months.

while I was examining him.

suddenly, just now.

in this world; during life.

a little while; during the time of a meal.

that affair; this time, this business.

heaven and earth.

three rooms in one house.

which house is it?

a house; houses, buildings.

a midsummer.

there is no such law in the world.

Read kien! To smider, to put a space between; to divide, to interrupt; to intrigue, to part friends, to slander; to interfere in; to alternate, to intermit; vacant, unoccupied, as a road; far removed; to bear with; a tale-bearer; mixed, as colors.

to set apart; a partition; to internment.

one who separates people, as a busybody.

supposing it to be so; what if there be?

to make counter stratagems; to deceive an enemy.

put them rather wider apart.

the new will not supersede (or strange) the old.

to sow discord among relatives.

the sounds alternated with each other.

a crack; an offense, a grudge; to set at variance.

the next-door neighbors; those in the same yard.

the adjoining yard or garden.

in the space between the two.

to try to reconcile differences between people.

A room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

divide off the apartment by a board partition.

An unauthorized character used for the preceding in the southern provinces.

A room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

a climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cock's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.

a well-known fragrant plant, reckoned among the orchids in consequence of its perfume; it grows in Honan, where it is found in marshy places and called 蘭 or marsh orchid, and 都梁香 or
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 地笋 earth shoots; the leaves were gathered in spring to ward off malaria, and preserve clothes from insects.

士與女方乘 | 分 the gentlemen and ladies then carried bouquets of valerian.

### 艰

*chien*

From *pervasive and 豫 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:

1 艰 miserable, wretched.
2 難 difficult and dangerous.
3 煩 thanks for your trouble.
4 難 in unhappy circumstances; hardships; to realize the hardships of.

### 天方

Heaven is now inflicting calamities.

生意 | 難 trade is dull, business is hard.

食 | 難 the food of toil, as from agriculture.

家 | 守 he is at home observing the mourning — for his father.

阻 | 難 seriously obstructed.

或不 | 難 do undervalue the difficulties.

苦 | 難 I have been through all kinds of griefs; I've tasted sorrow.

其心孔 | 難 his mind is full of dangerous devices.

### 援

*chien*

To plate, to overlay with silver; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housings or saddles.

1 銀什件 to plate with silver.

金 | 玉 镶 plated with gold and inlaid with gems.

### 蒲

*chien*

The stalks of a coarse grass resembling an *Imperata*, whose fibres, after rotting, become white, and are fit for making coarse cloth; they serve too for thatch or mats; name of a place in the state of Sung.

自 | 蒲 mats are made of the white flowered rush.

### 捷

*chien*

A gilded bull, an ox; a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopارد, half man.

1 捷 | 難 a district in Kia-ting fu in the center of Sz'chi'en on the River Min; during the Han dynasty, it was a prefecture near Chingtu.

### 捷

A case for bows used by cavalry.

1 捷 a horseman’s quiver to hold his bows and arrows.

### 雙

*chien*

two stalks of grain, as *pinyin* represents it holding one.

To comprehend in, to embrace with; to absorb; as a conjunction, moreover, and, also; together with; in addition to; also; equally; to join several together; to attend to many things; connected.

更 | or | 難 there is still more; there is another matter.

合 | 難 to unite various ingredients.

彩色 | 難 many colors contrasted.

并 | 難 to coalesce, to bring into one.

全 | 難 both (or all) complete; full efficiency.

人之 | 難 a trencher-man, one who can drink double what another can.

理 | 難 or | 難 to manage several duties, as a pluralist.

本末 | 難 applies to both cause and effect.

愛 | 難 to love all equally.

### 階

From *plant and officer.*

A marshy plant, which appears to be a tall kind of sedge, the 1 萊, perhaps the *Phragmites*, on which cattle thrive when it is in seed; people in the north of Kiangsu make door-screens of it.

### 階

The real grasses are now a dark green.

### 綾

From silk and *united* as the phonetic.

A kind of thick levantine, woven with double threads and close so as to shed rain; it is like the 蒲 絹 or taffeta.

1 綾 a variegated silk; *met.* fine writing.

**:ff** 米 fine and beautiful colored silks.

### 袋

The intesting bags transported the water, alluding to a story of Ts’ao Ts’ao, who filled bags of it with water, which when frozen enabled him to defend his camp.

### 雙

Described in Chinese books as a strange bird like a duck, the **雙** or paired-wings bird, with one eye and one wing, affiliated to the place in its structure, and so made that two must unite for either of them to fly; the spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) found on the coasts of Formosa, and regarded by the natives as an anomaly among birds.
From fish and united.

Spare, parsimonious, stingy, niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize; to spare.

To grasp a morsel with the chopsticks.

To walk lame or in a stumbling manner.

A pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

Another name for the 鸟, a species found along the coast of Chekiang; also called the 荳 or grass hen.

From knife and firm as the phonetic.

From silk and all; sometimes wrongly written as the next.

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.

To keep silence.

From wood and all; it is sometimes erroneously used for the last.

A casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.

To light a dressing-box.

From water or ice and altogether; the second form is the most common.

To diminish, to decrease; the opposite of 杜 and 鸟, to take away a part; to contract; to abbreviate; to lighten; to retrench; to make less do; name of a river in Chibli.

To take off half.

To cheapen, to lower the price; cheaper.

To abbreviate a character, to write short-hand, or with many contractions.

Worn out, overworked, poorly.

Incidental, plain; nothing superfluous, as 不得 less will do, it does not need so much.

You can sell it cheaper.

Too few, deficient.

To keep back, as rations or wages.

To prejudice or disallow the rights of others.

To abate somewhat from the legal punishment.

I thank you for the abatement.

To alleviate, to make easier, to lighten.

Not to yield to that of the peach.

The cocoon of the silkworm, which is like a canopy to the larve; the silky pupae of other moth.

A silkworm's aurelia.

An undyed, coarse, durable pongee.

Pongee from Kia-ying in the east of Kwangtung.

A low mournful tone.

To weave the cocoon.

The cocoon worm; a fur moth.

Cocoon which are buried to delay their hatching.

Silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.

From clothes and cocoon.

To select, to choose; to discriminate; selected, chosen; elected, picked out.

To select, as from a lot of goods; to choose, as a day.

To choose, as proper persons for a duty.

To garble goods.

What is left after garbling.

Sort ed clean, as tea or fruit.

To select and practice upon, so as to imitate and relish, as compositions or models.

He has selected it.

To select and purchase [teas] from the best localities.
Composed of 東 to bind and 八 to divide; it is an old form of, and is often interchanged with the next; it resembles 船 east, when written badly.

To select, to condense, to abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.

礼 or 素 | a common red card.

礼 | a five-leaved card, used at weddings.

礼 | a note and card sent with presents.

辰 | a horoscope card exchanged with the proposals for marriage.

理 | spirit to husband one's strength.

師書寄 | to send letters, as by a postman.

From bamboo and an interval; used with the last.

春 | 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; unshiled, not excited; laconic, terse; discriminating; great; sincere; hasty, curt; impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of paper; sound of drums.

略 | to abridge; a synopsis, a resume.

慢 or 怠 | to treat impolitely; I fear you will deem me rude; a polite phrase.

牙 | an ivory tablet.

政 | to show some leniency in punishments.

狂 | wild and rude, not yet tutored; said of a lad.

鼓 | the loud resounding drums.

書 | we feared those wooden missives.

夏 | in the days of Hia, [officers] were chosen and promoted to the royal court.

直的 | concisely, in short; direct, the nearest road; plain spoken.

缺 of less importance, said of certain districts or offices.

礼 | an official document.

特 | specially selected — for this post.

决 | decided readily.

易 | an easy manner; abundant; as blessings; loud and sweet, as music.

缀 | shortly, expeditiously; laconic.

母乃 | are you not quite too brief?

阅 | to examine, as essays; to review, as troops.

旨 | specially commissioned — by his Majesty.

牒 | a slip, a memorandum, a billet.

刑不 | the five punishments do not meet the case.

籍 | a register, a record-book.

请旨 | to request orders to select a man to send to the post.

用 | used a brevet major-general.

The embroidered plaits in front of a lady's skirt, a plait; a furbelow on an officer's robe, attached to the back; it was common in the Ming dynasty. flounces on the skirt.

裙 | a plait on a robe.

腰 | to plait a trimming or flounce.

因 | from 足 and 寒 cold contracted; occurs interchanged with the next two.

Lane, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, inadequate to; hesitating; difficult, unfortunate; afflicted; crooked, lofty, proud; to pull up, name of the 61st diagram, denoting ill-luck or danger ahead.

命 | time, the times and fates are against me.

中 | found himself thrown out or stranded, in the middle of his days; a dead-heat.

在 | twining and curling around.

From man and lama.

春 | used for the last in 春 proud, haughty.

春 | from words and cold contracted.

春 | to stutter, to speak with difficulty; to talk cut boldly; straightforward, correct words; to beg, to intreat.

春 | faithful; truth-telling, as a statesman.

春 | to hear many honest truths, as from subjects.

春 | plain, honest words; warning words.

春 | to intreat one with much embarrassment.

The men whose duty is to strike the cymbals or stones; name of a woman.

春 | from horse and lama.

春 | a lame mule or ass.

春 | [he wished] to find a lame mule to straddle, — as it would not throw him.

春 | from to inclose and child; the character dates from the Tang dynasty.

春 | 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.

春 | a varlet, a menial, a boy in waiting.

春 | the children in a family.

春 | a bamboo tube or flute to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin.
From bamboo and to see; used with the last.

A bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.

Callous hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood blister; a sore on the foot.

Thick hard skin.

a corn; hard skin on the foot caused by work.

The cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.

The horn or nail of the hoof.

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.

Soda in powder.

Soda made from the natron lands.

Soap; barilla; soft soap.

Scented soap.

Foreign soap.

The sediment in lye.

Lye; any liquid from ashes, nitrous soil, or sea-sand.

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 before another verb, it sometimes forms the passive voice, and in other cases the past tense.

I saw it; I have seen it.

I did not see it.

I heard and understood it.

an interview; to see one.

I wished to call on you, but had no way.

A personal interview is more agreeable than to hear his fame.

I've looked it through; I know him well; I've seen all.

He comes every day.

Please let me know it.

as good as new, looks as if it were new.

it is laughable, you will smile at it; — a polite phrase.

he has seen that he was sick.

How do you know that he will be killed?

I feel very full in my stomach.

What is your opinion?

how can it be ascertained?

extensive experience or knowledge.

their views entirely agree.

its quality then can be seen.

profitable; beneficial.

to improve a good opening; sagacious to see his interest.

to be admitted to an audience.

rules of politeness, etiquette; the ceremonies of a bridal pair before ancestors and relatives.

I do not think it is first rate.

suspicious; doubtful.

he seeks his own destruction; short-sighted policy.

a witness, a surety.

rejected, as a present; dissatisfied.
Read chien', but for which 現 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.

真心發 his conscience pricks him, his better mind is returning.

龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields; i.e. the harvest is ripe.

從者之 [Confucius'] disciples introduced him.

英手隱英顯手微 there 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.

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.

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.

八命案 a case involving life.

一 俱全 we have everything; all things are ready.

分開一 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 皆 expert at all sorts of trades, adequate to anything.

宗宗一 俱全 every article is here, all are complete.

大八一 見點心 a complete collation, a fine tiffin.

內二 1 two inclosures are in this dispatch.

建 From 又 to journey and 律 a standard contract.

To establish; to set up, to erect, to constitute; to confirm, as laws or institutions; to build; occurs in names of many places; the length of a moon as fixed by the imperial calendar.

立 to establish.

功 to act bravely, to deserve well of one's country.

都 to found a capital.

造房屋 to build houses.

屡 1 奇課 he frequently formed admirable plans.

星 the stars ξ σ π in Sagittarius' head.

州 a name of Tuhchau fu and its vicinity in the Tang dynasty.

本 月大 小 1 1 is this moon a long or a short one?

健健 From man or step and to establish; the second is an unauthorized, but not uncommon form.

Strong, robust, vigorous, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; unwearied, as the heavenly bodies in their courses; difficult; to raise, to strengthen, to invigorate.

力 a bold handwriting.

硬 4 strong, firm, as a muscular arm.

强 in the prime of life; sturdy, able-bodied.

精 1 feeling well.

天行 the stars are regular in their courses, so should the princely man be in his practice of virtue.

健康 1 阿 have you been in good health? — a polite inquiry.

卒 able-bodied soldiers, who should be 壯 hale and brave.

的過 strong to endure, as a hardship.

實屬 1 言 for he is one who thinks persistency in litigation to be a mark of talent.

健健 A horse going slowly.

健 From foot and to establish.

To walk; walking; one says 踢 1 is to kick, as when children play shuttlecock.

踢 A thing to kick, as a shuttlecock or foot-ball.

健健 The bolt of a Chinese lock, called 鎖 or beard of the lock; a door-bolt; a nave or latch.

管 the two parts of a Chinese lock.

一部書的大關 the leading or important doctrines of the work; also applied to a case in law.

天星 the star ν in Scorpio.

健健 Like the hast.

The bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.

關 1 to push in the bar; to stop a water-course or sluice with mud.

健健 A horse going slowly.

健健 To point out the right of a thing, to remonstrate, to plead with a sovereign; — it shows his superiority if he listen to it; to urge to reform, to advise, to reproove, to awaken to duty; to testify against; a remonstrance, advice, an exhortation.

官 or 臣 advisers, counselors; a censor, a historiographer.

諫 satirical reproof, as by an immendo.

健健 good counsel, fortified by sound arguments.

健健 unpalatable reproof.
Kien.

Kien.

Kien.

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 speculum; 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.

The sacred glance, — his Majesty's approval or revision.

Mien | prespicacions, to examine clearly; a clear apprehension.

台 | or 雅 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

hyp. | or 雅 | to heed previous examples.

察如是 | to examine a matter with the greatest clearness.

光可以 | it was so bright that you could see yourself in it.

壹千 | 壹千 | why can't you see into men as clearly as into the water?

髮光可 | her hair was so histrions you could see your face in it; — said of a beautiful woman in the Tsin dynasty.

前車之 | there is the example of the head carriage; met. you can see what you will come to.

通 | or 納 | a general mirror, historical annals.

空衡平 | [Heaven] oversees the universe with power and equity.

永思氏婆弗忘 | 爬 in my constant thought of my people's sufferings I even forget to sleep.

儉 | from me and all.

Moderate, temperate, frugal; economical, the opposite of ele;奢侈 lavish; close, saving stingy, thrifty.

太 | overfrugal parimomious.

壹壹 | to treat one meanly; to grudge another.

壹年或節 | or 省 | careful and thrifty.
K'IEN.

Old sounds, k'ên, k'ien, gien, k'ieum, and giem. In Canton, k'ên, k'ien, hên and him; — in Swatow, k'ien, k'ên, and k'iam; — in Amoy, k'ian, gian, kiam, kiam, k'am and ham; — in Fuhchau, k'êng, k'ieung, kieung, and kang; — in Shanghai, chiên, chî, and chî; — in Chifu, k'ien.

Supposed to represent an ox and a halter attached to it.

ch'i'en 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.

1 拖 to track a boat.
2 達 to implicate; to compromise; connected with, as one subject with another.
3 急 to their feelings only provoke them wider apart.
4 挂 held in suspense, undecided.
5 拖 to pull one along by the hand.
6 拖 lugged in, as an irrelevant topic; incongruous, as a metaphor.
7 拖 to stretch the silk — when twisting thread; to pull the floss, as a spider its web.

手 but his position differs from a broker.
拉 to act as interlocutor.
板 the tracking-yoke.
背 boat-trackers.
繩 a tow-rope, a tracking-line.
皮條 the string in a show-box.

Name of branch of the River Wéi in the west of Shensi in Lung ch'iên near K'ien-yang hien 陽縣; water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

A noted hill in the northwest of Shansi in Fung-ts'iang hien 風翔縣 also called 鳳縣 where the preceding river rises, and which is also used for this mountain, on which there are two or three summits.
K'ien.

A medicinal plant, the 秋, or Scutellaria.

From heart and mind.

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 弱 a crime.

1 失 a venial offense.

5 造 a transgression.

5 冲 to draw a line so as to show shortcomings; to repress one's errors.

不 1 不忘 I am not in fault, nor have I forgotten it.

鰂 A belly-band, a surncle, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced; nimble; falling; injured.

不 1 不崩 neither failure nor ruin; never waning or falling, said of the moon and hills.

高 了 你've risen quickly.

1 污 disgraced, as in reputation.

香 1 值 rude and supercilious, as when entering a room.

手 1 头 and cold contracted.

To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.

1 旗 to capture a flag —in battle.

內 garments, as petticoats, trousers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.

1 祁 上 raise the skirt when crossing the brook.

K'ien.

开开

K'ien.

A pair of Tweezers; pinchers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.

1 言 to interdict free opinion, to stop people's mouths.

马 1 the bit of a bridle.

K'ien.

K'ien.

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 gripe; to injure, to hate; in Hunan, to rail at, a term of abuse.
carpenter's circular pinchers.

to gag by a cross-stick.

iron forceps.

an eagle's claws.

d-face.

manacles, gyes.

a variety of neck-ring or

torque worn by children.

a good enumeration.

(Cantonese).

gripping, grasping, like a

Shylock.

convicts, prisoners.

From metal and now; occurs

used for the last.

A large wooden plough; a

kind of door-lock or latch;

axle of a wheel; to use a seal; an

official stamp; a shane head or

haft.

a wooden seal, used by in-

ferior magistrates, as an inspec-

tor of boats.

a door-lock.

a large plough, or more

properly the share.

two stars to in Scorpion, used

by astrologers; the are con-

nected with obedience, filial

duty, and brotherly love.

black and now; occurs

used with the last.

Black, as the hair; the pro-

vince of Kwai-chien; to hold

fast, as a bird its prey by the

beak.

black-haired people.

black heads; a name given to

the Chinese in T'sin Chi

Hwangtii's time, because they

wore black caps or kherchies.

an ancient name for the

region west and northwest of the

River Siang in Hunan, because

of the black tribes who lived

there.

a god of the

Taoists, one who is said to create

or transform all things.

the stones have

grown mossy.

From tiger and letters; it is

often written so as to resemble

"ch'a" 處 a place.

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.

clean, pure, guiltless, spot-

less; unselfied integrity.

to respectfully inform by prayer.

we reverently hewed them square.

truly sincere, unaffectedly

devout.

he has forcibly

raided 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 arti-

factually dressed hair.

Uneasy.

or discontented.

To aif 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.

to raise the fins; to frisk,

as a fish.

An unauthorized character

from earth and heaven, alluding

perkins to the horizon.

In Fuhchou. An edge, a

border; a shore; a bank, a margin;

caves.

the verge, the border.

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 以 to leave, in its

general form.

To commission, to depute, as

ea government agent; to send; to

let go, to send off, as into exile; to

send away; to chase.

to dispatch, as an envoy on

state affairs.

to drive off, to expel, as

disorderly people.

a messenger, an envoy, an

emissary.

sent a man to

salute him.

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.

to exile for crime.

to send on a message.

to throw off the cares

and toils of life, as at a water-

ing place.

don't let the flowing waters carry away

the peach blossoms—lest people

find out that we are here.

From door and wood; it is also

regarded as one form of 户 door.

A little door inside of the

house; one says, the high

board laid across the thresh-

hold in gateways.

From flesh and all; it is often

contracted to the second form

from the similarity of the

phonetics, but that is correctly

read 尻, and is an obsolete

word for beef, though usage has

made it a synonym of the first.

The flunk or hollow part of

the rump or loin of an animal;

the meat in a dumpling.

the flanks, or the hollow of

the thigh in an animal.

term used by furriers for the

fur on the breast and flanks.

the part above the hip bone.

the yellowish and whitish

fur of the fox.
K'ien.

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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.

From man and ali.

To wait on, to accompany.

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, inscrupulous retainers; a canarilla.

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 crowd of the Fortunate, the Happy.

To give pledge for a debt, to give collateral security.

A water plant allied to the water lily, the *Euryale ferox* called also 鳧 or 蝾, as 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.

Sift to stir in some flour to stiffen them, as meat cakes.

K'ien.

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.

打—or 打呵—to yawn.

身—or 身 to stretch.

财—a debt owed by a debtor.

单—a list of debts.

负—or 负—a bad debt.

给—to give pledge for a debt, to give collateral security.

大—a very prince at owing money; i.e. one deeply in debt.

现—the sums owing, liabilities.

混—inept, unskilled, without ability or ability.

整—adversely, uncleanly, unhealthily.

欠—a debt;

欠—unintelligible, not perspicuous.

至—indefinitely, unreliable, unreliable.

Kih.

Old sounds, kit, kik, kip, gik, gip, and gak. In Canton, kit, kap, kik, and kek;—in Surtow, kit, kok, kik, kip, kip, and kia;—in Amoy, kit, kik, kip, and kih;—in Fukien, kok, kik, nip, and kik;—in Shanghai, kih, chih, kik, yih, and kik;—in Chiapa, ki.

吉.

From mouth and scholar; i.e. a scholar should speak what is suitable.

Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, auspicious; good, as promoting or indicating success; line, elegant.

大—a good chance for a speculation.

在—at your convenience, when opportunity offers.

年—the imperial tombs.

信—or 信—a family letter; a private and not an official letter.
KIH.

王多 | 車 many admirable courtiers you have, O King.
開張大 | 訂 let great prosperity attend the opening — of the shop at new-year; a phrase seen on shop-doors.
1 星共照 | 訂 may prosperous stars shine on you.
初 | 訂 the first day of a moon.
1 莫 | 訂 the heavy trampling of leather soled shoes on a floor.
1 鎮 | 訂 with happy anguries and purifications the offerings were presented.
1 墨或劫 | 訂 an Indian name for cotton or some of its tissues; in Sanscrit karpasa or kapas.

倍 | 素 Robust, strong; exact, correct.
四 | 訂 the four war-steeds seem strong, strong and trained for the fray.

姑 | 訂 A wife or chief concubine of Hwang-ti.

結 | 諾 An animal described as a monkey with a short tail, a black stripe down the back, and yellowish with a black face; it is very lively by night, and sleeps in the day; it is the | 爪| 訂 or wind fox, an animal like a lemur, and allied to the Loris tardigrades of India.

劫 | 訂 Earnestly, with determined purpose.

KIH.

箚 | 黒 Black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.
箚 | 从 From word and air contracted; it is interchanged with ngeh, to reach.
箚 | To close or desist; to stop, because the end has been reached; to finish, as a speech; to extinguish; to clear off, as an account; up to the time, till; entirely; all; ended, finished, wound up, terminated.
箚 | The examination or inquest is finished.
箚 | [the accounts] are all settled.
箚 | 今 till now, even to the present.
箚 | 不 to the last he did not tell him.
箚 | 何 至此 how has it come at last to this?
箚 | 義 | 訂 after the letter in reply had gone.
箚 | 己 | 訂 already done.
箚 | 雨 | 訂 the account is cleared off.
箚 | 付 | 訂 stamped, settled, as a bill.
箚 | 無 | 訂 it having been stamped.
箚 | 無 | 訂 do not engross all the sale of grain, — or hinder the traffic in it.
箚 | The mustache, called because it is divided into two parts like a halberd’s head.
箚 | 軍 | 訂 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.
箚 | 劍 | 訂 swords and spears.
箚 | 持 | 訂 to grasp the spear, to take up arms.
箚 | | 訂 a halberdier of the imperial guard, — in old times.
箚 | 舉 | 訂 a lance; lances and spears.
箚 | 牙與 | 訂 if I hit the halberd’s point, then Yen and Lin must make peace; so said Lü Pu.
箚 | 靈 | 訂 Interchanged with the last, and used to distinguish the plant.
箚 | A medicinal plant, the | 紅 a species of Euphorbia; 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.
箚 | 从 | 訂 to roast dates with a rhamnus bush, what an extremity of unmitting! — like a brother destroying his brother.
箚 | 訂 not that he wished to have his desire.
箚 | 如 | 訂 like the rapid whirr of an arrow.
箚 | 訂 among the brambles; met. in prison.
箚 | 訂 the outer halls of a palace.
箚 | 且 | 訂 spoons of jujube wood.
箚 | 訂 wherever [my eye] strikes, it is all thorny; — i.e. I know few of the characters.
箚 | 訂 like the phoenix resting on a bramble; — a great mind in obscurity.
箚 | 訂 The collar of a coat; the part which envelopes the neck.
箚 | 訂 it she makes a waist band and fits the collar.
箚 | 从 | 訂 a shoecontracted and支 to give.
箚 | A patten; a wooden shoe or sabot, used in rainy weather.
箚 | 紅 | 訂 a red-top pattens.
箚 | 木 | 訂 a wooden shoe.
箚 | 木 | 訂 an open-heeled galoche.
箚 | 齒印 | 訂 the patten’s points leave their dents on the yellow moss.
Composed originally of two lines representing heaven and earth, and a man in the middle, with mouth and 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  in a letter.

**Haste, speed; prompt, ready; irascible; to hurry on, to urge, to hasten; troublesome, hurried; often.

甲雉肉 he often sent him many delicacies.

經始勿 no need at first of so much haste.

應 it is now necessary — to do it.

速 urgent; quick as possible.

快 只 且 the need is urgent.

合 傳知 it is very important to inform you.

極 From tree and prompt; occurs written like the hat.

chi 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 the west or the north.

多 plenty; rather too many.

妙 admirable; how excellent.

阻礙之 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, viz., early death, incurable disease or crippling, grief, poverty, hatred, and utter weakness.

三 一 heaven, earth and man, the Chinese trinity.

群 一 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  is completely; done his best.

共至 一 when will it come to an end?

其 数 he completed his designs.

品 一 the best sort, the highest post.

門師 一 you went everywhere.

力奉承 extremely polite, obsequious. (Shanglja).

辛苦的 一 the acme of misery.

樂世界  the abode of perfect bliss, — in the Buddhist heaven.

渺無 一 an illimitable vista, as on the ocean; unknown, as the future.

義理之 一 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 禮 or dual powers, that produce all things; it is the 理 or fate that acts by laws, but differs from the 一 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.

我乃其大罰 一之 I will go further in severe punishment, and kill you.

加再 一 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.

你莫心 一 don't be in such a hurry.

氣 一 out of breath, breathing hard; choking from anger.

事 一 the matter is urgent; no time to lose.

濟 一 to relieve one's necessities.

氣性甚 一 hasty, quick-tempered, irascible.

着 一 anxious about, pressed by.

一 impatient, in a hurry: — the word chop-chop for be quick, is derived from kóp-kóp, the Cantonese sound of this phrase.

一 or 一 殉 nonplussed, at his wit's ends; hurried to death.

一 quick-tempered, of readily invention, fertile in expedients.

一 公 zealous for the public welfare.

一 做 be prompt, do it now.

流不 一 it don't flow off fast enough.

一 迫 urged, forced, impelled.

告 一 to report to a superior the danger or necessity one is in.

何苦訕此不 一 why are you so anxious about this matter, which can easily wait?

一 症 a virulent disease.

請 一 to request [leave on account of] urgent affairs.

一 或 一 需 I want it very much.
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<td>級</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>a step in a stairway.</td>
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<td>a sort, a class, as of officials.</td>
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<td>an octave in music.</td>
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<td>one head—of a criminal.</td>
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<td>to be rested as he went up stairs.</td>
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<td>a step how many steps are there to the top?</td>
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<td>梯</td>
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<td>The name of a plant, the 白 or 白及, which is an orchidaceous 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.</td>
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<td>The name of a plant, the 白 or 白及, which is an orchidaceous 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From white and to loosen; it is used as a primitive, and imparts its meaning to a few compounds.

To respect; to beat.

Read you. A bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape.

To jostle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush.

To rub by beating, as a cushion; to rub.

An old form of the last, denoting jostling chariots and spears now; used only in combination.

To attack.

Read k'p and used for 異. To belong to, to connect; to nourish or rear animals or stock.

Unburnt bricks.

From hand and to knock against.

To tap, to beat on, to knock; to rouse to action, to attack, to rush on; to run against or contray to; to impinge, as parts of a machine.

killed by lightning.

杀 to kill; to attack furiously.

From mouth and to beg; occurs used for k'f to give, and for the last, but often for the next.

To stutter, slow of speech; a difficulty in talking; a sign of the passive; to let, to allow, to permit.

To hurry, making haste, as on a journey; in straits, as when one cannot meet expenses.

an impediment in speech.

I cannot afford it.
the sound of giggling and merriment.

with a suppressed girlish giggle.

not fluent, hesitating in speech.

this is not very fresh or savory; I can't eat it—as a nauseous dose; I can't pay that price.

very arduous; laborious.

From mouth and deed; it is interchanged with the last.

To eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, and thus forms the passive voice.

to drink wine.

to eat, to take a meal.

uneatable; can't take it, as a meatman.

injurious if eaten; injured by improper food.

suffered the loss; injured; losing.

I was alarmed in no small degree.

A tribe of Miaotsi, the which name seems to be a foreign word; they still exist in Kwéichau, and have many strange customs; one is to knock out the two front teeth of bridegrooms on their marriage day, under the belief that this will prolong their husband's lives; another tribe cut their hair short like the Siamese.

A ground squirrel found in northern China.

A fragrant plant or grass, the which name seems to be common in Yunnan under the name of wild sweet grass, and much used for offerings in autumnal festivals; the drawing resembles valerian or mint.

From water and to stand.

To weep silently, as for a parent's death; grieved, heart-broken; lamenting.

to think of with grief.

weep bitterly and prostrate one's self to the ground;—a phrase written on funeral cards.

tears coursing down her cheeks.

to narrate with tears.

long, I stood weeping.

a poetical name for a large species of Gryllus.

read "th" Impetuous.

rapid, swift.

Damp; juicy, as meat; dark.

In Cantonese. Sticky or oily; muddy, slimy; to stick things together; slow; tough, sinewy; indisposable, ailing.

stuck in the mud.

very muddy.

ailing, out of sorts.

indisposed for a few days.

A fissure in a wall, a crack, a chink, a cleft; a gap; an interval, leisure time; a pretext, an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel, a grudge.

cracked; at variance, resentful; he has a bone to pick.

to commence strife, the beginning of a quarrel.

I have a quarrel with him.

man's life is like a white colt passing a crack.

to seek occasion against, to raise points of difference.

he seized that pretext and entered—or began the row.

the sound of giggling and merriment.

with a suppressed girlish giggle.

not fluent, hesitating in speech.

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to seek occasion against, to raise points of difference.

he seized that pretext and entered—or began the row.
Beetles of the families of Coeloptridae and Scarabeidae, including some dor-beetles.

The dung-beetle or Geotrupes, including also other allied genera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kin</th>
<th>parasites found on crabs, an inch or more long, which eat the crab's eggs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kin</td>
<td>the summer rains bring the paddy-worm, a caterpillar which eats the kernel of the grain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old sounds, kin, kim, and gin. In Canton, kän and kän; — in Swatow, kihn, kim, and kin; — in Amoy, kän, kim, kán, and gin; — in Fuhian, king, king, kung and kung; — in Shanghai, kiäng, djang, and näng; — in Chihsiu, kin.

Said to be composed of a border and depending from, in imitation of a cloth hanging from the girdle; it forms the 50th radical of a large group of characters giving the sorts and uses of cloth.

A napkin, a kerchief, a neck-cloth; a bonnet which the common people anciently put on when of age, as a token of carelessness; a cap or turban folded square; a cover of cloth; a curtain.

Handkerchief; a towel.

A turban; a cloth coiled on the head.

A girdle napkin.

The literati.

A cap formerly worn by young noblemen.

An ornamented carriage; a kind of royal curnery.

An ornamented tiara or cap.

A scarf.

Anything to protect the shoulders, as a shawl, a mantilla, a cape.

The original form is designed to represent an ax with a splinter under; it forms the 68th 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.

To chop, to fell timber; an ax, a hatchet; a test or mallet 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, the highest being 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 $1/2 lb. avoirdupois, or 604.56 grammes.

To examine into.

What is its weight?

A short catty; and a full catty.

To measure its weight by pecks.

Axes and hatchets.

The number of bags of salt was one thousand.

To turn somersaults, an aerobat's performances.

He can raise a thousand catties; — a man of ability.

Critical and clear was their intelligence; the phrase also means humane.

From metal and ax; also read cyan, and occurs as a synonym of the last.

To smooth; to chip, as with an axe; to carefully remove the marks of the ax, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

Smooth and saw the wood to fit it for use.

To hew timber.

An adz.

Axes, adzes, and such like tools.

From bamboo, flesh and strength, because of the strength of bamboo splints and entitle.

The tendons, the sinews; applied also to the veins and nerves; sinewy, strong; related to by blood.

Brawny, muscular.

A very lean person.

Sagacious, prudent; can be depended on; he is of my bone and flesh.

Cobbler's ends of threads.

The veins, blood-vessels.

Tough or rolled out dough.

A fine toothed bamboo comb.

[as close and gripping] as if his tendons were pulled out.

A fine large variety of bamboo with a white skin, from Kwéitchen, having the joints near each other; the culms are used to pole boats, the twigs furnish pipes, and the tabasheer and roots supply medicine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>马 門</td>
<td>a term for the Haulin College, from a bronze horse placed there by Han Wu-di.</td>
<td>军 朱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>装</td>
<td>the gold dressed, a term for an idol.</td>
<td>眼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>the Golden dynasty of the Ji-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.</td>
<td>木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锦</td>
<td>a kind of thin brocade peculiar to China, like tapestry, and used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked in colors; elegant, figurative writing; flowery, diversified.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>dressing in embroidered robes; i.e. noble ladies or gentry.</td>
<td>這</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絹</td>
<td>the kind of thin brocade peculiar to China, like tapestry, and used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked in colors; elegant, figurative writing; flowery, diversified.</td>
<td>石</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>night gowns; a lady's sleeping dress.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>a pair of yellow silk trousers.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>these flowers are like tapestry.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>roseate clouds.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>fine writing, a flowery style.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紫</td>
<td>these flowers are like tapestry.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>night gowns; a lady's sleeping dress.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>what a splendid embroidered coverlet!</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>果然</td>
<td>I shall certainly get the tapestry flag and come back here; i.e. I shall rise to be chusing-yuen.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>self under 員 to receive; or from 豆 a platter under 蒸 steaming; the first is commonest.</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>do it carefully.</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>in present need, hard up.</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>tie it tightly.</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>the water runs swiftly.</td>
<td>咸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. 可 nothing to spare.
2. 敷用 barely sufficient for what is wanted.
3. 用得 I can make it do; a little scrumped.
4. 到 he has just come.
5. 用用 barely enough for the outlay.
6. 足日线 just able to meet expenses.
7. 以不验 barely examined it, only just looked into it.
8. 有 long had a little.
9. 幸得我 I luckily just escaped unharmed, as from robbers.
10. 僵足矣 I have had enough of his trouble; I am quite supplied.

From shelter and clay; the two are regarded as different by some, but their meanings are too similar; need with the last.

From plant and earth; it is easily confused with its primitive, and some say it is a separate form.

A plant like monk's bane, also called 胸首 or crow's head, and is poisonous, it seems to be the field violet (Viola) common in northern China, though the waterhemlock may be meant.

11. 菊 a wild flower in Kiangsi, whose seeds fructify like the nightshade.
12. 紫 a Japanese name for the Corydalis japonica, and a Dichoris.
13. 茶知甜 its violets and sow-thistles were sweet as dumpings.

14. A dearth of vegetables; three years without a crop.
15. 饥 famine and dearth, no crops.

The brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their lustre, hardness, and fine texture; it is much used in names of men.

17. 研之美有瑕乏焉 even in the most brilliant gems, defects are still found.
18. 發奇光 the gem will emit its rays; — genius will show itself.

19. 豐言 he is a man of great clearness and sagacity.

From to see and clay as the phonetic.

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.

乃日一日四岳其首 he daily gave audience to [the rulers] of the Four Mountains and the crowd of officers.

From hide and an ox as the phonetic.

A sort of martingale; a kind of ornamental plume under a horse's neck; firm, strong; parsonimous; to restrain; to take; to ridicule, to put to shame.

制共行 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.

條 or 戒 prohibitions, laws, restrictions.

貨 contraband goods.
From heart and to forbid; also read "kin.

Determined, resolute.

Cold, chilled; affected by cold.  打 cold to have a cold shiver.

A kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up-hill.  翻 the rest came following after with their heads up.

To gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.  順 to gnash the teeth in rage at one.

From woman and now as the phonetic.  姬 a wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side.  娘 a sister-in-law.

大 women who help and direct the bride during the three days of wedding.  連 or 兄弟 the husband of a wife's sister.

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.  近

From to walk and as as the phonetic.  近

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.  近

About to be, presently.  海 maritime, coastwise.

how have you been recently? how do you get on?  達 or 達 reasonable, not far from right.

Near-sighted.  視眼 near-sighted.

有德 to associate with the virtuous.  附 near one; neighboring.

go near to him, join him.  貼 it can be approached.

Great strength brawny.  力 nothing to rest on, no leverage.

Folded the door with all my might.  使拍門 I pounded the door with all my might.

He felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.  食得渾身有了 一兒 he felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.

I have spent all my strength for you.  費我一枝子 I have spent all my strength for you.

From breathing and gold as the phonetic.  鈞 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.

A gift from the Throne; by royal grant.  賜 one sent to represent the emperor; an imperial commissioner.

One sent to represent the emperor; an imperial commissioner.  賜

Called to the capital by the Emperor.  迎

Respectfully received, as a mandate.  奉

When prefixed to names of books, shows that they are printed by or with the order of government.  令

Respect this, imperialize this; i.e. let this be reverently regarded as from the Emperor.  此 or 達 respect this, imperialize this; i.e. let this be reverently regarded as from the Emperor.

Longed for sadly; the measured tone of bells and drums.  長

Every one joins in reverencing him, as a royal statesman.  於

To mark off the selected academicians.  點翰林 to mark off the selected academicians.

By imperial command.  命 by imperial command.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'IN.</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>鵲</strong></td>
<td>From hill and to respect as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>冷</strong></td>
<td>High peaks shooting up aloft.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>殡</strong></td>
<td>steep peaks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Req</strong></td>
<td>gāng, yawning, opening the mouth wide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>症</strong></td>
<td>A severe chill or ague; a great shivering.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>紇</strong></td>
<td>From clothes and now; interchanged with 專 in the verb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>被</strong></td>
<td>a bed-quilt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抱</strong></td>
<td>與卿 wrapped in the quilt and clothes; i.e. married.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>影</strong></td>
<td>影無影 no shame under the quilt’s shadow; conscious innocence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>翠</strong></td>
<td>the emperor’s bed-quilt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>枕</strong></td>
<td>寒 a cold pillow and chilly coverlet; no bedfellow.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>禽</strong></td>
<td>From a-paw’s trace joined with今 now as the phonetic; used for the next.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds; the entire class 鳥es; flying and feathered creatures; unimpressed birds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>家</strong></td>
<td>chın, a cock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>委</strong></td>
<td>to make and send the betrothal presents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>絲</strong></td>
<td>an egret, also called雪客 snow guest in Chihli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>仙</strong></td>
<td>or 菖 a poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as之宗 the chief of birds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>獸</strong></td>
<td>birds and beasts; animals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>禽</strong></td>
<td>because their insignia are mostly birds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>擒</strong></td>
<td>From hand and bird or gold; occurs written as the bai.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>捫</strong></td>
<td>to take alive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>拿</strong></td>
<td>or獲 or提 to seize; to arrest, as a thief.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>敗須</strong></td>
<td>王 in order to put down rebels, their leaders must be caught.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>虎</strong></td>
<td>to grasp a tiger, as a filial boy did to save his father.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>猩猩</strong></td>
<td>猩猩而之 the orang-outang weeps and then seize—its prey when near.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>王</strong></td>
<td>封王 seize a king and get him to make you king—'twill conduce the violence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>孟</strong></td>
<td>孟獲 Măng Hwah, a chief who was arrested seven times.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>檳</strong></td>
<td>A species of Pyrus, called 林 common in northern China, whose small red apple, rather insipid, known as沙果 or sand fruit, and 花紅 flower-red; the blossom is white, the unripe fruit is boiled in green tea as a cooling drink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>鳩</strong></td>
<td>A spider, the 妻, having very long legs, probably a species of Phaldagnium; the name is usually applied to spiders without webs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>鳴</strong></td>
<td>An unauthorized character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>龍</strong></td>
<td>龍一顆珠 the dragon holds a pearl in its mouth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>縝</strong></td>
<td>Brave, intrepid; deep compassion for: careful for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>然後得免</strong></td>
<td>with care you can avoid trouble in future.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>從</strong></td>
<td>From strength and tenacious clay as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>勤</strong></td>
<td>Laborious, diligent in one’s post; to toil in or for; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist, or excite to exertion; laboriously.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>僱</strong></td>
<td>a diligent and frugal man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>斯</strong></td>
<td>lovingly, toilingly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>慎</strong></td>
<td>diligent and careful in attending to business.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>工</strong></td>
<td>diligent workmen; to work well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>力</strong></td>
<td>or勞 laborious, faithful in work, industrious.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>家</strong></td>
<td>立業 exerting one’s self to look after the household.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>王</strong></td>
<td>zealous in serving one’s prince.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>大富</strong></td>
<td>由 rich people have need to be careful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>殷</strong></td>
<td>very attentive to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>周</strong></td>
<td>宫戚 Duke Chen exhorted all to be diligent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>憂</strong></td>
<td>悫循之心 a sympathizing, earnest, unwearying heart—such as a ruler should have.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From heart and diligent. Zealous, earnest.

**琴**

chın | anxious about one’s duties, persevering under opposition; no rest; bowed down.

Formed of two pearls and now, but the original form was intended to represent the shape.

The Chinese lute, or hemp-chord, having seven strings, which are drawn tense by nuts; lute strings; to control one’s feelings; to restrain, because its notes quell the passions; foreign musical instruments; a singer on a kite.

音亂 | the lute is out of tune; met. disconcerted, unexpected.

心 | a motive, an intention.

堂 | your bar, your court—said of a district magistrate.

**扶** | or 弹 | or 鼓 | to thum the lute.

**風** | an organ (also called箏); a melodion; a seraphine, 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.

**法** | a lute, consisting of thirty copper strings running across two bridges, strung with hammers.

**瑟之絃** | lyre and lute strings, met. matrimony.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>八音</td>
<td>or 小洋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻子</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>野牛</td>
<td>弹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕉</td>
<td>蝽</td>
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<td>从</td>
<td>植</td>
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<td>葫</td>
<td>藜</td>
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<td>驾或</td>
<td>赎</td>
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<td>纠</td>
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<td>黄</td>
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<td>从</td>
<td>植</td>
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<tr>
<td>采</td>
<td>蝽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>困</td>
<td>闲</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KING.**

Old sounds, king, king, and ging. In Canton, king and keng; — in Swatow, keng, 采 | 捞, and am; — in Amoy, 慶 | 班, and geng; — in Fuhchau, king, 采 | 捞, keng, and keng; — in Shanghai, 慶 | 班, and djiang; — in Ch'ina, 采 | 捞.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>驾</td>
<td>勳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騏</td>
<td>蜈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驾</td>
<td>管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驾</td>
<td>蜈</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
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<tr>
<td>茅</td>
<td>螃</td>
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<tr>
<td>茅</td>
<td>螃</td>
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<tr>
<td>薄</td>
<td>或</td>
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<tr>
<td>薄</td>
<td>管</td>
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<td>薄</td>
<td>槲</td>
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<td>薄</td>
<td>管</td>
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</table>
| 螃 | 螃 | Great, exalted; the highest point which men can reach; a high peak; a mound; a capital or metropolis, where the sovereign
resides; fine, excellent, from the capital; in arithmetic, the eighth place in decimals, denoting ten millions.

he has no equal.

like islets and mounds; said of descendants.

he then beheld the grand elevation, a plateau with room for many.

the grief of my heart is intense.

报 the Peking Gazette.

Nanking, the southern capital, the metropolis of all China during two reigns (A.D. 1368-1403).

The following list exhibits the principal capitals of the Chinese rulers from early times, with the approximate dates of occupation; some of the shorter dynasties are not given.

DYNASTY. CAPITAL. PRESENT NAME.

夏 n.c. 2180 陽 in Honan. 太康
商 1766 毫 in Honan. 歸德府
周 1122 筆 in Honan. near the capital of Shensi.
秦 249 咸陽 in Shensi. 灜南
漢 200 長安 in Shensi. 西安府
東漢 A.D. 25 洛陽 in Honan. 洛陽
後漢 221 成都 in Honan. 嘉陵
晉 280 洛陽 in Honan. 洛陽
晉東晉 317 建業 in Honan. 建康
晉西晉 382 長安 in Honan. 洛陽
兩晉 904 西安 in Chinha. 開封府
南北朝 900 汝梁 in Honan. 汝南
宋 1129 臨安 in Chekiang. 順天府
元 1280 燕京 in Chinha. 江甯府
明 1388 南京 in Kiangsu. to the present time.

師 a capital, the metropolis
式 Peking fashions.
武 a good kind of pencil.
經 千道 the capital of Korea; also a metropolitan board of magistrates.

From deer and great; rarely occurs with  as the primitive.

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 denotes their shastras; in silk trade denotes organzine or thrown silk.

From silk and a path as the phonetic.

一 他洗就回來 as soon as he is washed he will return.
不 他 did it not go through my hands.
旅 他 did it not fail in their regular courses, as the stars.
手 a capital, the metropolis
自 于 諸這 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 S'ang-an-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.

1. 涇 聪 to flow straight through.

2. 彼 影 quickly go those boats on the King.

3. 汝 streams under one, representing the earth, and 嵌 contracted to work.

Streams 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.

4. 鄢 高 寒 緬 lying in the east of Shantung in Lai-chen fu.

5. 聳 vigorous, both repeated, referring to the pleasant sight of brethren agreeing; it is similar to 聳 in appearance and sound.

To fear, to forbear from, to refrain; cautions, solicitous lest a thing miscarry. 1. 汝 wary, respectful, strong, as sheep.

戰 or 戰戰 tremblingly alive to; wary, very anxious for.

懼 dreading, apprehensive of consequences.

6. 拜 拜 feeling the peril and afraid.

7. 梭 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.

8. 聲 to commiserate.

9. 可 聲 worthy of compassion.

KING.

居以囚 I then should be in pitiable misery.

誇 braggling; to vapor, to talk.

有所式 to respect as a model.

1. 聲 勃 firm but not quarrelsome.

自 己善 a good opinion of one's self.

1. 孤 血肉 to feel for and help widows and orphans.

不 巧行 to disregard small affairs.

1. 眼鳞而沒 the fish close their scales and huddle under the ice.

1. 時 vigorous looking, said of a flock of sheep.

何人不 which of them was not without, — and to be pitied?

景 From sun and eminent; occurs used for 影 影 a shadow.

聲 Bright sunlight; brilliant, illuminated; illuminated 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.

1. 網 a vista, a prospect; a view.

光 circumstances, prospects; character of; peculiarities; a landscape, appearances of nature.

類 to display rare things.

無 不 disproitable, it has a bad look.

清 neat and well arranged.

以介 福 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 聲 pleasant situated.

見 生情 caution and discreet, able to judge men and things.

1. 像 a statue; a portrait.

年 the prospects of the year.

行 行止 to set a mark and strive to reach it, to act up to principle.

色 the look of the country, a landscape.

時 signs of the times.

1. 山 Prospect Hill in Peking.

1. 教 the luminous doctrine; — so Christianity is called on the Nestorian tablet.

1. 世 the eight sights, the lions, the remarkable objects of a place.

1. 西 洋 stereoscopic views.

1. 警 鏡 cloisonné, enameled ware.

1. 警 an old person, an old resident, but yet able to work.

1. 世 其 their shadows went dancing on the stream.

1. 警 From man or words, and to respect as the phonetic.

1. 警 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.

1. 警 to arouse or warn the age.

1. 警 to caution against doing it again.

1. 警 to startle and put one on his guard.

1. 警 to caution the people.

1. 敲一 百 executing one man deters a hundred.

1. 敲 made a warning example of.

1. 警 to stimulate to exertion.

境 From earth and end as the phonetic.

1. 警 A limit, a boundary; the marches; a place where one lives, abode; a region, place, neighborhood, district; state, condition of life, position.

1. 界 frontier, boundary, limit.

1. 貴 your place of residence.

1. 遠 聲 Taoist fairy land.

1. 遠 on the border.

1. 遠 when you cross the border, inquire what are the prohibitions.
To cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.

From 頭 head and 坐 a stem contracted.

The neck, especially the front part of it; the throat; a narrow part of a thing; an isthmus; met. the temper.

火 | 頸 or 順 the neck.
| 帶 or 手 a neck-ribbon, a neckcloth, a neck-tie.
| 剛 | 委 intimate friendship.
| 生 | 僑 lumps growing in the neck, ganglion swellings.

'玳', a gem, a fine stone used in jewelry.

From 支 to tap and 好 careful, diligent, but this is regarded as different from 美 careless; their original forms are unlike, and this is derived from sheep, to wrap, and mouth, with to tap.

Reverent, sedate, attentive, respectful; that feeling of the heart which springs from self-respect and a due regard to all positions; to honor, to show respect to; to worship, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to watch one's self; self-poised; reverently; that which honors one, as a present; a ducerce.

| 醒 | 醒 to venerate the gods.
| 身 | 醒 self-training; to studiously careful of one's conduct.
| 潽 | 醒 to present a glass of wine.
| 失 | 惠 I have offended, I beg your pardon.
### 竖径

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.

1. 路 a nearer way, the shortest path; 曲 a circuitous way.
2. 行不由 1 don't go in the bye-ways.
3. 环軸半 in mechanics, the radius of gyration.
4. 挑 a quick way, an easy mode.

### 竖径

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.

### K'ING.

*Old sounds, King and K'ing.* In Canton, hing, k'ing, and heng; — in Swatow, k'ong, keng, k'm, and kw'amg; — in Amoy, K'ong and k'eng; — in Fuhchau, k'ing and k'eng; — in Shanghai, ch'ang and djiang; — in Chiuf, k'ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>士</th>
<th>佳</th>
<th>智</th>
<th>輕</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noble officials, high civilians.</td>
<td>被 my deceased wife.</td>
<td>爱 my loving concubine, my dear girl.</td>
<td>Light, not heavy, as an empty car; to think lightly of, to disesteem, to disregard; to slight; levity; dissipated, frivolous, paltry; gently, lightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六 the six officers in the Chien dynasty were similar to the 六 Offices the present day, and were named after heaven, earth, and the four seasons; before this time, they denoted six imperial generals.</td>
<td>1 and 予 are the presidents and vice-presidents of four lower courts. rix, the Ta-li Sz'; the Tai-chang Sz', Tai-puh Sz', and Kwang-luh Sz'; they wear blue buttons.</td>
<td>Light and heavy; unimportant and serious; to despise and to esteem.</td>
<td>From carriage and stream as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公</td>
<td>大夫</td>
<td>言</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noblemen, courtiers, officers.</td>
<td>家 our ministry.</td>
<td>言 light, incoherent words, half witted talk.</td>
<td>1 of no great account; mediocre, common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>先</td>
<td>子</td>
<td>無</td>
<td>薄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my deceased wife.</td>
<td>a young lord, an officer's son.</td>
<td>of no great account; mediocre, common.</td>
<td>light and thin; disrespectful, impudent; a prostitute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十</td>
<td>雲（for 雲云）</td>
<td>未</td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propitious clouds.</td>
<td>For propitious clouds.</td>
<td>未 of no great account; mediocre, common.</td>
<td>of no great account; mediocre, common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>不易</td>
<td>it is not at all an easy matter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>郭</td>
<td>這</td>
<td>headless of his word or promise.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>魔</td>
<td>lightly laden, as a cart; drawing little water.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>君子</td>
<td>you may be uninvited to a nobleman, but you must be polite to a mean man.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>年</td>
<td>young, under twenty.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>之</td>
<td>he disregarded it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>可</td>
<td>portable, light.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>立</td>
<td>nimbly, agile, cleverly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>生</td>
<td>to risk life without cause; audacious, venturesome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>身</td>
<td>himself alone; to lay aside dignity and condescend to the lowly.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>關係</td>
<td>the results are really serious.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>粉</td>
<td>colonel, so called from its delicate appearance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>剃</td>
<td>light horsemen, cavalry.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

傾 ching

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 smell; to debate, to compete, to wrangle; to pour out, as tea from a spout. |
| 聽 | inclined his car to hear. |
| 側 | inclined; leans on the side. |
| 落 | fallen over. |
| 倒 | subverted, prostrated, tumbled down, upset. |
| 類 | utter imbecility, as of a ruined country. |
| 家 | to impoverish the family. |
| 廢 | to run over, to overpass. |
| 才 | to compete on a trial of abilities. |
| 銀 | a crucible to assay silver. |
| 錢 | gave him all his purse. |
| 盁 | to drain the glass, so as to turn it up. |

掄 ching

To raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift. |
| 拳 | to elevate the folded hands, as in making a salutation a la Chinoise. |
| 持 | to raise on high. |
| 起 | to lift up, to raise. |
| 天 | a pillar which bears the sky; met. a statesman who upholdeth the country. |
| 受 | to receive respectfully. |

關於 Cantonese. To settle, disturb water by alum; to freeze, to curdle, to coagulate. |
| 等 | let it settle clear. |
| 乾 | to stand till dry. |

漁 ching

A stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes. |
| 霧 | a wall-lamp. |
| 子 | a bracket or stand. |

勳 ching

Strong, violent. |
| 險 | a powerful foe. |

鯨 ching

The whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand li long; enormous, vast, overwhelming. |
| 鱸 | to gulp or swallow all; to swindle completely out of. |
| 頭 | to ride a whale to heaven, as they say Li Tai-puh did. |

囂 ching

From black or knife and great; the second form is also read lioh, when used as a synonym for 仿 to rob. |

To mark the faces of criminals with black spots. |
| 片 | to brand the face. |
| 墨 | to tattoo the face with ink or pigment. |
| 桃 | to cut marks on the face. |

槤 ching

A grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made. |
| 麻 | the abutilon hemp (Sida tiliaefolia), cultivated in the northern provinces for ropes and cordage. |

磐 ching

To cough, to hawk in the throat; a slight irritation or hacking in the throat; to speak pleasantly; the sound of a swinging bell; a man's name. |
| 矣 | to clear the throat, deemed to be indiscreet before a ruler. |
| 談 | to converse pleasantly and in a whisper. |

烿 ching

From fire and tone contracted. |

Heat withering up things; hot, feverish. |
| 煞 | head hot, as with fever. |

In Cantonese. To toast, to dry at the fire, to roast. |

熄 | to dry it thoroughly before the fire. |

靚 ching

Exhausted, as an empty vessel; to empty, to drain, to exhaust; entirely stable, strict. |
| 靜 | an empty purse. |
| 靜 | [this jar] is wholly empty. |
| 靜 | cannot now detail the whole. |
my house is like an empty jar hung up; i.e. I am very poor.

1. Let me tell you everything about my life.

然 | quite used up; it is all gone.

A stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

From stone and tone, or as another explains, 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 antefixes or beams under the caves or on lintels, as an emblem of the next character, which has the same tone.

打 | to strike the musical stones these two characters are sometimes turned into 吉 慶 to denote a wish.

抑 | to stoop very low, alluding to the shape of these stones.

抑 | now he gives loose rein, now he pulls in; this is also applied to the rapid or slow playing on the dulcimer.

於 | to hang him like a forester.

銅 | a thin copper, kettle-shaped bowl used in temples in chanting, and accompanied by the bell; a small hemispherical bell, struck by the priest when at worship.

口 | tumblers or cups which do not flare.

掉 | to clash; to exasperate one.

Composed of 心 heart, 禾 following one, and 麒 a deer contracted, to denote the practice of presenting a deer's skin on festive occasions; it is symbolized by the last.

Good, excellent; 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, luckily.

賀 | to congratulate, to wish joy.

吉 | lucky and blessed.

喜 | to rejoice with.

餘 | extra happiness, an overplus of luck, such as virtuous families have.

賜 | to confer on.

聞 | jolly, lively, a great festivity.

慶 | joyful, merry.

中秋 | to enjoy the mid-autumn moonlight — on the 15th of the 8th moon.

Kiong

Old sounds, kak and kiah. In Canton, kok and kiek; in Swatow, kak, kiök, and kia; in Amoy, kak, kiök, and kiek; in Fukien, kauk and kiah; in Shanghai, koh, kiök, and kiah; in Chifu, kia.

This character is described as formed of 力 strength and 肉 flesh, and supposed to resemble a horn; it is the 18th radical of characters mostly relating to the uses and forms of horns.

角 | a horn; a corner, a point, an angle; a headland, a cape; a protuberance; horns; adorned with horns; horned; 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.

天涯 | remote lands, the corners of the seas.

總之宴 | when I was a happy girl; i.e. had tufted horns.

謂 | to borrow money. (Cantonese)

為 | black horns, the pods of the Gleditschiasinus, used to wash with; another kind is a dye.

四分 | thirty-four cents.

箱 | a quarter chest — of tea.

文書 | one official dispatch.

角 | a right angle; 鈐 | an acute angle; 鈐 | an obtuse angle; 鈐 | angle of incidence; and 鈐 | angle of reflection.

柄 | a projecting point; wing of an army; this and 柄 also both mean the corner inside of an angle.
KIOH.

KIOH.

410

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KIOH.

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as a dog.

boisterous laughter.

tlie

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reigning M;uiclm

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family,

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pro-

bably derived from tbe Kin
dynasty, a.d. 1115 to 1235.


### K'IOH.

**Read** k'iao. To awaken from a dream; to wake.

**睡** | asleep; to sleep.

**肯 睡 無** | I would sleep and never wake more.

In Cantonese. To rush.

| an | a lullaby for babies.

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 pumelo.

**渡** | a toll bridge, established to levy duties on produce.

---

**K'IOH.**

- **催** | Name of a celebrated general, Ch'iu, mentioned in the San K'woh 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.
- **胭** | The raphe 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.
- **嘉穀牌** | delicious and fat sausages of tripe and meat.
- **獲** | Two gems laid side by side; this character occurs used for names.

From 犬 dog and 獲 to catch, from its readiness to seize people. A species of large ape or hoo-buck, 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 gibbon (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, hok, and hok; in Swatow, k'ak and k'ak; in Amoy, k'ak, k'ok, and hak; in Fuchau, k'ak and k'ak; in Shanghai, chick, k'ok, k'ak, and dju; in Ch'iu, k'ioh.

- **卻** | From 月 a knot and 谷 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 retire; to look up; as an initial adverb, adds force to the assertion, like really, truly, certainly, and often needs no translation; then, theretoon; as an interjection, oh! behold!

| 1是 or 1係 evidently, the fact is.
| 有來 is ! have you come again? - behold, again!
| 忘 | I really forgot it.
| 是為何 | but why, so, pray? 了 | 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 adversative phrase, by no means; no, not at all.
- **說** | turn we now to say; truly it is said.
- **意** | to disappoint another.
- **這是一件事 ah! this is a fine affair.
- **遠** | to flee luxury and vanity.

From the heart as seen through a shell; it is much the same as the next.

Guileless, upright, ingenuous; conduct that is thoroughly honest.

From stone and high. A rock rising prominently; hard, firm, solid; as an adverb, really, certainly, indeed, in truth; resolve, fixed.

| 行 | even so, in fact.
| 然 | surely; certainly so.
| 實 | or | 實實 verily; there is no mistake.

- **義** | substantially; trustworthy; reliable, as evidence.
- **据** | proved to be so; evidence is certain.
- **手能力事** | he really is able to manage the thing.
- **否** | I am not sure about it; is it so really?

From hand and high; it much resembles ta'ui. To knock on; to beat, to cudgel; to peek; to ridicule; single, as a garment without lining.

- **眼** | to pick or gouge out the eyes.
- **揚** | to 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.

**殼** | An egg-shell from which the chick has emerged.

**鶴出殼** | the chick has come out of its shell.
From to strike down on and strike through, as given in the third form; the other two have now superseded it.

The husk, skin, or covering of fruits; the shell of eggs; the exuviae of snakes, insects, chrysalides, &c.; the shell of mollusks; a hard outer covering; bark, crust; a ladle or dipper; among weavers, a skein or knot of raw silk; an old hollow tree.

水 | a soup ladle.

水 | a dipper, especially of gourd or cocoa-nut.

幅 | a hat without a fringe.

笑面 | a mask.

龜 | a tortoise or terrapin's shell, used by diviners.

空 | an empty husk; a charlatan, a humbug.

灰 | lime burned from shells.

A common bitter medicine, called 九 | which are probably the dried skins of a spiny kind of Citrus, likened to the pummelo 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 | 飲食 having nothing to sacrifice with, they joined their funds for a good feast.

半 | 酗 half the contributors to a picnic get drunk.

KIU.

Old sounds, ku, gu, kūk, and gūt. In Canton, kau; — in Swatow, kiu, k'iu, kao, and ku; — in Amoy, kiu, kūn, and kī; — in Fuhkien, kau, k'au, kiu, kūn, kū, kūn, and kī; — in Shanghai, kū and djū; — in Ch'īn, kūn.

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 Formosa. (Chalcophaps formosana.)

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.

于嗟 | 分无食桑葚 ah! you foolish dove, do not surfeit on the mulberries.

枝 | an old man's staff, refers to an old custom of giving a staff to an octogenarian 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.

三 | he pacified his subjects.

A hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

Firm, solid; abruptly; heavy.

然不動 it is far too heavy to move.

然而於 came very suddenly.

Weary, tired, as from walking.

精神倦 I am all at once utterly fagged out.

To take trouble about.

Read kū, Exhausted, weari.

倦 | tired out, needing rest.

从 to contest and a tortoise because the carapace of tortoises is used in soratile; it is wrongly read 亁 with by some.

A lot: a ticket or ballot, made of paper or wood; to draw, as lots.

占 | to draw lots or tickets.

分 | to divide by drawing lots.

A disease; a sharp pain.

It will prove fatal at last.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>From wood and to fly high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>Twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>To strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>To catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>A multiplication table reaching to 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>Divine, the mother of many sons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>Nine gifts of investiture bestowed upon high officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>The fox elf, a god adored at Fuchan, an attendant of Tung-tiao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>The emperor's palace; this refers to the nine or nine ascents to heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>A multiplication table reaching to 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>ruined, mixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>Confused, mixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>&quot;Chiu&quot;</td>
<td>A multiplication table reaching to 81.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. - 楚州, included all of Sz'-ch'en north of the Yangtsze' River, and the south of Shensi.

IX. - 遲州, included the rest of Shensi and Kansu to the Desert, and west indefinitely.

A valuable stone of a black color, but not regarded as precious; it is probably smoky quartz or cairngorm stone.

Enduring, lasting; to make or continue a long time.

Some say it is a contracted form of the next character, while others describe it as something following a man's legs.

A good while.

The color is not lasting.

For some years; a long time.

For ever.

We have long been separated, said by friends on meeting.

I have long looked up to and thought of you.

I have long known and still respect him.

When one has been sick, he knows all about the illness.

To cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tincture of the Artemisia, on the skin.
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 薬 kiu, 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.

井 1 drawing water and pounding in the mortar; — women's work; the name of a wooden hichet put in a jar's mouth to let it down into the well.

亀 | stone seltzer water bottles (Cantonese.)

木 | a socket for the door-pivot.

枀 |之利 the proceeds of the pestle and mortar — help the people.

柏 | From wood and mortar; in Canton it is sometimes written 郑 as the name of the tree.

The tallow tree (Excarea [Stillingia] sebifera); also called 鳥 枋 or 木 枋 because its leaves are used to dye black.

油作 善 candles are made of vegetable tallow, — from the 皮 which is the external covering; the oil expressed from the seeds by pressure is 青油, used in lamps and cooking.

鸭 | the tallow tree, because crows like the seeds.

From mortar and a sort of oil; the contracted form is in common use.

舊 | Old, worn out; formerly, anciently, as of yore; passed away, defunct; long before; venerable, venerated; the old ways; long kept, long standing; curdled or spoiled; turned, as milk; soured, as paste.

時 or |日在 former days, the olden times.

対 | an old customer or friend.

故 | bygone, olden, ancient.

不念 | 忘 do not remember old wrongs.
k'iu.

Composed of 各 each and 各 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 eradicate.

改 | to reform.

山有歸 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 | let past faults go.

引 | 不道 she did not bring up their faults.

誰 敢執其 | who will venture to take the responsibility on himself?

爾卜爾筮體無 | 言 you had divided and cast the lots, and the response was not unfavorable.

The male of the 鷹 or 鹯. | 鹯 short 鹯s and stags have short necks.

來 | to look to the Lord for salvation.

打 | to hasten to the rescue.

接 | 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.

鴞 | to rescue the emperor.

急 回生 it quickly restores to life — or strength, as a pill.

剝 | to appease hunger.

見 死不 | not to rescue those in mortal danger — is criminal.

嚴 | to strictly inquire into.

辨 | 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.

其 | 安宅 at last we rested at home.

疾 | 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.

靡 | 枯靡 | without limit, without end.

鹵 | 从 shelter and to finish a meal; the first is most used.

A stable; a stall where horses are housed.

| 目 | the stalls in a stable.

| 額 | a large stable, such as officers have, or an army.

棺 | From 木 wood, a case, and 遠 | 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.

運 | to take a body home; to carry torches with it.

靈 | a coffin with the corpse.

旅 | coffins of people who die from home.

停 | a coffin still unburred.

車 | a hearse.

出 | to carry out the coffin.

榔 | To destroy; to demolish; a personal pronoun, I, me.

In Cantonese. A lump, a clod; a piece, as of dirt; a load.

| 一 | one stone.

軋 | an embalmed, from cold.

打 | a high gale.
**K'IU.**

Old sounds, k'u, gu, and guk. In Canton, k'an and yan; — in Swatow, k'iu; — in Amoy, kiu, kín, and hii; — in Fuhchau, kiu and k'i; — in Shanghai, chú, djù, and h'in; — in Chiín, k'io.

丘

The original form is intended to represent a mound; it is formed of one which represents the earth; and 北 北 above it; the first is not used commonly; it is interchanged with the next, and looks a little like ping, or 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 某 out of respect, to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.

營 [to give up office], and return to one's home.

一 堆 a high mound; met. a wasteful or useless toil, like raising a high mound of earth.

以 堆 昏 費 天 下 to make useless trouble in the countryside.

一 縣 a district in Lu-shing chen in Shantung.

一 場 a small place, a pretty spot, a hill and a pool.

不 須 場 他 it is not necessary to try to please him.

From insect and hillock.

蚯

The common earthworm, the Lumbricus.

蚯 (or 蚊 the earing or) the common worm; it is poetically called 歌女 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.

哀 or 噎 to implore with tears; to intreat.

背 to importune, to demand peremptorily.

祈 to pray for.

有 必 應 ask and you will receive.

財 to aim after gain, to seek advantage.

勝 to aim to surpass.

親 to petition a superior.

力 to request the loan of.

謀 to be compelled to ask.

名 to suggest a plan.

務 之 要 無 異, must be without blame.

夫 子之 之 與 the Master's way of getting information, or what he seeks.

裘

From clothes and to seek; it is regarded as the original form of the last, and represents the hairs of fur lying on each other, the radical clothes being afterwards added to restrict its application.

Fur garments; furs made up; to wear furs; to maintain a family reputation, adhering to handing down fur robes as heirlooms.

輕 fine fur dresses.

征 to collect peltry — for tribute.

千金 a name for sable furs.

夏葛而冬織 [wear] linen in summer and furs in winter.

狐 fox-skin garments.

羔 如 潘 his lamb's skin is glossy.

兢兢業業勉紹章 to exert himself carefully to maintain the reputation of the family; as to carry on his father's calling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>犄 (chǐ)</td>
<td>用以指兽类的角</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>The virile member; a medical term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璀 (chǔ)</td>
<td>用以指石器时代的手斧</td>
<td>chu</td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球 (qiú)</td>
<td>用以指一种宝石或一种圆球状的物体</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>A hard jasper kind of stone hung up to tinkle in the wind; the ringing of jade ornaments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球玉石</td>
<td>然</td>
<td>暖</td>
<td>The gentle tinkling of the gems that hung at the giraffe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指一种宝石</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>A sonorous kind of jade; a round gem, once used as a token of rank; a ball, a sphere; a cluster, as of grapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地球</td>
<td>天球</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>the earth, the globe; a terrestrial globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天球</td>
<td></td>
<td>tiān</td>
<td>a celestial globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>He received the small and great signet balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>Used with the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>A ball, such as children play with; globular; a festoon, a knob; a balloon; a bladder blown up; the scrotum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>or or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>踢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>线</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>抛掷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>檐</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>雪花球</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>洋花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>用以指球类运动的工具</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>糖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳃 (chǐ)</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked, like a bowl of horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>角弓</td>
<td>角弓</td>
<td>jiǎo</td>
<td>they pull their horn-bows to the utmost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>角</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>jiǎo</td>
<td>the carved tripod goblet of rhinoceros' horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>The seeds of the <em>Bai-xia</em> or <em>Branjia</em>, one of the Xanthiums or wild pepper-trees, which grow in clusters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>A single headed pick or ax; a description of stone chisel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>From precious and to seek as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>To pervert the right, to swerve from rectitude; to seek in an underhand way; to solicit; to bribe; to suborn; a consideration; corrupted, bribed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>逃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>逃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>tiáo</td>
<td>谢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>螄</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>má</td>
<td>A sore; an old name for the spider-millipede (<em>Cephalora</em>) is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>螄</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>má</td>
<td>The cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠹</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>dù</td>
<td>蠹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠹</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>dù</td>
<td>羊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠹</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>dù</td>
<td>蠹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠹</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>dù</td>
<td>冠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠥</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>qù</td>
<td>蠥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捕</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>pǔ</td>
<td>From to go and to seek; used with the next; it is also written 仇 when used as a surname, but that is usually read <em>chǐ</em>, an enemy, and 使, to decent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捕</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>pǔ</td>
<td>To collect; to gather at; to pair; to match; to seek an alliance; to join two in marriage; welllock, a union; pressing, urgent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兰</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>lán</td>
<td>合</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兰</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>lán</td>
<td>君子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兰</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>lán</td>
<td>以</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兰</td>
<td>用以指鸟的角</td>
<td>lán</td>
<td>賓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interchanged with the last.

Particular about; to ask, to seek for; testy, petulant, gruff; pressing.

* 東 | 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; smilifies; a catarrh.

1. To catch a cold, as shown by sneezing; the phrase seems to imitate the sound of sneezing.

* 虫 | a young dragon without a horn, though others say with one; to writhe, to wriggle, to squirm; a quick, wriggling motion. |

* 乖 | curly whiskers, like Kwanti's. |

* 百尺 | a name for the shell-bark pine of the North. |

From tree and nine; occurs used for 仇 an enemy, and, 祚 a dish.

A tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

* 枝 | a tree is called | 枝 | 木 | when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust (*Sophora*) when trained to droop. |

* 竿 | a spear whose head has three edges like the beechiant; vapor rising high, the breath going out.

* 竿 | old name of a district in Sub-taihien, South of Sui-lin-fu, near the Hung-tsih Lake. |
From rice and stinking.
Roasted or parched rice or wheat; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.
| 1 | 糯 | K'lu. | From rice and stinking.
2 | 餘 | Ch'iu. | cakes of parched rice, furnished to troops.
3 | 饜 | Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.

From words and nine or long.
To laugh at to urge on by raillery; to play or chaff with.
A turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

Old sounds, k'ün, gún, and ginn. In Canton, k'wán and kw'án; — in Swatow, k'án, k'ün, and k'hn; — in Amoy, k'án, k'ún, and k'hn; — in Fuhchau, kung, k'ùng, king, and k'ông; — in Shanghai, kung and k'ún; — in Chufu, k'úin.

From mouth and a director giving out his orders.
One who is honored as a prince or chief ruler; a sovereign; honorable, in high station; presiding, taking the lead; 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.

子 | 1 | 子 | ch'üan | Ch'iu. | the prince, the prince man, the perfect gentleman, the wise man; the benign ideal of goodness; the artizan; in direct address, good people, noble Sirs; | 子女 | noble daines, high-born ladies.

国 | 1 | 國 | k'ünn | Ch'ün. | the sovereign.

上 | 1 | 上 | ch'ou | Ch'üan. | to rule a state.

君 | 1 | 君 | k'un | Ch'ün. | the son of a monarch.

寡 | 1 | 寡 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | the empress or queen.

府 | 1 | 夫 | chün | Ch'ün. | in epi-epi, denote a father and mother.

先 | 1 | 先 | ch'üan | Ch'iu. | my deceased father.

夫 | 1 | 夫 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | my husband.

尊 | 1 | 尊 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | your father.

少 | 1 | 少 | ch'üan | Ch'iu. | or 真 | your son.

知否 | 1 | 知否 | ch'üan | Ch'iu. | do you, Sir, know or not?

嚴 | 1 | 嚴 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | the head of the house.

細 | 1 | 細 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | my wife.

使 | 1 | 使 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | to commission one to go as a 使, or envoy.

老 | 1 | 老 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | Laotsz, the founder of the Taoist sect.

天 | 1 | 天 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | the mind, the intellect.

雷 | 1 | 雷 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | the black prince, a poetical name for the heron.

書 | 1 | 書 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | a term for a pencil.

盲 | 1 | 盲 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | the blinded emperor, a term of reproach to liun; also, an unkind husband; i. e. you are as bad as Ch'en-sun, the vile prince, who was so styled.

臣 | 1 | 臣 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | let the prince act as a prince, and his ministers fulfill their duties.

著 | 1 | 著 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | A lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals, having the leaves in whorls; the Chinese class it with the Coniferous, but it is a Hippuris or mare's tail, and one name is 牛尾 藤, or cow's-tail bundle; it is used to nourish gold fish.

菜 | 1 | 菜 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | a coarse kind of cabbage at Canton.

紡 | 1 | 紡 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | A soldier's dress or uniform; it was put on of plain black when the Ts'in dynasty was destroyed, about n. c. 206; plain as a dress; common soldiers.

紬 | 1 | 紬 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | redish plain dresses, worn in the Han dynasty.

均 | 1 | 均 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | From earth and equal; q. d. to level off the ground; occurs used for the next and the last.

鉤 | 1 | 鉤 | ch'ün | Ch'ün. | Similar to the last; the second form is uncommon.

To equalize; to classify, to methodize; important, just, and used politely for what comes from another person; an equal; a weight of thirty catties; a quarter of a 石 or stone; a potter's lathe.
軍
From 军 war chariot and 包 to envelop contracted.

chüan
An army, troops; a legion of 12,500 men; the emperor could have six, great princes three, and smaller tributaries two and one; the headquarters; an enclosure, scil. that restrains men; military, warlike; awe inspiring, martial; what pertains to an army.

營 a camp; an entrenched camp.

五 the main body and the five supporting divisions of an army.

行 調將 to move troops and appoint generals.

民府 a military sub-prefect, placed at important points with civil jurisdiction; there is one near Macao.

勇冠三 the bravest of the brave, the first in the army.

役 to enlist troops.

功 military merit.

問 banishment to a garrison.

兩 對 the two armies threw up defenses.

命 discipline of the army.

田 lands set off for soldiers or exiles.

屯 to interrench the forces.

禮 the etiquette of force, the ultima ratio.

本 the general or admiral; — used by the chief of an army or squadron.

招 to call the troops; a term for a trumpet.

裝 前 dépôt of military articles, ammunition, arms, &c.
K'ÜN.

Old sounds, k'ün and gün. In Canton, kw'an; — in Swatow, k'ün and kün; — in Amoy, k'ün and kün; — in Fukchau, kung and k'üng; — in Shanghai, k'ün and k'úin; — in Chifu, k'üin.

群 (chün) From sheep and prince; the forms are identical.

1 a flock of sheep.

羔 (khiün) His mailed team kept step.

1 his.

生 (sheng) 1 all mankind.

后 (hou) 1 all the princes or feudal states.

黨 (ch'ang) 1 clan, cliques; a mess; parties, various clubs.

狐 (hü) 1 a rascally, oppressive set of fellows.

兒 (er) 1 a party of children.

臣 (chén) 1 a crowd of courtiers.

同 (tóng) 1 of the same sort.

材 (cái) 1 men of talent.

失 (shí) 1 lost from the company; strayed away.

愠 (yùn) 1 I am disliked by all the petty underlings.

㝽 (t'een) 1 the irrelegious, besotted world.

穎 (s'ing) 1 to leave one's associates (or line), and live alone.

小 (hao) 1 excelling, surpassing others.

所有 (yǒu) 1 everything.

1 all the houses with the walls.

陣 (ch'ing) 1 a flock which goes in regular order, as geese, or fishes.

裙 (chün) From dress or napkin and prince; the second form is obsolete.

1 the plaited skirt of a lady's dress, which is sometimes embroidered; rim of a terrapin or tortoise's shell; part of a priest's attire (amuren gosoka), a sort of under-waistcoat.

雌 (ts'ü) 1 or an apron, a bib; a plaited skirt.

朝 (cháo) 1 an embroidered silk apron worn by officers.

脚 (jiù) 1 a damsel, a young lady.

衣 (chü) 1 a skirt with jingles.

百 (bái) 1 a plaited skirt.

下 (shà) 1 a pair of books (small feet) peeped from under the skirt.

木 (mù) 1 he wears the wooden apron, or counter; a shopman.

拖 (tuó) 1 a fringe or things hanging from the girdle, which are over the skirt.

困 (k'un) From to surround and grain.

穀 (kiü) 1 a pen; a bin; spiral, screw-like.

輪 (yü) 1 contorted like roots; spiral; growing in an involuted manner.

天 (tián) 1 a group of stars in Cetus.

在 (zài) 1 In Fukchau. A stack, a pile; a heap, as of stones or earth; to pile, to heap up.

堆 (t'ai) 1 to pile a heap.

篩 (chüün) A fine sort of black bamboo used for arrows; bamboo shoots; in chess, to cry Check!

K'ÜN.

Several of these are read k'ung. Old sounds, k'üng, king, giong, and ging. In Canton, k'üng, k'ing, hung, and kwing; — in Swatow, k'üng, kw'ang, kwang, and k'ong; — in Amoy, k'üng, k'iong, k'eng, k'ung, and heng; — in Fukchau, k'ung, k'ing, king, k'ing, and heng; — in Shanghai, djiüng, k'üng, and chüng; — in Chifu, k'üing.

從 (ch'ung) From cavern and a bow.

空 (k'ung) 1 lofty; high and vast as the sky; empty, spacious; eminent; to stop the entrance of; a chink which needs to be covered or closed.

空 (k'ung) 1 the azure canopy, the empyrean, the abode of the higher Powers.

窾 (k'ou) to smoke out rats by stopping their holes.

空 (k'ung) eminent, lofty, as a peak.

窾 (k'ou) From a cavern and body; the second form is the oldest, but has been mostly superseded, though the dictionaries adhere to it.

窾 (k'ou) 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.
**Kühr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>意</th>
<th>贫</th>
<th>水</th>
<th>无</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.</td>
<td>Poor, reduced, in need; resources.</td>
<td>No way open, road shut up, headed off all sides.</td>
<td>Exhustless.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A reddish root, called 青 from Szâch'en, which is furnished by an undelicious plant allied to the *Levisticum* or *Angelica*; it is used for liver complaints and headaches.
- A plant cultivated in Kiangsi, also called 蒲笋; it seems to be allied to fennel; the stalks are eaten.
- The seeds of the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>砖</th>
<th>琼</th>
<th>璟</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>A kind of Hortensia, a rare flower with which the emperor Yang-ti of Sui (A. D. 605) was charmed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.
- A bamboo walking stick.
- One name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuviae of a cicada.
- A monstrous animal resembling the griffin, which is connected with the Gis or jerboa in its habitat, and dwells in the Desert; also to be hungry.
- 志 indicates a kind of bamboo.
- 飞: flying; the flying locusts fill the wilds.
- 山出: one name for the Ceramita or spider-millipede, or perhaps a large Julus.

- From insect and all; it seems to be intended for the last.

- A cricket, which keeps in its hole by night; it is very tenacious, and when it sees another, attacks it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>飞</th>
<th>汗</th>
<th>汗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 以 and 走 a role; it is interchanged with the preceding, and in composition abbreviated to the second form, in which it is alone used.</td>
<td>Gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.</td>
<td>Sorrowful from loneliness; nobody to help; uncared for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Like the last two.

**18** Alone, helpless, without relatives.

**18** 1 sorrowful, and sick of heart.

**18** 1 for these helpless and solitary people!

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.

**21** a short time, presently, in a moment.

**21** a brief glance, a cursory reading.

**21** I have just heard.

**21** they were not separated for an instant.

**21** put your ears down to hear.

**22** how many acres are there?

**22** an unlimited expanse of waving water.

**22** my shallow basket was not filled.

**22** pay attention strictly to what you are doing.

A plant from whose fibers cloth is made; the Abutilon hemp (Sida tiliaceae) is sometimes so written, but another plant was probably originally intended.

The noise of men marching along; the sound of many stamping.

I heard the tread of people tramping on, and I was glad.
Old sounds, ka and kai. In Canton, ko, and a; — in Scitoun, ko, ko, and kai; — in Amoy, ko, and kai; — in Foochow, ko; — in Shanghai, ku, and kai; — in Chi, ku, and ku.

**歌**

From breath or words and elder brother as the phonetic; the second form is not common.

To sing 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.

既作尉 | I have made this song about you.
1 聆 the sound of 聳 or singing.
1 本 a song book, a music book.
1 赫瞭晓 the clear sounds of sweet music.
1 聆 to sing when playing; to lampoon in verse; a kind of second-sight ditty, intimating coming events.

**詩言志 | poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.**
1 起 to sing and beat time or step to it, as mummers do.
秋 | the merry song of those who transplant rice.

**蒼 | local ditties.**
秋 | a ballad sung by people on stilts in the North.

**朝 | a chorus; a fugue.**

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 | the Emperor’s sons, as 三阿 | the third prince imperial; it is of Manchur origin.
1 or 大 | or 子 my elder brother.

**又東至于 | eastward it (the River Ts’i) flowed further to lake Ko.**

**舸**

Excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

|
| 船 | a large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.
| 舵 | a large traveling boat.

**箇**

The shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

**箇**

From bamboo or man and firm; the first is not common, and the contracted form, which is supposed to represent the three last leaves on a twig of bamboo, is much used.

The culm of the bamboo, for which the first character alone is used; a classifier of very wide application, and used for thing, 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 那 | that one, 這 | this one; to multiply; multiplied into; a demonstrative pronoun, this, this one—but not always susceptible of, or needing translation.

**箇**

每個 | each one of them has some.

第二 | the second, the next.

**箇**

幾 | several boxes.
你是中人 you are one of the craft; - i.e. you can appreciate the case.

1. 换1 you can change one for the other.

一 | 都去了 every one has gone.

十 | 八十 ten multiplied into eight makes eighty.

1. 件 or 1 的 that one, that thing.

1 | 一 | 一 | 的 they went one after another.

在粤方言. After a negative, often used to denote a transitive sense upon the individual spoken of or to.

莫 | 去 | don't go.

无 | 不怒 who is not angry at such things?

In Shanghai. A sign of the genitive.

人 | 面孔 the human face.

伊 | 那 | 人 his; 第一 | this; 伊 | 票 | is his; 要 | yes, I wish it; 偿 | yours.

科

From 稻 grain and 破 peek, because the latter measures grain.

科 | 1 | 篇 | a hamper carried by students into the examination, holding dishes, writing materials, &c.

二 | 罪 | 相等 | 同一 | 断 | two crimes of the same sort deserve the same punishment.

盈 | 面 | 前进 when well taught, you can take the precedence.

如何 | 罪 | how the crime should be estimated or punished.

1 | 場 | the examination, the arena for the tripos.

1 | 道 | two classes of secretaries in the Censorate, the former oversee the Six Boards, the latter the provinces.

祝 | 由 | 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.

尊 | 駿 | 甲 | 出身 | did you, Sir, pass the examination when you got your degree?

1 | 金 | pure gold, or some kind of fine alloy.

马 | 马 | 翳 | cone shells or cowries once used in ornamenting bridles and horse-trappings.

蝌 | 科 | 1 | 蚯蚓 the tadpole is 1 蚯蚓, but in Canton it is also called 雷公鱼 or thunder-fish.

螯 | 1 | wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

葛 | 马 | 1 | carriages dragging along; impeded, disappointed.

孟 | 1 | the infantile name of Mencius.

蘿 | 1 | plants and to pass; also read 風 as in some places.

第 | 1 | Plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

碁 | 1 | that large man with such a nonchalant air.

竿 | 1 | A hollow; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the roost of a pheasant; hollow.

鼠 | 1 | mice and birds in the same nest; i.e. they are all villains alike.

蜂 | 1 | a wasp's nest.
KOH.

Old sounds, kak, kat, kap, kit, hit, and ngit. — In Canton, kok, kok, koh, houp, and yik; — in Swatow, ko, kak, hok, k'op, kek, kat, and kware. — In Amoy, kap, k'ap, kok, kok, kat, and gieh; — in Fukchau, koh, k'o, kah, kaik, and kak; — in Shanghai, kok, kik, kak, keh, and koh; — in Chib, kwon.

From door and to join; it is often used with the next, and is also read koh.

A door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.

1. To see the Emperor in his cabinet.

2. The door leading into the harem.

3. A sort of forecastle in state barges.

4. A name for the region of Tang-ch'en fén in Shantung.

From door and each; occasionally 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 eatables; to lay by or on.

1. The Inner Council.

2. A courtier, a cabinet minister; — the old word Colao is derived from this term.

3. Your honor; you, Sir; your Excellency.

4. To become a cabinet minister.

5. Waiting in the hall, denotes the seclusion of a girl three or four days before marriage.

In the summer-house over the water.

1. The frames [for the adobe walls] were one on top of the other.

7. The stars δθυξοτ in Cassiopeia.

8. 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 bùa to grow.

To lay on, to put down, to place carefully; to hinder, to obstruct; to strike, as a vessel on a bank.

1. Where shall I put it?

2. To delay, to be impeded, to put difficulties in the way.

3. To stop a long time at a place.

4. To procrastinate an affair.

5. Placed it on a high shelf; i.e. paid no more attention to the matter.

6. To lay down the pencil and think over the matter carefully.

7. The vessel went on the spirit.

8. Unable to leave off.

9. 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.

1. Each man.

2. Each one has his own gift.

3. All sorts of goods.

4. Each one has his sky; — we are world wide apart.

5. Each one to his taste.

6. Each has his own story.

7. He sits alone by himself.

8. Everywhere.

9. Strange, unusual; odd.

From wood and each as the pin.

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.

1. Beyond the usage or law; extra, as kindness; unusual; very great.

2. To draw lines.

3. A copy-slip.

4. The gods quietly come and reward with their great blessings.

5. To inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize.

6. A muster, a pattern.

7. The influences of spirits cannot be reckoned upon — or calculated when they will come.

8. Presence; carriage.

9. Temperament, habits, character.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>A species of wild onion, having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; it is known as the 乳 and Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>Short sleeves covering the armpits, are 乳, used in warm weather. Read 乳, A bib for children.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>The skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or shank bones of quadrupeds; lean.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>From flesh and each; used with the next.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>The armpit; the side.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>The armpit, the part of the body covered by the arm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>The arm, the upper arm.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>A rank smelling man.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>A rash has broken out all over the body, as the washerman’s rash.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>A pimple, a boil, a sore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>乳</td>
<td>An unauthorized character, for which 乳 is wrongly used.</td>
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**Legal Notes:**
- **乳** is used to denote the measure or strain.
- **乳** is used to denote a fibering or filter.
From wood and partition; occasionally wrongly used for the last.

KOH.

The yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net; a kernel.

纱 | a muslin or gauze screen.

隔.

From meat and partition contracted.

The diaphragm; any thin membrane in bodies, or pellile 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 | or | 食 food disagreeing with one.

無 | 留胸 | don't keep thinking of it all the time.

打 | | 食 or | 打 | 咳 hiccough.

隔.

The cackle of a jungle-fowl; or pleasant; to vomit; to gag.

| 哑 | to vomit; colic and vomiting.

隣 | 亜 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 | 當 to dismiss a man from a yamen.

職 | or | 頂 to degrade from office; to cashier.

俸 | to mullet the salary.

兵 | military armor.

天地 | 而 四時成 the heavens and earth change, and thus the four seasons are completed.

| 故更新 | to leave off old habits and reform.

改 | to alter, to mend and change.

| 車 a war chariot.

此俗遂 | this usage then died out, or was superseded.

條 | 冲 to the ends of the reins dangling.

條 | notice of dismissal put up on an office-door.

| 酒 to break off from drink, to keep sober.

| 面洗 | to skin the face and wash the heart; met. a thorough reform; to turn over a new leaf.

鴿.

A general term for doves; domestic pigeons; its young are called 孔; and the old ones.

飛 | 奴 | or | 飛 slaves.

子 | or | 子 | 飛 house doves.

放自 | to let fly the white dove; i.e. to lose one's loan by knavery.

| 信 the carrier pigeon takes letters.

野 | a wild pigeon.

鶴 | a fancy name for the cante-lope 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 蛸 | 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.

蛤 | a red spotted lizard; but the | 蛸 is applied to the gecko in the Archipelago, though the two names are interchanged.

蛤 | a species of clam (Venus) with a thick shell.

蛤 | 板 boards halved at the edges for rabbiting.

恰.

From knife and to injure.

To cut, to gash, to wound; to divide, to cut in two; to deduct, to take off; to injure; to eode, as territory; to turn, as a debt over to a creditor; afflictions, calamities.

| 断 | to cut apart.

| 情 | to sever friendship, to break off intercourse.

| 間 | to slice off, to divide.

| 数 | to deduct part of an account, to force to take less.

| 價 | to reduce the price, because the goods are inferior.

| 禾 | to reap grain, usually means rice.

工 | 錢 | to cut the wages, to deduct from them.

紋 | a flaw in a gem or wood.

洪水 | the flood injured it much.

難以 | 愛 I won't part with the loved — thing.

鵪鶉 | | 用 | 牛刀 why use a cleaver to kill a chicken?

地 | to eode territory.

拾 | | 拿 | obliged to part with.

葛.

A creeping, edible bean, a species of Dolichos (probably D. trilobus), of whose fibers cloth is made; the culms are sometimes eaten; a creeper; relatives, posterity, alluding to the long vines.

粉 | the mealy taro Pachyrhizus trilobus), a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.

布 | a sleezy, coarse, yellowish summer cloth, made of this fiber.

之 | 萎 | how the dolichos vines stretch themselves out!
K'OH.

有 何 瓜 | is there any relationship between us?
毫 無 膠 | I have not the least alliance (almony or friendship) with him.

| 竹 | vines, creepers; met. a numerous progeny.

| 篙 | a hanger-on; a needy, troublesome fellow.

| 野 竹 | very fine grass-cloth.

The noise of scraping or filing; the rubbing or grating of wood; to manage.

——

K'OIH

Old sounds, k'ak, k'at, and k'ap. In Canton, hak, hak, k'at, hop, hot, hak, and kwak; — in Seato, ke, kek, kek, hai, kat, kwa, k'at, and k'ap; — in A moy, k'ak, k'ap, k'at, and k'ek; — in Fuhchau, kah, and k'ak; — in Shanghai, hak, kek, k'ah, k'ek, and chuk; — in Chifa, kw'ah.

格 | Reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a sarcastian should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently, vigilantly.

事 | those who serve [in temples] should be reverent.

敬 | he sedulously attends to his official duties.

謹 | very respectful.

守 | to carefully maintain the rules, to hold to the old ways.

客 | A guest, a visitor, an acquaintance; a dealer, a customer; a stranger; a spectator, an alien, a transient, visiting, as an officer, foreign, from afar; to lodge.

人 | or a | a visitor, a gentleman, a stranger.

房 | a guest-chamber.

年 | last year.

好 | a cordial reception.

茶 | a teacup or a teacup in the country.

貨 | inferior goods; foreign products.

堂 | a lady, a gentlewoman.

主 | host and guest; shopman and customer.

賓 | a guest.

店 | a trading place.

暴 | footpads, highwaymen.

兵 | foreign or subsidized troops.

妻 | or 兒 | a kept mistress; the second term also denotes a factotum, an under companion.

食 | a respected guest.

食 | a peacemaker.

食 | respect or ceremony paid a visitor.

店 | to make a visit.

店 | an inn, a hotel.

供 | to make a visit; to call.

貨 | warehouse for taking goods on storage; a lodging-house.

家 | the Hakka people (i. e. squatters) from Kit-ying chen.

嘉 | in the north-east of Kwangtung, who emigrate to other parts of that province.

客 | The noise of coughing: to cough, to retch.

In Pekingese read 'cil'iu. To gag and strain to get something out of the throat.

着 眼子 | cough it up.

在 Cantonese read lok. A final particle denoting past time, and intimating that a thing is done without recall.

去 | he's gone.

咳 | From month and breath and a breathing character; it is now substituted for the last, as that is much used in Mongolian and Turkish names; the second form is little used.

To cough; to retch, but without vomiting; to hack, from irritation in the throat; to cry out, to bawl, to enunciate, to bellow.

急 | to cough and expectorate.

風 | a dry cough.

驚 | to hem when fearful.

時 | the time of a cough, a moment.

疾 | to throw up phlegm.

喘 | to gag, as from food entering the larynx.

吐 | to cough and spit.

Read k'ap or k'?a? the laughing smile of a child; a cry of those who bear burdens; an interjection of pity.

嘔 | they bawled and shouted like the clanging of bells.

呃 | Excessive exertion, which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.

嘈 | I have not the least alliance (almony or friendship) with him, but I smacked under the bow-cases in the most desperate resistance; — and the drums never ceased.
渴，

From water and why.

Thirsty, dry; to thirst for, desirous of, longing; to pant after; sudden; to dry up.

口一 thirst.

取一 to quench the thirst.

话梅止一 he mentioned plums, and their thirst ceased.

敬畏一 suddenly buried him.

想一 to long for; ardently panting for, as an absent friend.

念一 to dote on, to cherish fondly.

水一 the water has dried up.

嗜义如一 to relish righteousness as a thirsty man does water.

慕一 I greatly long to see you.

饥饿一 I was neither hungry nor thirsty.

者甘飲一 the thirsty man fancies all waters sweet.

刻，

To carve, to chisel; to sculpture; to cut out; insulting; gripping, oppressive; the eighth part of a Chinese hour or fifteen minutes; a little while.

雕一 to engrave, as wood-cuts.

字或刊一 to cut characters, as on blocks.

骨铭心 [your kindness is] graven on my bones and inscribed on my heart.

時一 incessantly.

限一 the set time.

下榻一 the present state of affairs, this view of the matter.

少一 a little space.

减一 to reduce by arbitrary order, as rations.

一的工夫一 a little while.

盛一 to oppress, to insult and harass.

靈一 a clepsydra.

重一 a second edition.

剋，

From knife or inch and to sustain; it occurs used with the last and next.

To subdue, to overcome; to exercise, to repress; 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.

煞凶神一 to drive off malicious demons.

制一 to lord it over; to dominate, as one acid will another in elective affinity; to restrain; to prevail against.

相生和一 reciprocally producing and destroying each other, as the five elements.

期而至一 he came at the appointed time.

硬命一 妻 his tenacious fate will he too much for his wife.

刑一 to exercise a secret or haleful influence over another.

肝旺一 脾 the liver is too active and injures the spleen.

In Fukuau. To crowd, to press; incommode, as in a crowd.

热一 heated by the jam.

洗，

The original form is said to represent the carved 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.

攻一 to break through an opposing or besieging force.

己一 to govern one's self.

适一 fit for, adequate to.

弗一 胜任 he is not fit for the post.

復一 to recover, as a captured city.

忌一 不忌 不一 don't he envious or overbearing.

通俗情一 to mortify earthly affections.

唾，

私 to curb the appetites.

惟子弗一于德 I do not excel in virtue.

劵一 extortionate tax-gatherers.

勤一 僖 very diligent and stingy too.

瞌，

Sleepy from fatigue.

睡一 dozing. asleep from sheer weariness.

揢一 打懶 nodding, sleepy. (Shanghai.)

溘，

To get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground; to lean against; to reach.

从便和及cover.; used with the last.

緱，

To comply with; to die.

逝一 to yield and depart — on the long journey; used when speaking of the death of statesmen.

虞，

A care or groat in a hillside; to store away.

揩，

To strike; to take or gather; to pat or beat with the hand.

碎一 to smash to pieces.

扁一 to flatten.

Read nge, To cover; also a dung-harrow.

槎，

A wooden cup or how to hold spirits; a creeper.

執一 永飲 he lifted the mug and took a drink.

磕，

The sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

头一 the ceremony of the kowtow, to knock the head on the ground when saluting the emperor.

路有一绊 there are hindrances or obstacles in the road; difficulties in the way of success.

烟灰一 to knock out the ashes, as from a pipe.
**KU.**

Old sounds, ku, kät, and kōp. In Canton, ku; — in Satoor, kō, ku, and kōp; — in Amoy, ko, and k'o; — in Fuchau, ku, k'u, and kō; — in Shanghai, ku; — in Chifu, ku.

孤  孤  From son and a melon. A young son whose father is dead; fatherless; alone, orphan-like, solitary, no protector; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unqualified, ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness.

1 笑  alone and neglected. 2 家  the emperor.

势  diminished and reduced, as a chieftain; friendless, in a strange land.

魂  a neglected, orbarate spirit.

伴  alone, no brothers or sisters, or relatives.

伴  a living alone; lit. no partner at the lamp.

子  an orphan rejoining his own family shrine; this is done after a prosperous life, by officers who may have been adopted by others.

子  the afflicted orphans; — a phrase on mourning cards.

帯  orphaned, solitary.

望  to disappoint hopes.

零星子  detached buildings, houses far separated.

陋室間  unpolished scholar of limited opportunities.

抚  to comfort and help the destitute.

揺  to confide an orphan to the care of a friend.

卵  This resembles mō, 脈 the pulse.

卵  Copulant, large bellied.

1 腹大腹  obese, very fat.

**KU.**

A cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, 1 is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.

1. A loop, a bight of a rope; to loop up; to stroll, to go about.

打  a loop, make a noose.

1 住  noose him, lasso him.

**KU.**

From insect and old; those second character is unauthorized, and is usually applied only to the cicada.

The mole cricket is called 蟋 and 蟋, but the last name also denotes a grass-hopper or cicada, small and short lived, called in Peking 蟋 in imitation of its note.

From balm and melon.

Sup  in village feasts, holding two or three pints; angular, cornered; an angle, a corner; a law, a rule; a plan, a kind of writing-board.

1 法  tactics; lit the rules for cornering.

不  the wine tankard has no corners now; i.e. things change.

剑  a sword hilt.

卿  a cunning man of strategy.

操  to grasp the table; i.e. to begin school.

瓜  a corner; angular, triangular, or octangular; swinging triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.

瓜  A large fishing-net, such as is dragged between two smacks off the southern coasts.

一  a clean haul; we took them all.

施  an  splash went the net into the water.
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**
and **ku** edible varieties of the mushroom allied to the *Morellia*.

**ku**
or **ku** the puff-ball or *Lycopodiun*.

**ku**
or **ku** edible mushrooms.

**ku**
the kind damsel of the wilds; also a species of *Anoalka*.

**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 women and old as the phonetic.

**ku**
A polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; a wife calls her mother-in-law.

**ku**
while **ku** and **ku** are names she gives to her husband’s sisters; to tolerate; lenient, yielding; for the time; just, merely.

**ku**
Or **ku**, a lascivious, a girl.

**ku**
A young lady; a damsel; a belle; an old term for a paternal aunt.

**ku**
and **ku** a father’s and grandfather’s sisters.

**ku**
Village girls.

**ku**
A son-in-law, so called by remoted relatives.

**ku**
Sisters-in-law.

**ku**
Six disreputable women, thieves, and procurresses.

**ku**
Indulgent, easy with.

**ku**
And gently; 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'ien-fun*; in * Fukhuen*; in *Chih-li* it is applied to branches of large rivers, especially to those of the *Pei ho* and *Peh-tang*; 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**
At the mouth of the *Pei ho*, one of five towns near the embouchure, all of them trading places.

**ku**
From spirits and old; used with the last.

**ku**
To deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

**ku**
Ban [Han Wu-ti] forbade the people dealing in [free] spirits.

**ku**
This inn or eating shop.

**ku**
When I have spirits I strain them; when I have none, I buy them.

**ku**
A partridge, *Phasianus*; a *Pheasant*, common in central China, and supposed to have affinity with the pigeons; one name is *Lih-nin* from its turning southward when is rises on the wing; and in Kimsi it is called *Shi-king* chasing its shadow; it is described as having white spots on the breasts, and many markins;

**ku**
The birds call to each other, and their cry is *Hung-Pe-o*.

**ku**
A wheel, *Veh* applied to the heavy wooden ones found in northern China.

**ku**
Name of a hill.

**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 guileless.

**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 month.

**ku**
All have no crime 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**
King said, Alas! what 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 *Ko*.

**ku**
From mouth and ten; s. d. that which has passed through 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.
今|ancient and modern.

| of|old-fashioned, ancient.

| to|tell a strange story.

| permanent.

| the|ancestors; one's ancestors.

| resort|to the old trees at sunset.

| sacred places; heritages received from old times.

| ancient writings; the classic style.

| from|of old.

| gathered to the ancients; i.e. dead.

| man's heart does not grow old; men are not now the same as of old.

| the lessons of antiquity are his pattern.

| the writings of all ages.

| antiques, curiosities, old articles.

| the three periods of antiquity, viz., of Fuhli, n. c. 2850; of Wan Wang, n. c. 1120; and of Confucius, n. c. 550.

To estimate, to reckon, to guess; to think; to set a price on; value, worth, price.

再不|very unexpected.

量|to suppose, to give an opinion.

you|have guessed aright.

来数|to reckon the number.

不同|I am not going to lump these articles to sell them.

力|to force up the price.

衣|old, second-hand clothes.

值|the market price for an article.

| it is the same kind as the

| especially of domesticated; it is also defined a heifer; a cow.

| a buffalo of a black color.

| in some places it is used for a steer.

| like|playing the dulcimer to a bull; — he does not appreciate it.

| the male of quadrupeds, especially of domesticated; it is also defined a heifer; a cow.

| a buffalo of a black color.

| in some places it is used for a steer.

| like|playing the lute to a bull; — he does not appreciate it.

| 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.

| thelord of the five sheep-skins, refers to a story of Peh Li-hi 百里傒 n. c. 660, who asked his sovereign to ransom people with them.

| to make you produce a (hornless or) young ram, which is an impossibility.

A coarse, earthen utensil made in the north of Chibli, called 子 or 砂子 for boiling meat and vegetables; it is the cheapest kind of pottery, and like the kedjeree-pots of India; in other places it is made of copper.

| a copper tea-kettle.

| salt contracted and old.

| near I-shi hien 羅氏縣 in the southwest of Shansi, near which there is a deposit of rock salt; temporary, not lasting or durable, for the time; slackly, carelessly.

| the king's affairs must not be done carelessly.

| Nearly the same as the last.

| the sluice or ditch through which salt water is led on the vats, or where it is evaporated.

| an unauthorized character; it is nearly a synonym of chang;服 dropsy.

| Dropical, swollen; tumbid.

| fluid; the howles distended from wind.

| a swollen belly.

水|abdominal dropey.

| he is much bloated.
From worms and a dish.

Worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venemous 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 16th diagram, referring to occupation.

寺 (shì) [to clap the hands.]

太平 (píng tài) [or 扇 (shàn) tambourines.

銃 (zhǒng) [a knobbled gong.

捔 (jié) [a side drum.

以鐵 (yǐ tiě) 作 (zuò) 具 (jù) 之 (zhī) with a piece of iron placed across the orifice, it makes the quivering sound,—speaking of the Reed in an organ.

打更 (dǎ gēng) [to strike the watches.

噪 (zào) [a great uproar, a hubbub.

石 (shí) earthenware seats shaped like drums.

火 (huǒ) [to urge a fire.

鑪 (lú) [to melt metals.

坐 (zuò) 位 (wèi) you sit in a drum; i.e. you have not heard the news. 勤 (qín) to stimulate to effort. 腹 (fù) big-bellied, fat; having enough to eat, as the people in Yao's time.

自 (zì) 扛 (káng) 船 (chuán) 自 (zì) 打 (dǎ) I can myself paddle and drum,—I am independent.

漁 (yú) a kind of tambor used by Taoists, made of bamboo two or three feet long.

舞 (wǔ) diligent, earnest, to exert one's self.

鼓 (gǔ) to excite, as the growth of things.

蜚 (fēi) an insect like the water tick or Hydrachna.

河 (hé) the stars a β γ in Aquila.

起 (qǐ) 起了 (qǐ le) filled out, as a hose by the water driven through it.

在 (zài) Fukehau. To roll by stirring; to stir, as a boiling kettle by a ladle.

KU.

From precious and a canopy above.

A shopman, a resident or settled trader, as distinguished from 商 (shāng) a traveling one; to sell, to traffic.

市 (shì) a bazaar, a market.

商 (shāng) merchants, traders, dealers in general.

大 (dà) a wholesale dealer.

科 (kē) a local tax levied on shops, usually exacted to defray a special exigency.

買 (shòu) to purchase.

如 (rú) 三倍君子是識 (sān bèi jūn zǐ shì shí) as if the princely man would have any knowledge of a trader's 300 per cent.

Read 'kii. The price of a thing, for which kii 金 is now substituted, and this character is used as a surname.

話を (hǎo shuō) to explain the words of the ancients, as its composition intimates; to comment.

傳 (chuán) ancient tradition.

章句 (zhāng jù) to illustrate and teach each sentence.

詳訓 (xiáng xùn) to adduce proofs and illustrations.

故 (gù) From to strike and old; occurs used with its phonetic.

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 (mù) a blind man.

目 (mù) 院 (yuàn) an asylum for the blind.

御 (yù) imperial musicians.
日常如日 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.
4. 大 the death of parents.
5. 患 or 物 deceased, departed.
6. 而 or 安 an old friend; a deceased friend.
7. 何 what's the reason? why?
8. 此 purposely, intentionally.
9. 舊 old, long used, out of date, unfashionable.
10. 無 causeless, unreasonable.
11. 眼 iis a trifling matter.
12. 詐 crafty acts, guileful.
13. 是知幽明之 from this we can infer the recondite and the intelligible.
14. 舊無大故則不棄 also old tried servants should not be dismissed for trifling errors.
15. 亦惟汝亦 moreover it is only on your account.
16. 變 a sudden change of views; an important change, as one caused by a death.
17. 天然緣結絲窩 it was certainly Heaven's ordination which tied up this silken net — of marriage.

In Shanghai. A demonstrative pronoun.

1. 個物事 that thing.
2. 頭 or 地 there, in that spot.
3. 搭 that place.

4. 固, From an enclosure and old as the phonetic; used with the next.

5. 竆 Shut in on all sides, shut up; strengthened, fortified, imperious, firm, constant, pertinacious, fixed; chronic, a disease; assuredly, firmly; vulgar, rustic, rude; to make firm, to defend; to render stable.
6. 然 surely, without reserve.
7. 執通 immovable, deaf to reason, perverse.

日耳如 such it certainly is so; these are the reasons.

堅 or 固 lasting, well-made; masterly, i.e. the master would do it.

一城 it secures the city.

宜 assuredly so.

陋無文 rustic and unlettered.

君子 保留 the princely man retains his dignity in poverty.

閉 i to conceal from, to shut up closely.

守 will defended; to carefully guard.

天保定爾亦孔之 Heaven has protected and settled you in the greatest security.

皇圖委 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.

 그러 From disease and firm or old; used with the last.

一 疾 a chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy, &c.

一 易 a long standing or chronic complaint.

鋼 To run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.

禁 一 to stop up a way, to restrain; to prevent, as good men getting office; to keep, as one in banishment.

鰤 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 鯉 yellow fish, often erroneously written 鰤, or yellow boned fish; it is ascertained to be the Culter cingus, a kind of leuiscens or roach and is much used for sauces; another name is 黃花條子.
Old sounds, k'u. In Canton, fu and k'u; — in Swatow, k'o, and k'u; — in Amoy, k'o; — in Fuhchau, k'u, ku, and k'o; — in Shanghai, k'u; — in Chifu, k'u.

KU.

From wood and old.

枯 Rotten or dry wood; decayed.

苦 Name of a marshy plant which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, one of the five tastes; unpleasant, troublesome; painful; painstaking; urgent, pressing; affections; to dislike; to mortify; to feel grieved for; mortifying; used ironically for joyful, contented; the sow-thistle.

何 to examine into your virtue.

1. 青山 the green hills on every side.
2. 若德 examine into your virtue.
3. 天 [Heaven tried] to stir up that man who would look towards it; — i. e. be worthy.

K'U.

From plants and old as the phonetic.

秋雨 there are no unseasonable rains in autumn.

1. 不均 the trouble and reward are disproportionate.
2. 邦 the ancient name of the birthplace of Laotsz (born B.C. 604), now part of Lui-yih hien.
3. 鹿邑县 in Kwéi-teh fu, in the southeast of Honan.

苦 to urge pressingly.

2. 雨凄风 bitterly cold winds and rains; — the discomforts of travel.

卒 A variety of bamboo; a basket or net for catching fish.

库 From shelter with a cart under it, referring to its uses.

1. 青 the national exchequer.
2. 鎮 a treasury.
3. 夫 the sub-treasurers in the pu-ching sè' department.
4. 房 a counting-room in a yamim or monastery.
5. 关 the customs' revenue.
6. 倉 a government granary.
7. 土 a go-down, the basement story of a house.
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<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>燃 a grass or paper house full of paper ingots to the dead.</td>
<td>燃 short riding breeches.</td>
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<td>本</td>
<td>stores in the treasury.</td>
<td>内 drawers, the garment next to the legs.</td>
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<td>武</td>
<td>an arsenal.</td>
<td>牛头 short breeches, worn by laborers.</td>
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<td>大</td>
<td>to a treasury auditor.</td>
<td>隱子 in concealed it in his trowsers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>The stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.</td>
<td>短衣大 short jackets and wide trowsers.</td>
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<td>忍</td>
<td>the onion flower.</td>
<td>子合着 they wear the same trowsers; — they are very intimate friends.</td>
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**KU.**

Old sounds, ko, kot, kú, kòp, kūk, kū, gu, gút, and guk. In Canton, kú; — in Swatow, kú, ku, and ki; — in Amoy, ku, kù and kí; — in Fuhkien, ku, kū, and kwo; — in Shanghai, kú; — in Chêfu, kú.

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From body and old or seat, which as one explains it, denotes to study the ancients; the second form has gone out of use, but the third is not uncommon.

To dwell, to live in a place, to reside; to remain stationary; to fill an office, to fulfill a condition; the virtue or capacity fit for it; dwellings, families, residence; the settled parts of a country; to sit down; to hoard, to collect; to engross, as a market; merely, only; tranquilly; retired from public life; to desist; to consist in; to be, or acting, in which sense it makes a present participle of the next verb, as 居居 in mourning; | 居居 in childbed. |
| 居居 | 居居 | 居居 |
| 居居 | 居居 | 居居 |
| 居居 | 居居 | 居居 |
| 居居 | 居居 | 居居 |
| 居居 | 居居 | 居居 |

从 hand and to dwell; used with the last.

A spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted; hurried; in need of money.

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From garments and a storehouse, or from 跨 to stride contracted, referring to their use; the first and common form is unauthorized, and the last is rather unusual. | 月 in childbed. |
| 跨 | 跨 overalls, leggings. | 生子 she easily brought forth her son. |
| 跨 | 跨 one pair of trowsers. | 官極品 he has reached the highest rank. |
| 跨 | 跨 one pair of trowsers. | 職思其 he knows and well considers their relations. |
| 跨 | 跨 one pair of trowsers. | 已不疑 it seemed most certainly to be so. |

In Cantonese. The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers.
居

A tree, the 棠 full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whip handles.

木

a timber tree like the elm, growing in Kiangsu, used for furniture, carts, &c.; probably the hornbeam (Carpinus).

肆

Ornamental girdle gems.

ণ

bijoux, precious ornaments worn on the person.

佩

佩 girdle trappings.

報之以墮 | 我 returned for it a fine girdle clasp.

祿

The tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapeel.

長 | 長 a long train.

為人傑 | he is a man of little pretension.

臥

The dried flesh of pheasants and poultry; long duration.

夏用 | 夏用 use dried poultry in summer, — as it does not become offensive.

居

A beautiful, elegant sea-bird, the 秦 | 秦 which has a white breast; these birds fly in flocks, and are probably akin to the sandpiper.

鴿

鴿 is the eastern jackdaw (Lyco duvireus) also called 小寒鴿 at Peking.

賃

To store property, as the composition of the character intimates; to lay by property in a guarded room.

賃

賃 to keep on hand for sale.

居

Name of a high, snow-topped peak in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen; this and 嶺山 are situated near the source of the River Min.

州

the old name for Sung-pan ting 漢按 the district in Sz'ch'uen where these peaks lie.

俱

From man and prepared.

俱 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 | 在 both [parents are] still living.

全 | 全 all are complete, as a set of tools.

備 | 備 all is ready, as an outfit; all kinds are kept on hand.

是一樣 | 一様 all are alike.

存乎一心 | all then resolves itself to one end or purpose.

所為 | 所為 善 whatever he does is good.

是 | 是隱瞞 they were only deceiving him all the while.

拘

From hand and a sentence; it is also read 拘, and is then a synonym or 拘 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 hook; to take, to receive; to collect.

不 | 不 往來 there is no limit to your proceedings; come and go as you please.

禮 | 礼 very formal; too precise.

執 | 持 or 泥 obstinate; fixed in one's views.

束 | 束 to restrain, as one's subordinates.

不用 | 不用 don't be formal; don't put yourself to much trouble.

泥不通 | 泥不通 obscure, involved, as a style; slow to understand the relations of things.

不 | 不 immaterial; no restraint; not to insist on.

押 | 押 or 管 to hold in custody.

盡 | 絕 with 周子共召集 arrest the whole of them and send them to me to Chen, where I will put them to death.

給他 | 給他 住了 I was [so to speak] forced to stay.
所當為之 | any undertaking which is deemed to be proper.
| 目無視 | I raise my eyes and see no relatives. — as a stranger in a strange land.

樺 | A small tree with pinnatif id 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.

桜 | 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.

桿 | From wood and great; a synonym of the last, but now also used as a contraction of kū to mean a frame, or a support.

桢 | 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.

| An old name in Ts'ai for the arum or something like it, of which cordage could be made.

桿 | From a petty, short-lived state, now Kū chū | a dim walled city in the southeast of Shantung on the Ssu River Shih; seven rulers are mentioned between B.C. 600 and 518; it was absorbed by Ts'in in 431.

子夏 | 子夏 Tsz-hia was governor of Kū-hn | in the eastern part of Lu.

柟 | A round oyster basket holding about half a peck; a bamboo basket; to put things into a basket.

柟 | four handfuls of grain or a small sheaf.

柟 | a hamper for rice.

柟 | a hamper for rice.

柟 | The betel pepper, for which 圭 is the correct form, but this has taken its place and sound, and is no longer read 倩.

柟 | a kind of wild arum.

柟 | From arrow and great; others describe it from 木 work in a square, and an 弓 arrow that hits it.

柟 | 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.

柟 | [Confucius] did not overstep propriety.

柟 | carefully conform to the rules.

柟 | Thus the prince has a principle by which he can square his conduct.

柟 | like a carpenter's marking-line, a rule of guidance.

柟 | A variety of the paniced 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.

柟 | there were rice and black millet.

柟 | Phrases which have become crooked; a horse whose kind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.

柟 | To walk alone, unsociable; a stately, undaunted gait; morose, sulky.

柟 | walking alone.

柟 | I am going unfriended; to act independently.

柟 | a self-reliant manner.

柟 | The edible fruit of the Hovenia dulcis, whose taste is likened to that of a plum; it is also called 鈴李 golden hook plum 鵡李 the Vitri-vian scroll fruit, 拔李 crooked date, 鳥爪子 ezhok'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.
KU.

Derived from 贝 precious above 井 to present to; it is interchanged with 俱 in some senses.

Prepared, well arranged; all, all at once, throughout; to be all present; placed together in order; written out properly; to present, to furnish; to amass; an utensil, implement; common, unimportant. 謹 1 carefully arranged, as a present.

偽 1 all is ready.

知名不 1 as you know the name, I omit it.

名內 1 my name is written inside.

奉過者 1 I give them to you.

刑 1 implements of punishment.

日子聖 1 they all cry, We are wise folks.

老 1 an old man's staff; an ironical term for a coffin.

爾性則 1 your victims have abundant provision.

文 1 a set of small drawers for holding nice articles, stationery, &c.

文 1 an official paper.

視 1 regard it as a mere form, as a public duty; look upon it as unreal; merely talk.

神之靈 1 one into whom the spirit of the god had entered.

辦 1 to make all fit and ready.

全 1 entirely prepared.

呈 1 to send in a plea.

兄弟既 1 和 樂 且 然 when your brothers are all present, then be joyful and harmonious as children.

kū

颱 A furious cyclone, a whirlwind; a typhoon, common along the southern coasts of China.

1 母 or 1 颱 颱 1 the mother of a typhoon.

打風 1 to meet a typhoon.

句 1 from 口 mouth and 4 to spread; it is often synonymous with 當 when it is read erson, but the two are now carefully distinguished.

A step in reading; a full period, a complete sentence; an expression, a phrase; a line in verse; a classifier of phrases; to write or compose.

分 1 詞 mark it off into sentences and clauses.

點 1 勾股 punctuate and divide it into paragraphs.

就鬼神 1 when he had written the sentence, the gods started with affright.

不成 1 the sentence is incomplete; it makes no sense.

話 1 詩 1 one sentence, one stanza.

並無半 1 虛言 he has no half sentences or meaningless words; — he is truthful.

琢 1 to polish a composition.

佳 1 a fine sentence.

中圈 1 each sentence hits the circle; — i.e. your remarks are quite correct.

題 1 to write a line, as for a tablet or album.

兩扇 1 a period composed of two evenly balanced parts.

四六 1 an unequal sentence, not considered to be elegant.

容縣 1 a district 90 li south of Nanking city, famous for furnishing barks; the name dates from about b.c. 200.

Read erson, and formerly much used with 勾 a hook. Full, as a bow; crooked; a corner; to embarrass.

敢弓 1 their bows were drawn to the car.

From heart and the timid look of a bird; the first is the common form,

To fear, to stand in awe of; to regard with reverent awe, apprehensive, fearful; trembling from awe, as when before a superior.

嚴 1 mortified, chagrined.

戦 1 trembling from fright.

恐 1 or 恐 1 afraid of, cowardly.

畏 1 王法 to stand in awe of the laws, as good subjects do.

毫無 1 畏less, he is afraid of nothing.

恐 1 修省 to scrutinize one's conduct carefully.

由 1 to be afraid of one's wife.

巨 1 the old form is composed of 工 work and 手 a hand grasping it; it looks somewhat like 丘臣, a statesman, and occurred with some of its compounds.

The chief, the great one; great, vast, mighty; large; very; how?

万 1 myriads, innumerable.

擘 1 the thumb; met. the leading one.

工 1 a fine performance, said of an essay.

盗 1 powerful insurgent.

張開 1 口 stretched his mouth wide; he told a big story.

詐 1 An adverative conjunction, how, in what manner, implying the opposite of what is said; as however, but then, to my surprise; startling unexpectedly; to reach to; ignorant of.

意 1 who would have thought it? unexpected, unforeseen.

于 1 此手 has it come to this?

料 1 expected.

否 1 or 1 is it so! how not?

柜 Cakes or krullers of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.

枚絞點 cakes and pastry of the finest kind.
KU.

鉄 [chit'] Great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

堅 [chit'] the Emperor; a title of high respect.

犯臣之威怒 | 鐵 if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be obdurate as iron.

恆 [chit'] From heart and great; some regard this as a corruption of 極, which it resembles.

In respectful, haughty towards one; to fear; apprehensive of.

拒 [chit'] 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 | to resist by force.

力 | strenuous opposition.

絕 | to repel utterly; to break off intercourse with.

禽=官人 be opposed and wounded the troops.

住 | to stop one; to defend one's self.

相 | to resist; to stand out against.

捕 | to resist an arrest.

距 [chit'] From foot and great; it is interchanged with the last.

A spur, the dew-claw or hal-lux on birds; the warbs on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to stand over against; border on; opposite, contiguous; the distance between; distant from; to skip over; to oppose; to stab from behind.

鴨 | a cock's spur.

超 | to leap over.

閉 | to obstruct, as a passage.

不 | 腹行 do not resist Our proceedings.

東西 | the distance from east to west.

手西海 | I have gone over all the country.

途 | to resist.

恆 | 城池 [the rebels have] established themselves in the city.

駟 | 大邦 they dare to oppose this great realm.

像 | Like the last.

炬 [chit'] To reach, to go to; a high hill or peak.

炬 | A torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.

寶 | a painted candle.

火 [chit'] A torch, otherwise called 旗 or fire-twig.

仕之 | | he threw it into the flames.

駟 | 成灰就是 when the candle has burned to ashes, its tears are then dried up; — violent grief soon dies out.

 rencontrer, meet.

从 [chit'] From plants and great; used for the last.

苣 [chit'] A small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.

苣 | a name for the sesamum.

束 | to bind rushes for links.

白 [chit'] lettuce; a hairy sort.

山苣 | or wild lettuce, the lion's foot. (Prenanthes.)

苣 | or | 藜萊 chicory and endive (Uchorium intybus and C. endivia), and probably the sow thistle.

家 | 藜 cultivated in Kiangsi, and resembles a coarse sort of Lactuca.

駟 [chit'] Offspring of a stallion and she-mule, according to the dictionaries.

駟 | 驟 a wild equine animal like a mule, which loves the grass, and carries off the jeba on its back whenever it sees the hunters, as that will show it where pasture is, and the jebra too escapes thus on the onager's back.

嚼 [chit'] From man and dwelling in; occurs used for the next.

牙 [chit'] teeth, strong teeth.

傲 | haughty.

駟 | | imperious, domineering.

跼 [chit'] To crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.

竹 | 蹴面坐 to sit on the haunches, like a seive.

坐 | to squat one's self down, as in the best seat.

盤 | to sit impertinently.

虎 | 江東 I shall forcibly occupy all east of the Yangtze's River.

鋸 [chit'] 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.

齒 | the teeth of a saw.

葉 | 口 the leaves are serrated,

械 | | lie cut his throat.

刀 | 不加 it cannot be divided; met. he is not to be executed.

價 | 除鈔 cheapen the price a little.

木 | | to saw wood.

縣 | | saw-dust.

不結實 | it is not clamped securely.

補 | 碗 to mend dishes.

營 | From cave or shelter and to lose.

Unceremonious, rustic; sorrowful, miserable; in want; to intrude.

子 | an indigent man.

終 | 貧 poor and withal in great straits.

臥 | a straw pad for the head when carrying burdens.

臥 [chit'] Read 'leu. A narrow gore of land.
Kü

From to go and scuffling as the phonetic.

cié Hurried, rapid; agitated, trembling suddenly, instantly; swift, urged on; to dispatch, to forward; to send on, as a post; an express, a courier.

急 | hurried, urgent.

| I hastily saw it, I glanced at it.

| a government courier.

卒 | or | 焉 | 行 suddenly; without notice, no intimation of, unknown to.

| all at once he struck him.

| frilled, frightened.

乱 | and he is so fluttered (or nervous) that he gets confused.

鎭 A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

| Read け」. An ancient table utensil of silver or gold; a description of ear-jewel or ring.

明 Composed of two eyes; it is another form of 休 to look.

| To look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.

彦 | a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

Kú

Old sounds, k'o, k'op, gio, gop, and giot. In Canton, k'ú and hú; in Swatow, k'ú, k'ü, and kù; in Amoy, k'ú, ku, and hu; in Fuhchau, k'ú, k,i, k'ú, k'o, and k'ü. In Shanghai, k'ú, k'ü, and chi; in Chia, k'ú.

區 From to conceal and hide; many sorts inside; occurs used with the next.

A place for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet; a petty locality; a small store-room; to dwell; to sort; to assign to its own place or rank; a line, as of division or boundary; a measure of four cups.

别 to discriminate properly, as between two similar articles or statements.

| 之 心 my private feelings or regards.

| 之 地 my petty region; a small state.

處不安 living in small quarters at great discomfort.

勿 以我 爲 don't regard me as the standard.

域 an outlying region, a far off spot.

省會之 a place of great consequence.

自 有 之 處 I have a good plan for it.
The body; the person; a body or substance.

The sleeve, the cuff; a wristband, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.

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.

From worship and to depart; as the phonetic.

To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

To flounder, whiff, or solefish; it is said to resemble a cow’s tripe, and has minute scales; an animal described as resembling an ox with a snake’s tail, and wings on its sides, which perhaps denotes a seal or dugong.

A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the uniaih (Leridothes cristataellus) called 1 鴟 or 八哥 the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.

A rough road.

A rugged, steep mountain; a difficult ascent up a peak.

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.

From hand and to go as the phonetic; it is also read *këh*.

To feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to kinda out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

From labor and a sentence as the phonetic.

A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the uniaih (Leridothes cristataellus) called 1 鴟 or 八哥 the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.
渠 从水 water and an old form of 矩 a rule; occurs used for the next.

A place for water to run into, a cess-pool; a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; the felly or rim of a wheel; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual; a personal pronoun, now superseded by the next.

於我手 落 居 11 he assigned us a wide and spacious mansion.

检 堆 I lie seized their chief and leader.

車  the scallop shell (Peeten), regarded by the Buddhists as among precious things; it is also called 海 shell, sea-shell, in allusion to its shape; others think the mother-of-pearl shell is intended.

縣 a district in Shun-ning near the River Pa in Sz'chi'en.

僑 从 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 豬. The third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they.

問 1 ask him.

相 1 it is he; that is it.

共 1 講 we told him about it.

藥 从 fleshy or disease and timid; the second refers rather to disease, causing loss of flesh.

Thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

形 容 舊 1 his aspect is very emaciated.

心 悅 而 1 fear makes one become lean.

樺 从 楓 and timid as the phonetic.

A rake with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great trees like the банан.

睫 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 1 the upright man is anxiously thoughtful.

在 1 these rattle-brained fellows are awed.

視 1 to look frightened.

然 alarmed, drawing back.

矣 startled, disconcerted.

哉 a term to imitate the name Guandana, the priestly name of Sakya-muni.

耶 北或 1 the continent of Szechuan.

縣 a district of Szechuan.

那 北 or 1 the continent of Szechuan.

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<td>切</td>
<td>to cut away, as teeth.</td>
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<td>剃唇治</td>
<td>to cut away the lips in order to cure toothache, — is very great folly.</td>
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<td>A mythical celestial animal, the 飞 which has a deer's head on a dragon's body; it was carved on the supports of bells.</td>
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<td>篡</td>
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<td>去</td>
<td>Formed of 不 perverse and 大 great; others derive it from 大 great and 均 a receptacle, all modified in combination.</td>
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<td>業</td>
<td>To leave, to depart from; to quit; to lay off; to dismiss, to conceal, to board; to remove.</td>
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KÜEH.

この.label:malady is incurable.

he is not ashamed of

those persons.

the kings who

after them.

you will not

this

sowing all our sorts of

grain.

The hiccough; a disagreement

in the humors of the

system, called 寒 and

热, which is thought to

cause paralysis.

fits.

foaming at the mouth, as

in epileptic spasms.

A gouge, a graver, a small
cisel.

a burin, such as

carvers and block-cutters use.

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.

subverted; turned upside
down; dispirited.

now

when a man stumbles or runs,
it is from his determination.

it came crashing down.

wounded by a kick

of the horse.

Wang stimulated

their natural virtues.

To go quickly;
spry, alert, quick; diligent, careful;
to play with the feet.

the conscientious man

is sedulously careful.

slyly.

to stir up one to his
duty.

do not kick your feet

about.

A large platter anciently

used in sacrifices, whose

single leg had a cross-piece;
the wife of the Great Yu

used it.

A hill suddenly

rising up.

A post, joint; a stanchion;
a pile; a post in the middle

of a gateway; a stake to

tether an ox; an axle; the

bit of a bridle; a button to pull

open a door; a peg to hang things on;
a lever; a drumstick.

a stake, a post.

a peg; a bit.

[like the] sudden turn

of the bit, - which causes less

or mishap.

A block; a moiety, half of a thing;
a large piece of it.

cut off one half - of the

height.

saw off a piece.

Energetic; to urge; to use

pressure to get others to do;
to stimulate, to push on; to

compel.

to break off.

From doy and to hiccough as the

phonic.

Insolent; on the rampage.

mrably, ferocious; disobedient, seditious; fierce, as

banditti.

A fern whose tender sprouts

can be used for food; the

root is likened to a tortoise; and
the farina 1 劈 is used

as a starch; the name includes

probably several species of ferns

like the Pteris esculenta and Ne-
plastrum esculentum, whose tuber-
ous roots furnish it.

went up that southern hill and gathered

the turtle-foot fern.

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, whereas its
descriptive name of 居 屠 mutal-shoudering beast; it is the

mongolian jerboa or helamys

(Dipus annulatus), and its common

name is 蹦 or jumping hare.

A worm found in wells, the

legless larva of a kind of fly, or

perhaps a species of leech.

The end of the backbone;
the bones of the tail.

To skip, to jump; a horse

stumbling in his paces.

An unauthorized character.

To pout.

a pig rooting the ground;
a pig turning over the sod,
and seeking his food, com-
monly called 猪 堆地 the
pig lifting the earth.

From words or heart and to pry

a hole in.

Wily, timeserving; feigning

in word, or agreeing with,
in order to gain an end;
to impose on; hypocrical;
false; counterfeiting.

agreeing with but not

still disingenuous.

deceiving, guileful.

to delude, to guil.

treachery, untrustworthy.
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<td>涘</td>
<td>chă'</td>
<td>Land filled up or regained from a river; slants 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 Shensi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>猟</td>
<td>chāk</td>
<td>Fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamper, to stampede.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>chàk</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>锁</td>
<td>chāk</td>
<td>A hasp of a padlock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>次</td>
<td>chā</td>
<td>A ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>聊</td>
<td>chā</td>
<td>To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to snatch; to twang a bowstring; to castrate, said of bears.</td>
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<td>當</td>
<td>chā</td>
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<td>觸</td>
<td>chā</td>
<td>An archer’s ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.</td>
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<td>角</td>
<td>chā</td>
<td>A broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; an archer’s thumb; personal ornaments.</td>
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<td>魯</td>
<td>chū</td>
<td>A fine quality of ink.</td>
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<tr>
<td>指</td>
<td>chū</td>
<td>A bowman’s thumb-ring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>chū</td>
<td>Girdle-rings or chatelaine.</td>
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The character represents a catch or nich 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 fishhook; in penmanship, it is read kēn as if it was a hook, from its form.

From water or ice and to stretch; occurs used with the next and last.

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. |

然 | răn | it is positively so. |

紛 | fēn | quite certain. |

午 | wù | certainly, positively. |

不 | bù | I certainly will not retract my words. |

絶 | jué | to utterly renounce. |

要 | yào | I must have it; indispensable. |

意 | yì | I am determined not to go. |

斷 | duàn | to decide finally, as a judge. |

處 | chǔ | to sentence to death. |

非 | fēi | do not decide against the rules. |

獄 | yù | to take out of prison. |

類 | lèi | to execute a criminal immediately. |

大 | dà | for the annual execution of state criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice. |

以理 | yǐ lǐ | it stands to reason that there has been nothing of the kind. |

諸 | zhū | if you lead it cagerly then it flows east. |

鰓 | wēi | the Yellow River has burst its banks. |

石 | shí | the ear-shell or Haliotis. |

英 | yīng | Oocurs mostly written like the last. |

\( \text{chā} \) | A medicinal plant like senna, the | 明 | C. albus, and probably of other species. |

\( \text{chā} \) | From sound words and to decide contracted; it is interchanged with its primitive. |

多方 | fāng'ā | Parhing or dying words; a farewell; to take leave; an art, a rule; a mystery, as of the pulse; esoteric, occult doctrines, as the precepts of Buddha; a trick, as in legendarium; hidden, occult, abstruse. |

長生之 | zhǎng shēng zhī | rules for attaining immortality. |

法 | fǎ | a transmitted rule; the secrets of the craft. |

別 | bié | to part from a friend. |

疑 | yí | to remove doubts. |

甚 | shēn | what is the mystery of the thing?—of the telegraph. |

留 | liú | last dying words. |

秘 | mì | inviolate secret, as in a trade. |

言無 | yán wú | there’s no end of his talk or his promises, as a mummending, undecided man. |

口 | kǒu | glibberish, mumbling. |

妙 | miào | to reconcile instructions, hidden meanings. |

言 | yán | farewell advice. |

永 | yǒng | or | lóng | an eternal farewell. |

與 | yǔ | parted from his mother. |

訣 | jué | From born and to dispart; occurs interchanged with the preceding. |

\( \text{chā} \) | Grievously disappointed in one’s expectations, and therefore angry; to expect impatiently. |
dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticise and tell another's faults.

1. to disclose.

1. to impatiently hope for.

如 I am not at all satisfied in my wishes.

In Cantonese, sometimes written 年, but this form is better.
To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

1. 高 to stand on tip-toe.
1. 高 to curl up, as a dog's tail.
1. 腿 to limp in walking.

騾, chie: A shrive (Lamiunc), for which 博 is another name.

南蠻 吾之人 his talk is like the chattering of the southern savages.

頑, chie: Obstinate, set in one's way, grunting, perverse, opinionated; hard to please.

強 強 he is just as silky and intractable as ever.

老發 a 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.

話 rude, abrupt speech.

刀仔 this penknife is very dull.

崛起 Rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

洪壘 出 a vast terrace rising up by itself.

起 distinguished, as a single brother who gains the honors; exalted above his fellows.

起於 田間 he attained to these high positions from being a mere farmer.

掘 From hand and to stoop; occurs used for the last and for 寫 a hole.

To dig into the ground, to scoop, to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.

1. 井 to dig a well.
1. 坑 to open a pit or drain.
1. 坟 to prepare a tomb.

The quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.

疾 前 吳 [the raser] throws out his fore feet, and kicks up the dust with his hind feet.

要 逃 蹦 we must gallop on fast in their tracks.

鳴 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 女工 the female artisan, and the 五毒鳥 the cunning-wife bird.

題 也 (also called 子題 or the rule-child) is a synonym for the goatsucker.

KÜEH.

Old sounds, k'it and k'et. In Canton, küt and küt; in Swatow, kuế, k'uí, and k'ien; in Amoy, kwat; in Fuhchau, kwok; in Shanghai, dzech; in Chefoo, k'üeh.

闕 From door and to hiceough; used with the next.

k'üeh 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, wanton in; to exercise reserve; to blame one's self.

1. 門 or 廷 his Majesty's palace.

金 the golden gate — of paradise.

月 the waning moon.

義 the meaning [of this word] is lost.

衰職 有 結 田山甫 補 the sovereign's shortcomings only Chung Shan-fu can supply.

缺. chie: 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 簿 an easy post, 中 an ordinary post, and 繁 a troublesome post, and their salaries are proportionate.
The characters under this and the next syllable are frequently heard キュエ and キウエ. Old sounds, kien, gien, kin, and gin. In Canton, kün, and òm; — in Swatow, kien, k'ing, and kwan; — in Amoy, kwan; — in Fukien, k'ong and kwang; — in Shanghai, k'ū; — in Chifu, kien.

娟 From woman and round. Beautiful, comely, elegant; pleasing, sprightly, graceful; subdued, calm; somber.

捐 From hand and round; it resembles oun to injure, and is also read k'uan.

娟 From insect and round; occurs used for the last, and is also read qien.

娟 Little red worms like musktoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

者 The caterpillars were creeping about.

竹 The pretty lively cicadas in the shady bamboo copse.

捐 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.

捐 To open a subscription; to subscribe, to give for state use.

捐 To subscribe and pay a call.

捐 To pay in to government.

捐 To purchase a title.

捐 To buy an office; an officer who buys his post.

捐 To hazard; to cast away; to die.

捐 To prefer death to disgrace.

捐 A tax levied on shops and markets.

捐 A curdy-manied horse.

捐 To lay aside mourning.

捐 To sing several times.

捐 The music ends; the band has stopped.

捐 Not resting for times or moons; uneasing vigilance.

捐 If good men will take it, the people's hearts will be pacified.

捐 From feathers and bent over.

捐 Birds with short feathers, which come out just after molting.

捐 This bird has its pin feathers just growing.

捐 Curled feathers.

捐 To look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.
A murmuring brook; a small rill which swells as it flows; name of a river in Shantung; pure, clear; to cleanse; to select; to exclude.

1 吉 to choose a lucky day.
2 恶 to expel noxious evils.

涓 ch'üen

The goatsucker (Caprimulgus stictocas) whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds' nests; it is called 杜一子規; another name 舎歸 aludes to the mournful cry which it is said to sing all night till blood comes into its eyes, singing for its mate to hasten home.

杜一花 the Azalea flower; perhaps so named from its blossoming when the goat-sucker is heard.

穊 ch'üen

From 虫 insect, 目 eye, 益 advantage, and to 乙 cover, showing its worm shape.

A species of glow-worm or phosphorescent grub, produced in rotten vegetables; bright, pure, shining; lustrous, as glazed paper; to clean, to maintain purity; to regard as innocent; manifest; to exclude, to excuse, to let off; haste.

除其不| exclude whatever is impure.

1 免 to remit, as taxes.
2 贛 to excuse from paying an account.
3 漏 to clean up.

吉一為 with happy auspices and washings, the sacrifices are offered.

卷 不| 随 with guo, Shangti could not hold them guiltless, and visited Miao with calamities.

卷’ ch’üen

From 甲 a seal and 罵 to hand up a dish of food; it is interchanged with the two last, and with 眉 to open the roll, to begin to read.

1 袋 a satchel, a bag for papers hung on the neck.

初開 1 he has begun his studies.

落 | rejected essays.

污 | a spotted or dirty essay, which is thrown out.

礦 | or 留 | accepted essays of the candidates for kujin.

書 | books, manuscripts, &c.

一| 石之多 | the mountain far off looks only like a stone for size.

手 | a long picture on a scroll; a map of a country.

案 | the papers concerning a case in court; the records; archives.

鬚 | their chignons curled like a scorpion's tail.

舌 | the star 宅 in Perseus.

卷 | 有者阿服風自南 into the recesses of the mound came the whirling breeze from the south.

卷 | From man and roll as the phonetic.

倦 | ch'üen | Tired, fatigued; to desist from labor.

身 | tired out, exhausted.

困 | fagged, knocked up.

不知 厭 | he is indefatigable.

知之無 | the mind fixed on its purpose.

極 | tired enough.

疲 | 不堪 wearied out; I can bear no more.

精神 | listless, tired of a work; it is distasteful to me.

眷 | ch'üen | To love, to care for, to regard kindly; those whom one loves, kindred, family; related to; gracious, fondly lovingly; fine, as goods for family consumption.

賔 | your family; your wife.

獨 | 眷 your wife's relatives.

屬 | or 家 | a family; one's household.
Wafers, thin cakes in which meat is rolled.

Egg: thin dry wafers rolled.

Spring: meat hash rolled in wafers or flapsacks, and slightly fried.

An ancient place in the kingdom of Wei, in the present province of Shansi, near the River Wei.

From silk and round.

A thin, sleazy, cheap silk like lunstring or taffeta, woven for linings, of which there are many sorts used for fans, toys, lanterns, pictures, &c.; applied to some kinds of pongee; a bird-net; a target.

Cotton-like lunstring.

Gauzy lunstring.

Yellow silk; met. an imperial order.

A silk handkerchief.

Glazed lunstring 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.

Caught in a net.

A lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.

Also read 忏.

Angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

In my very heart is torn with grief.

Angry, excited to wrath.

Wept, sob; I stood scratching his head in his anguish.

Hasty, prompt; light-minded; frisky, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, who is not talented, and must be guided.

The cautious man will keep himself out of wrong.

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.

A wooden bowl or dish.
K'UEN.

Read 劍'  a cox 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.

Small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; they are much used by Mongols.

致します a wooden cup or porringer.

Read 劍', and used for 劍 The ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.

From bow 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, fencing; athletic, vigorous.

頭 the fist.

敎師 a teacher of boxing or gymnastics.

打法 to learn boxing, so as to box and spar.

空 empty-handed, as when beginning life.

猜 or 猜 to play the game of morra.

雙 difficult to match for four hands; don't quarrel with your superiors.

不勝 I received it with the utmost respect and care.

服膺 to carefully clasp in the arms.

擦掌 itching to have a fight, to strip and go to blows.

般 very thoughtful and attentive.

無 without energy or courage.

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 stooping, as persons exposed to the cold; cudelled up.

着腿子 legs drawn up, as when asleep.

A fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

From wood and a water-fowl for the phonetic.

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, temporary; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.

under the circumstances; the exigency demands.

comply with the position of things, to act as the exigency requires; deviating from strict rules.

輕重 weigh it well, estimate the pros and cons.

便 to adapt one's self to the times.

臣 a powerful officer.

天 the star Δ Herculis in Ursa Major.

偉 awe inspiring, as one having authority.

兵 military power.

柄 influence, power, force.

詰 intriguing, to trim one's course.

議 to plan on the instant, quickwitted, having tact.

平 to equalize.

衡 to weigh justly, to deliberate equitably.

宜 temporarily obliged to do.

子母 to get interest on money.

任 a substitute, a deputy in office.

嘆手手不Unavailable unhappily he did not go on as he began.

通 達變 to act as occasion requires.

掌 the leading director, the head manager.

木 is given as another name of the Hibiscus syriacus; its bark is used to cure the tetter, and the white flowers are sometimes eaten.

The check-bones.

骨高聳 one who has high cheek-bones is cruel.

雨 high cheek-bones [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

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.

A dog, especially a large one; it is a metaphor for wickedness and treason.

予 my son, a depreciatory term.

才 a whelp's ability; my poor services.

效 馬之勞以報 I will require [your kindness] with the zeal of a dog or a horse.

矢心 he has a villainous, wolfish heart.

牙相錯 it winds in and out like dog's teeth; i.e. has many defiles and passes.
1. In the hamlet of 'iw-e's puppy ravine, in furrows is cut the nourish to the soil.

2. From field and dog or stream; the first form is most used.

A small drain between fields a cubit deep and wide; a roll running in a drain to flow, as a current; to be diffused, as good instruction.

1. Furrows or crains in the fields; lands, farms.
2. To divide fields by ditches.
3. Flow. Let the great principles of reason be everywhere diffused.
4. Sluices and ditches, such as drainage off fields.

**KUH.**

Old sounds, kok and k'ot. In Canton, kók, and k'wàk; in Sueton, kók, kút, and k'úk; in Amoy, kók, kút, k'ók, and gok; in Fuzhou, kók, k'ík, and k'ánk; in Shanghái, kók and kweh; in Chifu, ku.

**谷** Composed originally of 水, water issuing from a も月 or opening in hills; it forms the 150th radical of a small group of characters relating to gullying and ravines; and is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

A ravine, a gully; a gulch, a gorge or channel between hills; a wady; the bed of a torrent; an empty space; to nourish, to sustain; impracticable; difficulty; embarrassment: a bamboo sprout; a gap or low place in hills.

**神不** to mutilate the soul, so as not to have it dissipated or exhausted.

**退退難** it is equally hard to advance or to draw back.

**困窮** completely exhausted and hemmed in.

**出乎意** getting out of the dim gorges up on a lofty tree; rising in the world, his prospects are improving.

**風** the east wind.

**穴** the hollow space behind the ankle.

**窩** a house dug out of a hillside, as in Shantung.

**穀** a species of Eleocharis, a grass used in eye diseases.
The top of the foot; hind feet of cattle; plain, not particolored.

From flesh and a cavity, referring to the hollowness of bones; it forms the 188th radical of characters all relating to bones.

A bone; anything hard enclosed 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, it often means hard, resisting, difficult.

A large, gaunt man.

A whole skeleton.

He has a skin of copper and bones of iron; — a very Samson.

Heart wood.

He is regardless of his promise, he has no backbone.

To crack the joints.

The characters are vigorously written.

You base-born runt!

Particular, one who is hard to please.

A fine figure.

Lean and bony as a stick.

The rocks show on the hills.

To reinter bones after disintegration, for good luck or other reasons.

To turn against one.

His hatred goes to his marrow.

To play dominoes.

Drunk so as almost to kill himself.

Fossil bones; asbestos when it resembles a bone.

A sort of silk like sarsnet; tied up, raveled, knotted.

The mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

From water and dark contracted; the primitive is often wrongly written white.

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; perversive, confused.

To confuse right and wrong.

To rise and to sink.

He confounded the order of the five elements.

My distress and anxiety were all at once removed.

Unceasing discussion and talk.

Name of a river, the channel which flows into Tungting Lake on the southeast, in which Kuh Yuen drowned himself about B.C. 314.

Mauve, handkerchief; a wooden collar like a bow; fettered, restricted.

Setters, gyres.

He was involved in disloyalty and revolution.

A shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals enclosed in such a place.

A pen or corral.

We must now let out the cattle and horses from their folds.

The cluck of a Tartar pleasant; the cry of the plesant.
K'UH.

From bird and to tell, in imitation of its note kuh kah.

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. 虎 "to hit the target.

1 立 to stand on the lookout, like a wild goose; said of sentinels, or in letters when expecting an answer.

 ceremonies pale and sorrowful and lean as a goose.

1 鬱头 an old man; the little answer.

the strange ride on wild geese to heaven.

刻 "to carve, to make.

燕雀安知鸿 "what can swallow and sparrows know of the feelings (or designs) of wild geese and swans?

1 拭, ku 色, to rub, to clean.

1 拭, to clean up the fine altar.

然 "sprightly, active.

1 读, to read.

K'UH.

Old sounds, kōk, and k'ot. In Canton, kōk, fit, and kōk;—in Suetow, k'ok and k'ut;—in Anog, k'ū, gū, and k'ōk;—in Faheen, k'ōk, k'ok, and k'uk;—in Shanghai, kōk, kw'eh, and dj'ūh;—in China, k'ōk.

哭 k'ū. Composed of 丑 to howl and 狂 a prison contracted.

The noise of grief or pain; to wait, to cry, to scream and groan; to weep bitterly; to cry to, to bemoan.

1 哭 or 哭 "crying, sobbing.

1 畏 'crocodile's tears.

1 痛 "crying bitterly.

1 哀 "lamentation, deep sorrow.

1 哭 "wailing for the dead, as is done by mourning women.

鬼 "now only is heard; the wailing of demons and moans of ghosts,—in the waste places.

1 左 "the sage bitterly mourned for him.

1 也 "it is no use to cry about it.

1 黄 "the wailing mournful music around a corpse.

从 kē 丑 to howl and 贪 "used with the next.

1 从 "an underground chamber, a cellar; holes in the ground, or side of hills fitted for dwellings, such as are common in Shansi and Honan; a hut.

開出了虎 "only rushed out of the tiger's den to get into the dragon's pool.

鼠 "a rat-hole.

1 蠕 "the cunning hare has three holes.

1 窝 "a hole, an opening.

1 蓺 "to make earth dwellings, these 1 室 "are mostly in hill sides.

窮士之 "the hovel of a poor scholar.

蟾 "or 月 "the full disk of the moon.

捡 "small, a piper, one who digs holes in walls.

經行 "a corridor or promenade in a monastery (ching-kwang-mo), where the priests perform peripatetic contemplation.

屎 "from earth and to bend; like the last.

1 "a cave used for a dwelling; the hole of an insect or small animal.

穴 "holes dug out of the hill-sides.

伏甲子 "the soldiers were hid in the cave houses.

時 "the seat.

1 臀 or 臀 "the buttocks, the nates.

壟 "hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.

1 壑 "an angle of hills, a range of low mountains.

濱 "deep water, as in a pool.

無 "face the hill there was no flow and no deep pool, still the spring flowed out.
### K'UH.

**聖 (sū)**
From earth and hand; this is most commonly used as a contraction of shing. 聖 holy.

In Hewan, 1 1 is to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength.

**酷 (kù)**
Superior, mellow spirit; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, inhuma

In Hewan, 1 1 is to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength.

**從 (zòng)**
To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

帝 1 the Emperor K'uh, the father of Yao, who reigned seventy years, and died about b.c. 2366, or 709 years after the deluge.

**瓦 (wǎ)**
Fatigued; to fag at; hard and strong.

**茅 (máu)**
Something just appearing in a hole, as a mouse peeping out; a hole.

不 1 the son of Shin-mung or Hen-tsis.

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**局 (jú)**
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; delibased; aspect, appearance; an affair, an 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 dépô, 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.

| 不能 | you can't bring that about. |
| 美入 | a lure into a house of ill fame; a stool-pigeon. |
| 世事 | the best interests or plans of. |
| 世事 | to play cleverly; a trick. |
| 不敵 | I cannot but stoop. |
| 世事 | a provincial committee of supervision. |
| 世事 | my hair is in a wisp. |

**世事如棋** life is like a game of chess.

| 世事 | the best interests or plans of. |
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**K'UH.

Old sounds, giôk, giót, and kiôk. In Canton, kôk, kwít, and kît; in Swatow, kek, kiôk, and kît; in Amoy, kiôk, kiót, and kwít; in Fuhchau, kwôh, kék, lôh, and kek; in Shanghai, djôk and kîh; in Chifîu, kîu.

| 局 (jú) | From a mouth or square inside of a cubit, referring to the squares on a chessboard. |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>锡、锡</th>
<th>豁、豁</th>
<th>鹅、鹅</th>
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<tr>
<td>To bind or hoop a thing with iron.</td>
<td>The part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.</td>
<td>A bird, the or lark-hedge cuckoo (Centropus affinis), a name probably given in imitation of its note, ki-ka, ka-ka, or kā-kā. It is supposed by this note to say 鹅 鹅 happy grain, and thus announces the time of sowing grain; another name 鹅 alludes to this.</td>
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| 捌、捌 | 随、随 | 畔
| To drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice, as was done by Yu when draining the country in old times; a kind of canteen put in carriages. | A great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure. | A crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back. |
| 从 转 to envelop and 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. | The ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream. |
| 笑容可 very much pleased with. | 水 漂 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. | Extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking. |
| 麻、麻 | 菊、菊 | 橘 |
| 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. | Syngeneous flowers like the Aster. Pyrethrum marygold, daisy, &c, with a broad disk. | From wood and to bore into; it is contracted to kēh, etc. in the southern provinces, but without any authority, to distinguish the sorts. |
| 菊 | 菊 | 菊 |
| 菊 | 菊 | 菊 |
| 菊 | 菊 | 菊 |
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| 菊 | 菊 | 菊 |

A leathern 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 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. | A leathern 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 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. | A leathern 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 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. | A leathern 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 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. | A leathern 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 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. | A leathern 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 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. |

A stuffed football made of leather, or a bladder. |

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. |
KüH.

Old sounds, k'lok, and k'lot. In Canton, k'ok, k'ok, wai, and kwik; — in Swatow, kak, k'ok, k'lok, and k'ut; — in Amoy, k'lok, k'ut, k'ek, and lut; — in Fukien, k'ok, k'vo, and k'ok; — in Shanghai, djok, ohoh, and hieh; — in Chifa, ku.

The original form represents a cavity as a dish, and the upright strokes a 阮 gom lying in it; others describe it as depicting a silkworm curled up; as a primitive it seldom influences the meaning of its compounds.

Crooked, bent; a bend; scheming, false, tortuous; to oppress, to wrong; bent; forced, obliged to do; wronged; songs, lyrics, ditties, ballads, or popular verses; they are of different metres, and now often include dramatic compositions; a carpenter's square.

分解 to discriminate the merits of; to set things straight.

直 crooked and straight, wrong and 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 眼 the corners of the heart; i.e. thoughts, ideas.

唱 to sing ballads accompanied by instruments.

人情多折 many crafty devices; i.e. "crooks and bends," excitement, or tricks.

委 全 to seek to make up a difficulty.

七湾八 a crooked round-about road.

曲 chü

The heart's thoroughly deceitful.

鄉 village paths to brogue.

築 chüa

A bamboo frame called 

篗, having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silkworms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.

苗 chüa

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.

蟋 chüa

The common earthworm, called 蟋蟀, which the Chinese affirm can sing, mistaking it for the mole cricket.

In Pekingese. The cricket.

糥 chüa

Leaven, barn; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.

丸 balls of leaven.

酵 chüa

Cakes of yeast used in fermenting liquors.

酒 distiller's grains or yeast.

神 茶 茶 a decoction of a common medicine for colds brought from Chinchow near Amoy.

紅 or 紅 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.

指 不 成 the fingers cannot count them; very numerous.

語 I invite you, Sir; — i.e. you will bend or demean yourself by coming to my house.

此是 鬱 subduing to himself all these vulgar people.

冤 oppression, wrong; helpless against outrage.

受 outraged, oppressed wrongfully.

膝易, 心難 it is easier to bend the knee than the will.

節 to crouch before, mean-spirited.

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 blunder.

身 to bend down; to submit, to yield to, as suffering.

指一算 reckoning by the fingers.

枉 oppressed, ill-treated.
K'ÜH.

Like the preceding.

chá, Forced to act against one's will; to conceal; to stammer; to rumple; a fold, a wrinkle; stammering, any impediment in the speech; to stop, as music; to exhaust; to remove from office.

若 | to hesitate.

道不可 | 何 | do you not pervert the truth, what harm is it to bend your body?

然 | stopped, cut off.

不充 | 富貴 | do not violate propriety, when before the noble and rich.

陈衣不 | to smooth the folds in garments.

習其俯仰 | 仲 | practiced in looking down and up, in concealing and expressing; i.e. understanding all the duties and customs of a place.

KUNG.

Several of these are also read kiong. Old sounds, kong, kiong, gong, king, and ging. In Canton, kung kwüng, kwing, kwong, and kong; — in Swatow, kong, kung, kwang, kong, and kiông; — in Amoy, kiong, kiong, k'ong, kong, and kwan; — in Fukchau, kung, kong, k'ang, k'iong, and kwiong; — in Shanghai, kung, kong, kwong, k'iong, and kiông; — in Chiifa, kung.

公 From 八, eight, here defined to turn the back on, and 其 selfish or private.

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.

所 | a town-house; a public hall.

會 | a public company.

父 | a duke; 爷 my lord duke.

子 at first the son of a felled prince; then officers, gentlemen; now a young gentleman; 今 your son.

大 | a term for addressing a head servant or the first brother.

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.

王 | 他的 emperor's daughter, a royal princess; the original term seems to have been the ruler of the rear palace.

家 | or | a husband's father; the second term also denote a maternal grandfather.

太 | my grandfather; an old man.

某 | a certain gentleman.

羅 | Mr. Lo; — only used when speaking of him.

等 | all you gentlemen.

祖大人 a title often given to a prefect.

明 | your honor, Sir.

王 | his kingly merit was luminous.

雨 | the pair, the man and wife; — spoken of them.

三 | three honorary guardians of the heir-apparent; also three stars between υ & η in Virgo.

公 | public funds or articles.

心 | public spirited.

不 | mean, majest.

道 | the road.

事 | the head of the shop.

(Contonese)

餘 | leisure from public duties.

門 | a public office; a teacher or sage's school.
KUNG.

1. 蝌 a court, a hall; the room for meetings.
2. 私 a private station, personal; fair.
3. 其 the utmost equity in managing the affair.
4. 作 a puppet, a doll; a picture, a plaything.
5. 人 a man.
6. 红色 reddish.
7. 右 the right hand.
8. 功 from strength and work as the phonetic; its resemblance in form and sound sometimes makes this to be confounded with the next.

KUNG.

1. 功 merits; efficacy, as of a medicine.
2. 功 a finished work.
3. 功 a great stock of merit.
4. 功 boastful of one's doings.
5. 功 meritorious; reported of.
KUNG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>德已滿</th>
<th>[the priest's] good works are all now completed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>undeserving; no merit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>nine months' mourning, as for an uncle; it is made of coarse cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>five months' mourning, as for cousins or a great uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謀道不計</td>
<td>do not reckon too much of the till in trying to do right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>this was clearly proved by their works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌而無</td>
<td>to toil at but to get no advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>honor, merit, rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邀</td>
<td>eye-service, work done in view of reward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>將</td>
<td>[to expiate faults by [after good service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難報過</td>
<td>no merit can wipe out his crimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同再造</td>
<td>your goodness has made me new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藥力</td>
<td>效 the virtue of this remedy is very great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自以爲</td>
<td>he made it his own work or affair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

攻

From work and to strike; its form somewhat resembles the last.

kung To attack, to assault, to fight with; to put in order; to set to work at, to apply to; to take work in hand; to rouse by reproving; to stimulate the vital or mental powers; to be made strong; the urgency of desire, temptation; strong, enduring.

打 or 擊 to fight, to engage in battle, to set to.
書 to study hard.
他山之石可以 | 玉 the stones of that hill may be used to polish gems.

心 | 裏 the stones of that hill may be used to polish gems.

人 | 之 | 行 a crowd of busts attack the heart.

人 | 過 to reprove the man's faults. |

毋 | 人之恶, don't brut out other people's faults. |

抜 to take; to capture, as a city.

以 | 藥 | 疾 | remove the boil by medicine.

我牧 | 騎 | our carriages were equipped and strong.

城 | 以下 | 心 | 之 is a higher point to draw off the regard [of his followers], than to take the citadel.

匪 | to repress banditti.

庶 | 民 | 之 | 不 | 告之 | the people heartily undertook the work and soon completed it.

愛 | 人 | 者 | 非 | 君子 | one who likes to scold people is not a proper man.

心 | 上 | 者 | 舍 | that is the superior mind which can see through another's craft.

弓

kung

Intended to represent a bow; it forms the 57th radical of a natural group of characters.

A bow; a catapult; archery; bow-shaped, arched, crescent; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six cubits, of which fifty make a bowshot; and 300 a 丈; the Buddhists used it for dhana, or the 400th part of a yodhana; to measure; to pull the bow.

箭 | bows and arrows.

拉滿 | to draw the bow to the head.

虎 | a spring noose to catch a tiger.

杈 | a rest for an archer's arm.

開硬 | he draws a stiff bow, he can manage people.

丈 | 步 | a wooden square for marking off land.

手 | an archer; a file worker who measures vessels; an underling who measures the land.

足 | or | 湯 | a woman's feet.

弾 | a bow with a circle in the string for a clay ball.

彈搖 | a bow for flossing cotton.

虛弦 | 弦 he vainly draw the bowstring; — i.e. a failure, a flash in the pan.

韻 | a singer on a kite.

開 | 不 | 放 | 箭 | to stretch the bow without shooting the arrow; — empty threats.

還

A medicinal plant, the whose decoction is used | 本 to purify the blood; the root is like tormentilla or strong orris root, and it is probably a species of Lecithidiun, allied to the Angelica root in its effects.

艱 | is one sort, but the 川 | 从 Sz'ch'ien is the best; it is probable that two or three plants furnish this drug, one of which is an Angelica.

躬

From body and spinal vertebra, but the second has now become the common form through the power of the phonetic.

The body; one's person or body; personally.

聖 | the sacred person.

曲 | the bended body.

朕 | I the Emperor; Ourself.

親 | 其事 | to work at or do a thing personally.

王 | 是 | 係 | you must protect the royal person.

打 | to make a bow with the hands joined, and then raised over the head.

反 | 自同 | then just ask yourself — what is right.

身下 | 彤 | personally worshiped it.

扃

A bar or latch outside of a door; to bar a door; a board or frame in front of a chariot, to hold weapons or to lean on; a dashboard; an ear or handle

門 | to bolt the gate.

試 | to close the examination.

叩 | to knock at the gates of paradise.

終年 | 門 | the doors are constantly closed.

閉 | | of | 1 | a full investigation.

駙

A large horse in good condition; a saddlebox for horses.

駙 | 1 | | 獅馬 | fat and stout are the stallions.
Analogous to 迎 and also pronounced like 交

Kung

Vast, as water; distant, extensive.

野 a wild pasture land in the state of Lu.遥远,遥远

郎 distant, waste and stretching far away.

From heart and all as the phonetic; it somewhat resembles 秋's meaning when badly printed.

The exhibition of respectful feeling towards one; to treat with a sedate courteous air, to venerate; to revere; collected, complaisant; affable, decorous, polite; devout-minded, reverent; respectfully; as an adverb, very, highly.

喜 I respectfully wish you joy, as at the new-year.

敬 very submissive.

敬如礼 very polite, according to etiquette.

贺 congratulatory words or presents; congratulations.

行 to carefully execute orders.

候命下 I await your orders.

自古敬不如從命 obedience has always been held to be better than courtesy.

人 wives of officers of the fourth rank.

温温其 harmonious and reverent, said of guests.

錄筋知 I have respectfully copied [the rescript], and now send it for your information.

供 To place before, to lay out to offer to; to supply, to provide with; to succor, to give; to confess; to give in evidence, to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.

我 他 I accuse him, I testify against him.

口 verbal testimony.

圖 to sign one's deposition.

用 王能祈天永命 I present [these gifts] to the King to aid in his prayers to Heaven for its long abiding decree.

稱 he deposed, saying ... 称或称 on trial.

反 to retract one's testimony.

傳 I interpreters for witnesses, who are necessary in all courts, owing to differences in dialects.

取具 要 to extract evidence from his own letters.

職 to assume an office, or resume its duties after a temporary absence on a special service.

以 to pay in one's share to the Company.

命 to tell of one's accomplishments, or turn state's evidence.

為 to offer up, as to one's ancestors or the gods.

應 to provide for superiors; to pay the dues of office.

敬不授 how can I hesitate to furnish you?

天子正 the usual revenue sent to the imperial granaries.

日不多 there is not half enough to eat.

Read kung! To nourish, to support; offerings, presents.

養 to sustain, as one's parents.

供 or 供 to offer in worship.

設 to arrange the presents.

In Cantonese. To eat to excess, satiated.

食 調 I've had plenty, eaten quite enough.

打 調 to have a fight, to try a bout.

龜 From man and all as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two.

龜 to give, to present to; decorous, reverential; an old name for the southeast part of Kwangsi, now known as Sin-chens fu 海州府 lying south of the West River.

宮 A mansion, a building, now confined to imperial private residences; the palace; an ancestral temple; a district college; the circuit of; to surround; to geld; the ancient name for the first note in the gnomon, but now the sixth, for which 乙 is also used.

殿 palaces, halls, state edifices.

寳 or 宮 the seraglio.

正 1 the empress; her Majesty.

妃 or 妃 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 春雨 your Majesty dutifully receives the orders of the two Empresses, &c. 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 1 the thorax; a medical term.

報 a title by which a Guardian of the Heir-apparent is addressed; it resembles the old French term of marie-du-palais.

若 like the court of heaven, said of a fine house.

按 To fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.
KUNG.

**Kung**

The awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.

1. A variety of wheat with a long awn.

Fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude, uncivilized.

1. Roof he is very difficult to approach.

**Kuang**

To embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon, to scrape.

1. To bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well-secured, well-guarded against attack.

1. 雨天無不 1. high Heaven is able to strengthen everything.

1. 竺 a district in Ho-nan in near the entrance of the River Loh into the Yellow River; it was a small feudality in the Chou dynasty.

1. 昌府 a prefecture in the southeast of Kansuh, famed for its musk and other deer, where the Kung tribes once lived.

1. 四 well guarded, as a city.

1. 竹之甲 [like the] strong mailed men-at-arms of the Khich-kung state; met. well equipped soldiers.

An unauthorized character.

1. To squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out, as a wasp 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.

1. 孔 1. the hole roots up the ground.

1. 來 1. to dodge in and out, as people through a crowd.

From metal or stone and broad; it occurs incorrectly written 廣; the second form is used mostly for the mine.

The ore of iron, lead, gold, or other metals; the lode of metals; a conglomeration of metallic or fine jade; a mine whence ore or coal is taken; the bed or vein in it.

1. 钢 1. iron ore.

1. 朴 metallic ores.

1. 伪 to work a mine, to get out ore or coal.

1. 関 1. to open a mine.

1. 丁 a miner, a collier.

1. 非 a pit of coal, a mine; the shaft.

1. 褓 the Buddhist name for the red kimono made from the sap of the Butea frondosa 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.

1. 手 to bow with the hands raised even with the head.

1. 别 to bow and take leave.

1. 離 to respectfully await one's coming.

1. 瓦 semi-cylindrical tiles.

1. 坑 to drop [the raiment] and hold the hands.

1. 矩 to guard; to uphold, as a wall does the gateway.

1. 立 to stand in a reverent posture.

1. 頂 a dome, an euvnola.

1. 開 a matted porch or entrance, sometimes arched.

1. 福星照 may happy stars shine all around you.

1. 開 a round or arched doorway.

1. 衾 or 平 the capital or head of a pillar; a kind of frame on top of a post to support the rafters.

1. 互 a stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.

1. 郡 a district in Siu-ch'ueh in the southwest in Sz'ech'uen, south of the Yangtsz' River.

1. 廟 a very large piece.

To fear and tremble, as at calamity.

1. 心而安 my heart is so alarmed that it cannot be quieted.

1. 懌 to be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; distant; to appear far off.

1. 覺 to perceive, to appreciate.

From fire 火 and 頃 suddenly; it is interchanged with 聳 cloningly.

The brightness of fire; brilliant; imperfect views.

1. 無思百憂不吐於; I do not brood over your many griefs or you will never get out from your gloomy views.
KUNG.

The luster of a gem; brilliant; often used in personal names.

From precious and work as the phonetic.

Kung To offer to a leige 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.

進 or 進 to offer presents, to send things to Court.

品 articles of tribute.

使 the tribute-bearer.

無以釘冒子非幾 do not you let Chao 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.

船 a tribute-bearing ship.

禮 presents sent to Court.

拔 the siuts'ai graduates selected to send to Peking; there are five ranks of them designated from the circumstances of their appointment, 恩 or extra-favor examination students.

副 those siuts'ai who nearly succeeded as k'o-jen, and were placed at the head of the second list.

貢 those siuts'ai who have tried ten years to get the next degree.

生 presented siuts'ai, includes the four preceding grades.

雅 To fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.

共 From twenty and 井 to raise up; 且, all taking it together.

考 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 Hwien hien; 藍 in Wei-huai fù in the north of Homan.

合 altogether, taking the whole, in all

K'UNG.

Some of these are also pronounced K'ung. Old sound, Kung. In Canton, hung, and kong; — in Swatow, k'ang, kung, and k'ong; — in Amoy, k'ong; — in Fuhchau, k'ang, k'ung, and k'ong; — in Shanghai, k'ung; — in Ch'iu, Kung.

空 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, torpor of the faculties, as understood by the Buddhist; they also use it for 空, the unreality of all phenomena, comparing them to dreams, shadows, lightning, dew, bubbles, &c.

屋 an empty house.

手 empty-handed.

肚 an empty stomach.

地 a vacant spot.

如 also entirely empty.

靈 moneyless, poor.

掠家財 they plundered the house of all its contents.

一場 all gone, everything lost.

閒 unoccupied, no employment.

揙 空箱 empty this box.

孔 a hollow, a hole, a cave.
k'ung

A description of wide lute, the | 简, used in ancient times when worshiping; it was pressed against the breast when played, and thumped like a guitar.

A famous mountain in P'ing-liang fu in the eastern part of Kaush, | 鼠, 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 | 砳, which is brought from Chehkiang, and seems to be an ore of copper, or perhaps copperas; it is used as a medicine; the sound of stones falling.

Ignorant, rustic-looking; dissatisfied, as from ill-luck or incompetence; sincere, guileless.

简单-minded and yet not confiding.

Interchanged with the last in some senses.

Rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.

 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.)

openings, pores; the inlets of knowledge into the heart.

door: a thoroughfare, a way,

great perfection.

widely known, as a doctrine.

pores of the skin.

the holed square; = i. e. a copper cash.

urgent, much needed, busy.

the war chariots are very large.

his serious demeanor was just what the occasion required.

the sage K'ung, or K'ung futez', i. e. Confucius; his birthday is kept on the 27th day of the 8th month, when all the butchers are forbidden to slaughter animals.

Confucius would not speak of the weird.

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 heat.

to accuse; to bring charges.

to accuse falsely, a trumped-up charge.

to carry up an accusation; to take it to a higher court.

to petition the high officers directly.

complained of it to the leading state.

he reined in the horse to ask.

he held his legions of cavalry well in hand.

A bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.
KWA.

Old sounds, kwa, kap, and kat. In Canton, kwa, wo, and wa; — in Swatow, kia, wa, o, kwa, and kwa; — in Amoy, kwa, kwa, and wa; — in Fuhchou, kwa, and wo; — in Shanghai, kwa and wo; — in Chihli, kwa.

瓜

The original form is designed to represent the weak tendrils 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 cucurbitaceous plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, squash, including also the brinjal and egg-plant; the follicles of milkweed (Asclepias) and similar seed vessels.

西 | the water-melon.
及 | the time of melons.
丝 | is applied to two or three fruits, the Cucumis longa, and a hairy kind of egg-plant.
黄 | or | the common cucumber; the second is an ancient name.
冬 | a large coarse squash. (Bennis us compurifera.)
冬 | a long oval face, ugly-shaped; not like the | the shape of the melon seed shaped face.
木 | the quince; in Canton, the papaya.
木 | a hairy kind of brinjal.
空 | 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 balsamina or charantia,) whose oblong, shuttle-shaped fruit is covered with warts; it is much cultivated in southern China.
香 | a muskmelon, a cantalope.
期 | wait till the melons come again, — i.e., next year; for which | has also become a common expression.
有 | things; I have an understanding, or business relations, with him.
地 | the country is divided like the slices of a melon.

蟹 | a pickle made of | or young cucumbers.
绵绵 | [like] long lines grow the gourds; applied to numerous descendants.
侯 | at Peking, the crook-necked squash, thought to have been brought from Japan.
守 | the cucumber guard, i.e. the plantlice which eat its leaves.
金 | a wooden gilt bludgeon with a head like a melon.

From hand and melon, and also read goa; it is now confounded with chao, guitar to grab, and read | this having generally superseded the right character.

To lead, to drag; to strike; to clench, to grab; to take up.
一把 | take up a handful.
好像 | useless, like is fingering things, like a cook of green vegetables.
周 | to 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 | who is said to have

媒女 | was Pah-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.

一幅 | melted fine stones to repair the heavens, and invented the organ; some think the name alludes to Eve, the Chinese say she was Pah-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.

A yellowish, cream-colored horse with a black mouth.
季 | name of a scholar in the reign of Wun Wang.

From knife and melon; it is now used as a synonym of kia, to slice.

心 | my grief is like cutting out my heart and liver.

蝸

A garden slug; a small; small, low and poor huts; hovels.

牛 | the land snail (Helix), so called in allusion to its horns or pelliculate eyes.
舍 | my snail-shell of a house.
虚名 | [like the] empty reputation of a conch's sound.

叨

To cut a criminal in pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off his lips, ears, eyelids, and limbs.

問 | the punishment of cutting to pieces.
面皮 | if you cut my face and spoil my skin, I'll do it; — regardless of ridicule.
千刀萬割 | all cut into small pieces; — the extremity of torture.
色是 | bone knife; lewdness is a knife which will cut the bones.

另

From mouth and knife, and regarded as an ancient form of the last two; now used as a primitive, and sometimes written like ling; another.

To cut the flesh from the bones.

篋

A shallow straw tray common at Canton; a spool for winding silk; it is placed on a stand (called 四) with sticks on the four corners, and the spool in the center.

傳 | shallow basket trays for drying tea leaves.

擺 | spread out the trays singly.
From *kwa* a covering and 頃 to give largesse, 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, Ourself.

多 | much or few; how many?
1 不 | a few can't stand them all; I am no match for so many.
1 聞 | a little experience.
1 言 | a taciturn; of few words.
1 兄 | your unworthy brother.
1 婦 | or 婦 a widow.
1 情 | having little feeling and slow to act; callous.
1 人有 | the king has a younger brother.
1 刑子 | his example was a pattern to his unequalled wife.
1 君 | the ruler; — *i.e.* the prince who is alone unequalled.

To impose on, to deceive; to make another miscarry; to fail in one's promise; to disturb.
1 誤 | to mislead.
1 亂 | to distract and confuse.

An impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.
1 碍 | to hinder, as a snag stops the sailing boat, and impales it.
1 念 | to think of much.

From words and a *baton*; occurs used with the next.

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.
1 頭 | to keep a list of names, as a tax-payer; to enter names in a record.
1 齒 | hanging on people's lips.
1 望 | to anxiously hope for.
1 心 | or 心 of anxious about.
1 上 | to hang up; put it on a nail.
1 名 | to call by; only a name.
1 意 | undecided; in suspense.
1 麪 | strips of dough made by stretching them on two sticks.
1 官 | to leave office.
1 欠 | to record one's debts.
1 隊 | to suspend work, to knock off, as a gang from rain or want of material.

These were subsequently multiplied to sixty-four double ones, and on them are based the speculations of the *I Ching* or Book of Changes, composed by Wan Wang about B.C. 1099, which amount to nothing better than a mechanical play of idle abstractions.
From dress and to divine; an unauthorized character.

An outer jacket or robe; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.

Ceremonial robes, either long or short.

A coat which opens at the side.

A soldier's uniform.

Vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner.

Elegant, stylish department; decorous manner.

Careful of one's appearance, fastidious.

Read hu. Finical, particular.

The bones of the pelvis, and used nearly like the next.

From flesh and bragging; occurs used for the next.

The thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance.

A term of contempt for one who is cowed or yields cravenly.

The forearm. (Cantonese.)

To be disgraced by crawling between one's legs.

Large fat thighs.

To straddle, to bestride; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thighs; a stride; the stretch of the legs.

To excel; to pass over; to supersede.

A riding dress; overalls to protect the trousers from chafing.

An under-shirt or small vest.
### KWAH.

**Old sound,** kwat. In Canton, kit, and kwat; — in Scowon, kwak, and kwat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuhchow, kwak, and kwat; — in Shanghai, kwên; — in Chihs, kwa.

From knife and tongue, but the primitive was first written kwak, 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.

削, kua, to shave or clip; met. to oppress.

浆, to stiffen cloth by starch.

斗, a striker, used by millers.

平, to level the ground; to raise a place.

目的, to rub one's eyes and treat respectfully; to regard one highly.

東, borrowing right and left; sponging on people.

木, to plane boards.

兩個, to box one's ears.

字, to erase a writing.

面, he cut off the light of his face; — i. e. lost his good name.

削蝨, to pare down or deduct from the price.

衣裳, to sprinkle and brush clothes.

若, [lookout, or we] shall hit — said by cartmen.

腿, to run against, as two horsemen.

In Cantonese. A quarter of a dollar or a pound, in imitation of the English word quarter.

括, 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.

髮, to coil the hair in a knot.

### 适, kua.

适, to drive on; to hasten one to act quicker.

### 老, kua.

老, a crow, in imitation of its croak; in Peking, it is the Japanese raven.

### 鹛, kua.

鶴, 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.

### 蝌, kua.

蝌蚪, the mole cricket.

### 蝌, kua.

蝸, the garden snail or Limax, called at Nanking, 迷連蟲, the insect that follows, and鼻涕蟲 or snail worm at Canton.

### 蝌, kua.

蟹, the mole cricket.

### 蝌, kua.

蝨, the mole cricket.

### 蟲, kua.

蝨, the mole cricket.

### 良, kua.

良, to drive on; to hasten one to act quicker.

### 蟲, kua.

蝨, the mole cricket.

### 蝌, kua.

蝣, the mole cricket.
KWAH.

From wind and tongue.

A gust, a flurry which whirls about the dust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does; to blow fitfully and strong.

KWAI.

着跑了 the gusts drive them rapidly, as clouds.

起風來 a rushing blast arose.

得一句在耳朵 I have only heard a slight inkling of it.

KWAI.

你是甚麼風來的 what lucky wind blew you here?

得滿天飛 [the dust] was all blown sky high.

不開得 it could not blow away — the clouds.

KWAI.

Old sounds, kwai, kai, and kat. In Canton, kwai; in Swatow, kwai; in Amoy, kwai; in Fuhchau, kwai; — in Shanghai, kwa 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 刷 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.

巧 吴, tricksy; kwai; full of deceipts.

要 old in his way, intractable, eccentric.

口 glib-tongued, plausible.

条 to pervert all reason.

精 伶, ingenious, clever at devices.

慫 to trick one out of, to get a sharper’s advantage.

張 or 張, mule, intractable, bad tempered.

遥遥 望 what an unlucky catastrophe I have met with!

兒子 a pert, mischievous child.

In Fuhchau. Good, amiable, pleasing; a lullaby.

从 hand and to scrape off the flesh.

To deceive, to swindle; to seduce, to decoy; to entrap persons, to delude in order to carry them off; to twist, to turn, as in following a road.

子 a kidnapper, a man-stealer.

差人差 to elope with a man’s concubine.

去 to decoy and carry off.

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.

奇 surprising, unusual.

物 an apparition, a monster.

鬼 ugly, horrid.

不要 你 don't feel angry; don't get annoyed at it.

責 to reprimand, to berate.

反 you, he blames you without cause.

莫 no wonder! (Cantonese).

The image contains a page from a book in English, likely an educational or scientific text, with diagrams and tables. The text describes various terms and concepts, possibly related to the natural world, such as gusts and winds. The page includes detailed explanations and definitions, structured in a logical flow that aids in understanding the concepts presented. The layout is typical of educational materials, with clear headings and organized content. The page also features illustrations, which could be charts or diagrams, enhancing the understanding of the text. The page is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning about the natural phenomena described, as it provides comprehensive explanations and visual aids to facilitate comprehension.
KW'AI.

Old sounds, kw'ai, kw'at, and kw'ak. In Canton, tai, kui, and kwai; — in Swatow, kw'ii, ko, and kii; — in Amoy, kw'ai and kwai; — in Fukien, kw'ai; — in Shanghai, kw'ei and kwa; — in Chifu, kw'a.

From hand and an eddy; also read kwai.

kw'ai To rub, to smooth; to scratch; to carry with one.
1 捧 轻 to scratch an itching place.
1 水 to absorb or wipe up water.
1 箕 to sling a basket on the arm.
1 破 脸 to cut one's acquaintances.
1 丁 梯 削 her nails left five scratches.

A kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; sandals and slippers are also made of it.

kw'ai straw ropes.
1 梯 straw sandals, such as are worn by mourners.
1 金 姊 cord wound around the hilt of a sword.
1 菜 coarse rush mats.

From heart and dispersing.

kw'ai 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.
1 些 a little quicker, hurry on.
1 乐 happy, in good spirits.
1 活 delight, joy; pleasure.
1 活的人 a cheerful happy man.
1 马拿来 bring it quickly i.e. — like a courier with a letter.
1 马 a courier, a fleet post
1 快 quick, smart; instantly.
1 人 a keen, efficient man.

縣裹馬 | the thief detectors in a magistrate's office.
1 忍了 he will soon be here.
1 的回来 come back quickly.
1 利 sharp, keen; smart.
風雲 | the wind is swifter than the clouds.
1 子 “nimble lads,” i.e. chopsticks; for this meaning the radical 木 is often added, making the correct form, and showing that the literal rendering of the common name was not the original idea.
1 子 看 or 看 a lob for the chopsticks.
不爽 | indisposed, out of sorts.
1 班 policemen, thief catchers.
一時之 | something which demands instant attention.
1 大于懷 you rejoice my heart greatly.
1 艇 a fast-boat, — at Canton.
1 冷完 | it will soon be done.
1 磨 | or 磨 of grind its shap.

Used for the last; it is also read kēiū.

A sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.
1 马 a racer, a fleet horse.
1 流如竹箭 its waters are swift as an arrow.

From mouth and united.

kw'ai To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager.

顏色原 | her beauty has gone.
1 人正 cheerful and pleasant are the front rooms.

The place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.

From earth and demon, which has been altered from 土 earth inside of 丷 a pit.

A clod, a lump; a fraction; a piece of; doltish; used for 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.

— 1 肉 a slice of meat.
— 地 a piece or lot of land; a clod.
— 見 altogether, all at once, lumping the whole; used to indicate a union or joining of people or things in one spot.

破 | to break the clods.

與之 | the peasant] offered him a clod of earth, — i.e. to Chung-řh, the son of the Prince of Ts'in, when passing as a beggar through Wei in great distress (n. c. 539); he afterwards got his throne.

僕如 | my heart is like a pile of clods; — i.e. in great distress.

天 | creation, the globe; nature.
1 然无知 | doltish and ignorant.
1 然物 | he is a blockhead, just like a clodhopper.
From a covering and emblem of many, which etymologists also regard as a contracted form of officer; this character is often dissected as meaning two months under a roof, alluding to the mendicity of officials; it looks like kwon 官 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.

做 1 in office.
府 or 市 or 司 or 書 or 書 officials, magistrates.
燕 the best kind of birds-nest.
清 an honest officer, a pure handed magistrate.
入 1 or 醋 1 to confiscate.
天下 a public swain, a republican or democratic rule.
路 a highway, a public road.
打 1 to carry a case before the authorities.
體 or 側 official dignity; stately, awe-inspiring.
堂中 1 one of the rulers.
女武學 dignitaries in the civil, military, and literary departments.
六 1 the six Boards in ancient times, called 天 1 , 地 1 , 春 1 , 夏 1 , 秋 1 , 冬 1 , answering respectively to the present boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment, and Works.
正印 1 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.
幾品 1 of what rank are you? 楼 officer's boards; i.e. money, coin, cash.

星 星 his star appears, he will soon be in office.
糊塗 府 an untrustworthy official, a muddle-headed fellow.
大 大 a pet name for a lad.
大 a person in office; a term of respect for a husband; an epithet for prostitutes.
五 功 trusting to official power.
五 the five senses are the ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and heart, which rule the body.
老 old women who are appointed by the local magistrates to redeem repentant madgalens, 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 亞 or 小 1 an appellation for a young man.
話 court or mandarin dialect.
嬰 Mr. Su, or Shu-qua as it is called, adopting the Amoy pronunciation kw'a, which sound the people at Canton often write 婴府, not knowing its origin.
天 天赐福 may Heaven's Ruler bless you; this refers to the god who rules the 皇帝 in the skies.
大老 大 a man who swaggers along; at Suchan, a term for one's eldest brother.
倉 倉 the granary-keeper, is a local name for the dwarf hamster (Cricetus gracilis), from the grain it stores away.

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 enclose, to close up.
材 a coffin.
運 1 to take a parent's coffin home.
施 1 or 拡 1 to give coffins; — a religious act.
磁器 1材 a crockery coffin; met. a hard-hearted man.
材 養 said of one dangerously sick or very old.
材 養 a coffin-chisel, an epitaph of a petty rebel; — you body-snatcher!
材 伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin; — i.e. he is grasping to the last.
金 1 a golden coffin; at Peking, it is only used for a prince.

From fine threads repeated over the shuttle; through which they pass in weaving; it is the primitive of the next, and now used only in combination.
To run the threads through the web.

从 door and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

From doar and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

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, doanre, custom, or excise house; governmental; 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
永篆 1 注 I shall be obliged if you will look after this thing.

闋 1 散 a soothing powder.

書 a proposal for engaging a teacher or secretary; and 細 is the money sent with such an application.

為學有三 1 three means pertain to study, - i.e. seeing, hearing, and talking.

防 the official seal.

防衡門 an office of the Né-wa, which oversees the marriages, funerals, and allowances of the Imperial Clan.

閉 1 to stop the passes; to shut up the domaties.

弓而射 to pull the bow and shoot.

識透機 1 I see now the real motive.

國課牧 this pertains to the country’s revenue.

鷹 1 the scream of the osprey.

坐 1 sitting in the pass, i.e. inside of a laced box lined with spikes; Buddhist priests do so to excite compassion, and get people to buy out the nails.

鱟 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 1 a widower.

居 1 to live alone.

日 1 他不寧 restless and unable to sleep.

憐 1 to befriend the lonely.

哀此 1 哭 also pity the widowers and defenseless.

身漢子 a lonesome fellow, having no kith or kin.

有 1 在下白述 there is a bachelor among the people whose name is Yu Shun.

瞭 Diseased, infirm, incompetent to fulfill the duties of; incapable; to distress, to make void or useless.

官 an inefficient, idle official.

病 1 in the wise are in obscurity and the incapable in office.

若時 號官 [if you thus act] the offices will in time be all made of no effect.

區 The district of Tung-kwan lying along the eastern side of the Pearl River above the Bocca Tigris; also an old name of Ishini bien 沂水縣 in the south of Shantung.

虞 1 to remove, 元 the chief or head, and 未 a rule.

冠 1 A conical cap or bount, — applied now to the Taoist cap; caps with red silk; any proper covering for the head; the crest or comb of birds.

矢 1 the ancient flat topped crowns of the Chinese.

加 1 to cap a young man when he has 入 came of age; formerly done at twenty.

易 the sheldrake.

請 1 please remove your hats; — said to guests.

免衣 no need of wearing your hats and robes; — in undress.

縛 禁 禁 deprived of every office and rank.

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怒髮衝 1 he was so angry that his hair lifted his cap.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>搪</th>
<th>(kwān)</th>
<th>From flesh and ruler or finished; the preceding is commonly used for it; the second also means flesh, narrow. 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>血</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>arteries, blood-vessels.</td>
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<td>潤</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a running ulcer.</td>
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<td>水</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the urethra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>肺</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the larynx, the windpipe.</td>
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<td>胃</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the pylorus or the cardiac orifice, both being included under the same term.</td>
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<td>脄</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a pill which will extract the core of a boil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璿</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>A tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an azimuth or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓵</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the tube which holds the peacock's feather on an official cap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西王母來獻其白玉</td>
<td>[after Shun began to reign] the Mother of the Fairies came offering him a white jade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愼</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>From heart and officer as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悼</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>Sorrowing and sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>friendless, having no one to rely on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>utter abandon, totally friendless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>念</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>sad thoughts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>Exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四尾</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the four horses were worn out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楚</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>dangerously sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>From hand and ruler; it is often read wāh, to take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 取</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>to take away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>館</td>
<td>(kwān)</td>
<td>From to eat or a cottage and officer; the second and common form is unauthorized, and has probably arisen from the similarity of the radicals. An inn, a caravan; the hotel of a feudal prince; the lodging-place or club-house erected in a town by the people from another town or region; a council-room, an assembly-ball; a ball, a room for public use; an exchange, an office or counting-room; a saloon, a restaurant; a school-room; to lodge, to stay for a short period; to build temporary lodgings or booths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a government hall, a public room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>or 學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>mercantile or literary club-rooms erected for public purposes, generally by the people of one place or ward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>適</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a hotel, a tavern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>舍</td>
<td>a hired hall; hired lodgings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賭</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a gambling place, a bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>or 高樓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稅</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a custom-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>医</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a hospital, a dispensary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a public hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a post in an office; an opening for employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>班</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>a kind of lock-up in a yamen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>and 解</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賊</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>thieves' nests, the places or houses seized or occupied by rebels or banditti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>接</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>天下</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒館</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>brothels, bagnios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翰林留</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>Hanlin graduates placed on the list for promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軒</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>The iron band placed on the hub of a wheel to prevent it from splitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幹</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>From a measure and sunrise; it is also read wah, or wāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幹</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>A bundle, a wheel by which to turn a machine; a stik to even off grain; to revolve, to turn around; to circulate, as commodities; that which causes a turning; to superintend; in rhetoric, to explain, to open out a text or topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旋</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓒</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>From pearl or property and to string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爲</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>A string of a thousand cash; to run a thread through, to string on; strengthen, as a piece of board by an iron band; to connect, to traverse; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through; to bear with; pervading, associated with, linked to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>籍</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>the origin or parentage of a man, an account of which is required of candidates at the examinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撫</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>is through his plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>雷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>to get on or bore through; to run on a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>this expression is irrelevant, the idea is not continuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>passes through, as water in a tube, or ideas through the mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>忠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>岁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賭</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>to wrestle, as an athlete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射</td>
<td>(k'iu)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 習 | (k'iu) | 成 | 自然 | the practical expert finishes his work up soon.
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 used to, expert in, habitual.

To go, not used to, unskilled.

Do well practiced in, capable.

Ski, addicted to gambling.

A veteran in the wars.

Not to be lenient—
to the boys.

He is quite spoiled, as a petted child.

Don't get wedded to bad habits.

Like the last two.

To be familiar with, to take, kwan.

To throw down the a pewter-jars.

To treat the gods irreverently.

Pushed him down.

In Cantonese, To stumble, to slip.

Slipped down once.

Playful.

From worship and real, occurs interchanged with the next.

To pour out libations before worship; 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; kwan.

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.

From heart and heron as the phonetic; it is usually interchanged with 欣 kwan.

Joyful, pleased.

Heart an approving mind, hearty congratulations.

Read kwan. Grieved, desolate.

Read kwan, and interchanged with 欣 to rejoice, glad, happy.

To set fire to a thing with the sun's heat, as Sui-chun shi did; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

A 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.

Mist the heron screams on the knoll.

The lesser white heron or egret (Egretta alba), which nests on trees; it is in Chihli, the common stork, as 黑 is the black stork.

The common heron (Ardea cinerea), having an ashy 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 亞角 at Canton; the character is intended to resemble them.
Kw'An.

Old sound, kw'an. In Canton, fun; in Swatow, kw'an; in Amoy, kw'an; in Fuhian, kw'ang; in Shanghai, kw'ay; in Chefoo, kw'an.

宽
From a cover and large, a small-horned large goat.

宽 Large, spacious, ample; gentle with, forgiving, easy, benignant to, kind, indulgent; slow, lax, gentle; to make gentle; to extenuate; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forbear.

1 阔 wide, broad; ample for the purpose.

费用 more than enough for the occasion; profuse outlay.

1 大 or liberal, indulgent.

1 容 a pleasing face; gracious to.

1 余 an abundance, an overplus.

1 房大屋 large, roomy apartments; a spacious house.

1 猛 and gentle was well tempered with severity.

1 忍 to forgive, to remit.

民民 in to soothe the people by clemency.

1 容 to let pass, to overlook.

1 容 to connive at, too easy with; heedless of one's duties.

事 the affair is not urgent.

1 而 to be gentle, act forbearingly.

1 移 to forgive, to pass by.

1 紧带 an elastic belt.

作 one foot wide.

眼界 a pleasing view, a charming prospect.

1 端 how magnanimous and gentle!

1 心耐守 to be forbearing, to be considerate and patient.

限 or 經 to extend the limit of time.

恩 courtious, condescending.

惜 to cheer up; sympathizing.

1 懷 to take things easy.

髀 The hind quarters of an ox.

髀 the first bone of the kw'an leg, the femur; the thigh.

从 wood and end; it is sometimes wrongly used for tea bowl.

A small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; name of a tree likeness 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.

侍 to treat courteously.

怒 pompous, haughty.

1 事 one affair or incident.

图 an autograph.

々 and 振 the inscriptions on an autograph, with or without the name of the one for whom it was written.

近来 affairs have latterly all gone against me.

谷 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 consult on the ways and means.

段如何 what is his condition? how is he getting on?

然 longing for what is improvable.

頭 haughty, difficult of access.

銅有 the jar has a record of its maker.

大明瓷 the inscription on the jar is the Ming dynasty.

1 飛 flying and flitting where it likes, as a dragon-fly.

1 申 wholly loyal and sincere.

留 to detain a visitor.

1 冬 a small root used as a tonic; but 花 designates the dried flowers of the loquat (Eriobotrya); the tea is used in coughs.

空 Hollow, like an empty vessel; or decayed tree; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant; an empty pate.

1 啟 an uninformed mind.

1 空 an empty hole.

1 空 a vacuum.

心 my heart is like an empty casket; — i. e. I am totally indifferent.

鍂 A branding-iron; a kind of gridiron; to solder.

鍂 to braize or burn in.

線 to seal the seam, as a letter with wax.
The original form was composed of a man with fire above it illuminating the brightness of mind.

Light, luster; brilliant, illustrious, bright; honor, glory, cleft; the presence of a distinguished person; naked, smooth, bare, bald; as an adjective, only, barely, solely; about, simply, to illuminate, to adorn; to reflect credit on; the lenses in spectacles.

日 daylight.

夜 a pearl.

圭 the lord of light, said of the sun and of the gods.

光 splendid, brilliant; said too of one who is just shaved clean.

光 a sunbeam, a gleam of light.

光 brilliant, sparkling, as a gem.

光 state of affairs, aspect of things, circumstances, exigencies; a landscape.

数人 just about ten men were there.

数 too bright.

手 a conception like an aurora; the aureola and divine personages.

圆 the empyrean nimbuses on an image of Buddha.

放 a glow-worm.

候 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.

夕 the day goes like an arrow.

数 be increased the set number.

I 天化日 in open day, before all the world.

水 接 the bright horizon at sea.

一 you only you are left, you alone.

没有 没有 I have not made a cent, I have taken nothing;

耗得精 it is clean gone, nothing.

日 早 at early dawn.

赏 give me the pleasure of your company.

叫 be kind now; oblige me, and give me better coin.

回 flickering of a lamp.

放 to sparkle, as a star.

膀 The bladder, called 膀; the second character refers to its breadth.

洗 Water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; a small river in Shanghai near Yen-chen fu, a feeder of the Grand Canal; wide; distant, angry.

武 how martial the warriors looked!

有 有 and you are cold and angry — towards me.

辕 Ardent, valorous.

军 a courageous leader; a general with military ardor.

觥 A cup made of rinoceorus’ horns holding five gills anything crooked resembling such a cup.

觥 obtrusive, determined.

觥 a great man.

觥 I will just fill up that wine-cup — for a drink.

广 Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; stout; 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.

见 his experience is very limited.

量 what is the breadth?

运 the area of a region, its dimensions; the superficies.

货 goods from Canton.

东 or 東 Cantonese.

椬 A cut-water; a kind of palm, the ヽ belonging to the genus Caryota; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

椬 the beam of a loom.

椬 Fine floss not yet sorted; silky cotton not spun.

椬 烊 unsorted cotton.

椬 refuse silk left after spooling.

椬 their baskets contained fine silks and soft floss.

椬 the soldiers had quilted garments.

椬 near death, dying; floss is used to test the breathing.
**KW'ANG.**

From words and wild.  
1.  

In Chinese, Kwang, k'ang, and gung. In Canton, kwang, kw'ong, kwang, hong, and fong; in Swatow, kwang, k'eng, and kung; in Amoy, k'ong and k'ung; in Fuhchow, kwang and kw'ong; in Shanghai, kw'ong and hong; in Chifu, kw'ong.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>框</th>
<th>kw'ang</th>
<th>From heart and squared.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From a receptacle and king;</strong> occurs with the next; as a primitive, it often imports some of its meaning to the compounds.</td>
<td>To fear; apprehensive lest kw'ang one will not act aright; timid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A square box to hold cooked rice or millet; regular, square; correct; to rectify, to direct; to assist, to deliver; deflected, not upright.</td>
<td>謎</td>
<td>From words and wild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謎</td>
<td>kw'ang</td>
<td>Incoherent, wild talk; to deceive, to mislead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>救</td>
<td>rescue</td>
<td>野</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>reform, to put in order.</td>
<td>謊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KW'ANG.**

From a receptacle and king; occurs with the next; as a primitive, it often imports 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.

1.  

**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.

**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 to go and wildly.

To ramble, to wander about; to visit and see a place; to go to and fro, to roam without a particular object.

To take a walk.

To go out for an airing.

To go on a pleasure excursion; to go sight-seeing.

To stroll through the streets.

To visit the temples.

The legs ache I've walked till my

From man and wild.

Abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off.

The vault or pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; it is sometimes entered by an underground brick passage at the side; a grave, a sepulcher; a tumulus or mound grave; a solitary, a desert.

Wild region, a sepulchral wilderness.

The concave vault of heaven.

To hate, as with impotent malice.

To abhor, to bear deep dislike to.

To hurry home! a name given to the cuckoo.

To send it back to you.
| 無所 | 1 without a home, no resting-place, no refuge;—said of wandering ghosts as well as homeless mortals. |
| 古世 | 1 dead, departed. |
| 塗 | 1 a bride's visit to her parents. |
| 坐城 | 1 or 于土 returned to dust, to be buried. |
| 至 | 1 to resign and go home. |
| 老 | 1 to resign on account of age. |
| 嫁 | 1 the gentleman is to bring home his bride. |
| 除 | 1 rules of arithmetic. |
| 大小 | 1 and 小九1 division and addition,—on the abacus. |
| 天下 | 1心 the country looks to me. |
| 哪將 | 1 who will go west and give in their allegiance! |
| 有無 | 1 to be annihilated. |
| 結 | 1 the end of a career, the winding-up of an affair; upshot; a composition to creditors. |
| 物 | 1本行 to analyze and bring out the original constituents. |
| 翻去 | 1 gone home; 使 2 send him home (Cantonese). |
| 勝鳥 | 1 where is it to come from?—as money to pay you. |
| 至 | 1與 the thing must revert it is first owner. |
| 諸子 | 1 孔子 the sage he gave Confucius a pig. |
| 常 | 1 roots of the false sarsaparilla or spike root, (Aralia edulis), much used as a tonic by women. |
| 百歲 | 1 at a quarter of a century, I shall go to my husband's abode. |

| 鵝 | A group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together. |
| 鶴 | 高 and grand-looking, as a pile of buildings. |
| 然 | 然 alone, by itself. |
| 龜 | 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 213rd radical of characters relating to chelonian; the contracted form is usual. |

The tortoise and terrapin, regarded as the chief of nautical animals, and employed as an emblem of longevity; the shell; applied to some kinds of beetles; ornamented; to advance. |
| 增 | 增 a tortoise's earapace. |
| 金 | 金 the breast-plate or plastron. |
| 金 | 金 a small species of Emyx, whose shell has 28 plates on its edges, and therefore much used in divination. |
| 腹 | 腹 a sea anemone. |
| 水 | 水 a sea-turtle. |
| 金 | 金 the land tortoise, so called from its occurring in Shensi. |
| 綠毛 | 綠毛 the green-haired terrapin from Sz'ch'uan, on which a species of conch grows. |
| 長 | 長 long life. |
| 貨 | 貨 a coin, from an old use of shells or cowries. |
| 騰 | 騰 著 [fates] may be discovered by the straws and shell. |
| 蟲 | 蟲 [made with a] dragon's top and tortoise moulding,—referring to the official tablets before tombs supported on tortoises. |
| 靈 | 靈 [may your] days be long like the tortoise and crane's. |
| 煙 | 煙 the penis, referring to a tortoise's head. |
| 爪 | 爪 or 頭 a procurer. |

In Cantonese. A pie, from its resemblance in shape. |

| 邳 | An ancient district lying on the River Wei in the present Ts'ing chen 肇州, in the south-east part of Kansu; there was a 上縣 and a 下縣 in which some noted battles were anciently fought. |
| 玉 | From earth repeated; the addition of gem was to show its material. |
| 玉 | 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. |
| 执 | 执 to hold the baton; having political rank. |
| 白 | 白 the edge of the White Scepter,—a reminder to be attentive, referring to the 白之節 law in the pure jade baton. |
| 桂 | From dress and a baton; it is unlike 龜 a robe. |
| 桂 | The upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel. |
| 菊 | 菊 her head-dress was magnificent, and her robes bright and new. |
| 菊 | 菊 from door and baton; the shape of the door resembled the baton, and it stood alone. |

The door which separates the public rooms of a house from the private; the women's apartments; unmarried girls; still at home; female, ladylike, feminine. |
| 女 | 女 a virgin, a young lady. |
| 门 | 门 or 門 the door to the inner apartments; the females; shrinking from view, modest. |
KWEI.

One name for the fresh-water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy, and the Cantonese avoid eating it.

A small species of blackcap, with white on its shoulders, called 子; it is common at Peking, and resembles a miniature magpie.

The name of a river, the 仁 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 shen 延慶州 in the north of Chihli, near Sienc-hwa fu.

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.

者 而 these with their leathern caps bound on, — who are they?

From 見 to see and 夫 a man; some say that 矩 was the original form, but this arose probably from 矩 being under that radical.

A pair of compasses; a law, a regulation, a bye-law; custom, usage; a fee, a donceur, 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.

矩 or 模 usage, regulations. 月 半 the moon at her quartering.

月 半 received the monthly fee. 定 to settle upon a rate, to close a bargain.

行 私 to receive illegal fees, intimating that it is disgraceful to take them.

避 to pervert or evade the laws. 竺 to remonstrate with a superior.

畫 to draw diagrams or lines.

不 逾 do not overpass the law. 画 To cut out cloth for garments; to divide by a pattern.

From woman and rule or seeing; also read 番, while 息 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.

A fish shaped like a tadpole; it seems to refer to a species of sun-fish (Ostegnarius), or perhaps a Tetraodon; it is called the 河豚 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.

鱼 a local name for the Yangt'ze porpoise.

Atree whose wood makes good bows, called 玫; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.

瑰 a variety of pearl; a kind of red breccia marble.

意 球 you your just ideas and admirable actions.

玫 一 茶平肝 a tea of red roses soothes the liver; — quiets the temper.

玫 紫 a purplish red, or red-dish brown color.

鬼 a demon's head on a man's legs, with 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 sorbid 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 何 have you seen a ghost? what are you afraid of?

頭 風 a whirlwind, an eddy of wind.

鸦片 a besotted opium smoker.

鼠 a suspicious person.

訝 話 empty words, false commendation; to whisper, to lisp, to speak with aside.

神 the gods, both good and evil; supernatural beings.

犯 under demoniac influences, possessed.

打 to exorcise 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 迷 you are possessed.
3 番 1, or 1 子, or 1 舖 an opprobrious term for foreigners.
4 星 the 23rd constellation, answering to the stars γ δ η θ in Cancer.
5 空 the mangled spirit of a murdered man.
6 人 1 他 has entered the door of the demons; — dead.
7 商量 consulting together privately, so as not to be understood. (Shanghai.)
8 謀精 acted on by an ogre; bewitched.
9 打算 two villains joining to swindle a person.
10 小 1 頭 a penniless man. (Shanghai.)
11 胃 失 a headless booby.
12 火 will-o'-wisp.
13 食人 1 demons who devour men; the Balbist 罗利 rakshasa, the original cannibal islanders of Ceylon; also a class of demons of both sexes invoked by sorcerers.
14 便 a goatsnake (Copri Sylvia stictonius.)
15 頭 1 脣 to hide and seek; to peep about.
16 拿 a rogue catching a rogue.
17 罪 1 or 1 啾 to whisper to one aside, to speak musingly.
18 家 1 家神 the family imp has injured the family god; — the junior has deceived the elder.

危

危 kwéi To destroy or demolish a wall; dilapidated; a ruinous wall.
危 kwéi To duplicate, to add on; resembling, near; short posts, small stanchions; used for the next, to deceive; simulating.
危 1 他們 urged each other to pretend to be for him.

詭

詭 kwéi To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to vilify, to defame; to oppose good things; to blame, to reprimand; malicious, perverse; odd, unusual.
詭 kwéi To crafty, fraudulent, cunning.
詭 1 嘔 don't hearken to cunning tales.
詭 lying; treacherous.
詭 kwéi 天 to oppose Heaven.
詭 kwéi 常 full of schemes and tricks.

為及 1 遇一朝而獲十 [I drove] for him so as to cunningly meet them, and in one morning he got ten — birds.
為 1 異 uncommon and doubtful, strange, wonderful.
為及 1 無 興 don't give way to wily and obsequious people.
為 1 通 it's all put on, or make believe, as a boy's sobbing.

恥

恥 kwéi To change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.
恥 kwéi 變 to alter and trim, in order to entangle another.
恥 kwéi 更 to adapt one's self to exigencies; to lay snares for.

從 covering and nine; it is like kivw kwéi to examine in its form.
從 kwéi Traitors; schemers, villains; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.
從 kwéi traitors and enemies, in and out of the court.

為內 1 他 was in league with the traitors inside.

軌

軌 kwéi From carriage and nine; it occurs used for the last.
軌 kwéi A rat, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law, a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.
軌 kwéi 不 unformable, aberrant, irregular; seditions, lawless.
軌 kwéi 1 道 a constant path, an orbit; to follow rules.

為門 1 雙馬之力 與 are the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse carriage alone?
為 1 法 or 1 義 a rule; a mode like a rat, which is not easy to follow, or to get out of.
為 1 濟盈不溢 the full ford will not wet the axle of my carriage.

汱

汱 kwéi 有例泉 these cold waters flowing from the spring — let them not soak my faggots.
汱 kwéi A box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.
汱 kwéi 包 1 菁茅 [they brought] the caskets wrapped in sculpe and rushes.

簋

簋 kwéi From 竹 bamboo, 碗 dish, and 月 good between them.
簋 kwéi A round shaped basket or vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve 升 or plints.
簋 kwéi a large dish or platter.
簋 kwéi 九九 nine platters; — an entertainment, a complete set-out.
Kwéi.

木
wooden dishes to contain the grain offered at the semi-annual worship of Confucius.

於沃每食四 | he then gave us four dishes at each meal.

食土 | [Yao and Shun] ate from earthen platters.

From day and fault, because the gnomon notes the variations in the sun's course.

"kwéi" A gnomon or the shadow which it makes; a dial; daytime; the day.

日 | a sun-dial.

日影 | the sun's shadow goes over the bright dial.

焚身 | he burned the candles to eke out the day, or lengthen the shadow, as Han Wu.

飛 | the flying shadow; time flies.

貴
"kwéi" Formed of 贝 precious and 貴 a grass; q.d. pearls 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 | 貴ably honor and respect the virtuous.

相 | a noble, ingenuous face.

| 尊 | to honor the noble.

大人 | 大臣 your Excellency; honored Sir.

姓 | what is your surname?

金 | precious; priceless, as a medicine.

妃 and 娘 | terms for two grades of imperial concubines.

不 | it cannot exceed this, not to value this.

嬪 | a darling, a little pet.

有何 | what is your business with me?

甚麼 | 聊 what is your calling?

得很 | or 聊 very dear, exorbitant.

提高 | hand lift up your hand; please let me off.

細 | elegant manners; delicate.

器 | precious things said of children.

合于 | 上 he wished to form a league with Ts'in.

事 | 原心 their original intentions in the affair; their real desire.

童物 | a rare article.

不 | 善物 do not medly value strange curiosities.

正 | 有恒 in government, be constant and constant.

悔 | Troubled, anxious; harassed and perturbed.

| 說 | vexed, confused.

昏 | all in a maze of doubts.

昏 | stumped, dazed, as when suddenly scared.

桂
"kwéi" The tree which produces cinnamon and cassia, the Laurus cassyia, Cinnamonum aromatica, 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.

| 桂 | cassia bark.

| 子 | cassia buds.

| 皮 | cassia oil.

肉 | thick cinnamon bark.

月 | 月子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

| 林 | the capital of Kwangsi on the | 1 | the | 1 | 江 or Cassia River.

| 花 | | the Olea fragrans.

手攀 | his hand has plucked the red olive; — met. he has become a Hanlin.

子孫 | his posterity is famed for literary honors.

騰宮折 | or 聊 藥 to break the olive twig in the moon, — the picture is thought to be most distinct in autumn; met. to become a 蓬

米珠 | rice was like pearls and fuel as cinnamon, — in the famine.

| 花布 | figured calicoes.

| 玉 | dried longan fruits.

In Fuhelau. A classifier of things strung, as beads or keys.

愧< 惩 | Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; bashful, shrinking from notice; to feel ashamed when detected; remorseful, conscience-stricken.

差 | 畏 shamefaced, modest.

负 | конseious of guilt.

| 我 | I am mortified at my stupidity.

不 | 不作 neither ashamed nor discouraged.

問心有 | ask yourself if you have any regrets.

不 | 于人 he is not ashamed before men.

無所 | I am perfectly innocent.

死 | excessively chagrined.

跪< 聽 | To kneel, to bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.

| 聽 | kneel down.

| 拜 | bow and kneel as in worship.

御 | to kneel on chains.

膝 | knee-pads, or garter-fronts.

| 送 | he knelt as he bade him good-bye.

| 四 | 四大四小 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 truant scholar.
Kwéi.

From fish and stiff, because this fish cannot easily turn; also read k'ieh and k'ieh.

A general name in books for variagated perchies, also called 鯗鱼 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 striped with black bands and the fins are spinous; abundant in Chekiang, and resembles the garoupa (Serranidae) of Canton, but is nearer a Sciaena; the natives say it buries itself in the mud in winter.

桃头水  鱼肥 when the peach-blossoms fall on the water, the marbled perch is in prime order.

To hold up the dress when crossing a ford.

Read k'ieh. To hold a thing in the hand; to throw down, to strike.

To wound, to cut open; to injure.

不 於義 do not violate justice.

痛之後亦忌操刀 after you feel the hurt, then you begin to think it is best not to handle the knife.

君子比德于玉璧而不  the wise man regards virtue as a gem, and will on no account wound his principles.

To cut off, to amputate; to decollate; to ent in two.

子 or 子手 an exceptioner.

From man and to assemble; it much resembles 督 a priest.

One who acts as broker to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wick to.

市 or 大 one who studies the markets, and acts as agent in sales; a bull or a bear in the stock market.

心 to communicate by a nod, to tell by a sign.

Kwéi.

An out-house for grass or fodder.

天  and  屋 names of two groups of stars; the last is near the Pleiades.

Very sick; a grievous disease.

Read k'ieh. To balloon.

I  to bawl after; used in Kiangsu.

In Cantonese. Very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary; like the next.

够 no strength left.

够 weary from walking.

Strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from a war.

途長而足 my limbs are wearied from the long travel.

A tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; in Japan, the stately Japanese cypress (Potini-spara obusa) is so called; a sort of catapult.

柏 the Chinese cypress.

棺  or  木棺 oars of cypress and boats of pine.

From place and to assemble; it was also once written like the last from the cedars which grew there.

Name of a small ancient principlady, and of a city, now Yung-yang, Hien 彰陽 in K'ai-fung, Honan; its limits varied much at different periods.

From water and to assemble.

Streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir, like those in India.

溝 a sluice, a ditch.

Kwéi.

The northern branch of the River Hwai, which rises near Kwéi-teh fu in Honan, and joins it at Wu-ho hiên 五河县 near its mouth.

An old name of Yih-ching 五河县 in the south-west of Shansi, derived from the River Fan which flows by it.

Crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.

A flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult, made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when springing.

when the flags moved the drums were sounded.

From flesh or fish and to assemble.

Flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus treated; a meat salad; to mince fine; to lash up.

Hash up meat and bake it.

鱼 a fish salad.

鰲 or 鰲 they have roast terrapin and minced eel.

的 or 吳玉魚 the Chinese white-bait (Leucosoma argentea), the 白飯魚 of Canton 麥長魚 of Shanghai, or 銀 鰨 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 Yangtsse River.

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 valuables are stored away; the fourth contracted form is common, and also read k'êi.

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 kw'êi') also means exhausted, weariest; to fail in.

書 | a bookcase.
衣裳 | a wardrobe, a bureau, an almirah; a cabinet.
寄 | a deposit given when renting a house.
寄 | a clerk who aids the manager; a junior partner.

From a kind of bird and breath issuing.

短 | 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.

了你 | I thank you much.
人 | to annoy, to trouble another.
心之 | an ingrate, one lost to all honor.
吃 | or 愈 | made a mistake; forced to stomach the loss; ill used; I lost on the venture.
負 | deficient in, as in recompensing for mericles received; ungrateful.
得伊 | timely aid. (Shanghaï.)
我言語 | owing to what I said.
月滿則 | the moon waxes and then wanes.
短 | not up to the tale.

水 | covered water jars, a strict precaution against fires.
本 | 貨物 | the goods of the firm; our stock.
打羅 | a machine for bolting flour.
腐 | 了 | a case for storing books, food, or other things; a pantry.
圈 | or | 棄 | a counter in a shop.
金軸 | chronicles; archives of state.
日絵不 | the daily allowance was not deficient.
柄 | a drawer; an open chest or box.
孝子不 | 永 | 锡器類 | on such an unspeakably filial son, honors will ever be conferred.

A sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

笙 | 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.

1 用 | a fine covered basket used for sending things.
1 用 | bamboo opium pipes.

Old sounds, kw'êi, gwe, k'ui, k'et, k'ek, k'it, and gî. In Canton, kw'êi, and fûi; — in Swatow, k'ui and k'hî; — in Amoy, k'ui, kûi, hûc, and kûc; — in Fuhchau, kw'î, hwi, kw'ê, k'î, kî, and kî; — in Shanghai, kw'ê, hwí, and kî; — in Chihfu, kw'êi.
斗 | the Dipper, which is regarded as the 文昌宫 palace of the God of Literature; he is supposed to have once been a mortal, whose spirit was divided by Yen-yoh of the Yuen 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 三星斗 Dubbe kicking the Dipper.

詠 | From words and ashes; interchanged with 悲 to jest, joy.
1 哭 | To play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to dally.
1 點 | To gambol with, to sport.
1 喝 | To rally, to retort on; a repartee.
1 點 | To jibe and jeer with; to quip.

恢 | Great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.
志 | Liberal-minded and great.
1 復城池 | He recovered the city— from the rebels.

盔 | From dish and ashes.
A helmet, a casque, a morion; a defense for the head; a basin, a porringer; a block on which caps are ironed.
1 甲 | A plated helmet.
1 頭 | Mail armor, both helmet and cuirass.

開 | From door and rule; interchanged with the next.
To peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.
1 視 | To spy at; to secretly mark.
rush | To steal a look at one, to slyly peep at.
1 袋 | He looked up to the azure heavens. — and reflected
1 視 | To peep, as at a door.

窥 | From a cavern and rule; like the last, and used with 侵 to step out.
To peep through a crack or hole; to spy, to peek, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward.
1 望 | 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.
1 見 | To spy, to pry; to go about looking into.
1 例 | To see what each other is doing.
1 劇 | 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.
1 逢 | Our stars have been in opposition many days; i.e. we have long been separated.
1 別 | A month separated a whole month.
1 隔 | Sundered; far removed.

奎 | From great and a baton or excellent; the second form is unusual.
The stride made by a man.
1 宿 | The 15th constellation, answering to ζ Σ Μ α ν θ 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.
1 光 | A half for worshiping the God of Literature.
1 踏 | To hop along on one foot.

睽 | A cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of; unusual, strange.
1 孤 | An outcast.

月 | All eyes were gazing at it.

扉 | To cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.

騑 | Very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one; formerly used in Shansi, and westward.
耳 | Deaf, hard of hearing.

騑 | A majestic horse; the stately gait of a thoroughbred; strong, untiring.
四 | The four stallions.

葵 | From plants and a horary character; occurs used with the next.
The sunflower; a term for some malvaceous plants, as the Malva, Althea, and Hibiscus, it also includes other large-leaved plants; to measure, to estimate.
1 花 | The Althea rosea.

黃 | The Hibiscus manihot and ecarnutis; 1 黄 is the color of the latter or okra flower.
冬 | Seeds from the Hibiscus adelauiculus.

向 | I or 照 to the sunflower (Heliunthes), whose seeds are called in Shanghai, 香瓜子 fragrant melon seeds.
倍 | I bow my head most respectfully.— i.e. like a sunflower; a phrase in letters.
1 扇 | Palm-leaf fan; made of the broad leaves of the 蒲 or Lycistoma, cultivated in Kwangtung.
1 竿 | Thatch, atap, awning; thatch made of palm or bamboo-leaves.
1 表 | A letter, because the talipot palm leaf was used for paper.
1 猴 | The sunflower acts as if it wished to shield its root.

月 | In the seventh moon they cook okras and pulse.
1 茄 | An excellent mallow.
天 | The emperor scans [their merits].
To consider, to guess, to calculate; to sunrise, to weigh in the mind; to examine and conclude.

a high statesman, a general supervisor; an ancient office.

to estimate the bearings of this principle or motive.

to reason in the same manner, as the sages have done.

determined [its location] by the sun.

a halberd, with a waved point like a Malayan kris.

one with a coronet held a lance.

a noted descendant of Confucius in the 8th generation, who lived in the T'ang dynasty.

A place where four roads and other bye-ways meet; a thoroughfare.

a name of a place in the Lu state.

the wild goose enter the cloudy roads, i.e. fly very high.

From head and nine; q.d. the center of nine roads; it resembles the last, and is used for the next.

The cheek bones; side of the face; high; a center of travel.

a hero of the T'ang dynasty, now defied as a protector against demons. drawn standing on one foot and brandishing a sword.

[you had better] hang up Chung-kwei at your door, for no one will come to this cheating shop.

a species of mushroom.

the component parts are used to pursue under two horns, and a face, and to much modified, to represent the dragon.

An one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom Shun made Director of Music.

he looked grave and awe-struck; said of Shun.

prefecture north of the Yangze River in the eastern part of Szech'wan; during the Chou, it was a small state.

Great, gigantic, part man part devil; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

a hermaphrodite.

a great and amazing convulsion, as an earthquake.

he was altogether without an equal.

puppets, called 鬼子 (kui tzu) at Canton; Punch and Judy.

I'll not be your puppet or servant, and work for nothing.

To advance the foot to step out the left foot; a stride, half a step or pace, reckoned to be three cubits.

I am not able to take a step, I am so busy.

Weary from great exertion; great exertion.

utterly wearied out.

breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

he sighed deeply and moaned.

Agitation of mind.

concerned and anxions.

A basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

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.

From to eat and honorable as the phonetic; similar to the next.

Provisions, food, viands; a present of food; to prepare food and present it; to attend to the kitchen.

a king's butler.

to offer food.

I arranged my viands and the eight baskets.

A sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

Nearly the same as the last.

To offer in sacrifice; a present of food; to offer it to one.

meats and wine, presented to one leaving on a journey.

the king offered him gold but he declined it.

the valuable presents were duplicated.

A basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the blette or strawberry-spinach (Biburn), having a red stem, and resembling the goose-foot in its habit; name of a hill.

one carrying a straw basket one day passed Confucius' gate.

The loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colonial, embroidered.

From silk and honorable; occurs interchanged with kwei, 绘 to draw.

Throats left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch, to limn; to embroider.

to draw and paint beautiful flowers.

The fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; early hair.

a band for the hair.

A small tree full of knots, the while which produces good walking-sticks; another species, known as the 雷木 vigorous longevity tree, is classified with the oil-bearing Elaeocarpa or Jatropha.
KWO.

Old sound, ka, kwo, and kai. In Canton, kwo; — in Swatow, ko, tua, and lo; — in Amoy, ko; — in Fuhchau, kwo and kai; — in Shanghai, ka; — in Chi{1}, kw{1}a.

戈
c{1}o

From 弋 an arrow and — one, to denote the cross-bar on a halberd, which it rudely represents; it forms the 824 radical of words relating to spears and arms.

A kind of lance with a hook; a javelin, a spear; weapons: war. 一四 the shield and spear; everywhere arose; i.e. civil war ensued.

枕 1 sleep on their arms till morning. 木 a time of peace.

A clay erevinea used by goldsmiths.

Read t'o. A bit; a little spot.

The prattle of children.

The questions and answers of children.

A skillet or iron pot used in cooking; a boiler like a deep pan, the upper part being made of earthenware; a vessel to hold fat; the iron ring inside of the nave to protect it from the axle. 一 a copper heater to warm spirits.

一 an iron pan, a saucepan.

一 a small boiler, a frying dish.

From 木 a tree and a knob on top to represent the fruit; it is interchanged with the next in some sense, and in Mencius is once used for 木 to wait on; it resembles 樊 東 east.

The fruit of trees; seeds; with a covering and pulp; really, truly, indeed; results, effects; to over-

come; to surpass; to conclude, to see the end of; reliable, or to do as one promises, determined, courageous, hardly; perfection among the Buddhists; a classifier of plants, trees, stalks, &c., in which cases the radical 卜 is sometimes erroneously added, but for which 卜 is more proper.

百 1 all kinds of fruit.

果 1 fruit trees and other kinds.

结 1 to finish; I have finished his life-fruit; — said of one killed.

然 1 certainly, really.

然 1 to decide finally.

武 1 courageous, daring.

颜 1 retribution or reward, as for one's secret deeds.

因 1 cause and effect; conduct in a previous life producing its results in this.

正 1 reformatory actions in this life earning a title to happiness; perfection.

正 1 to reform one's conduct, to enter on the path to perfection.

如 1 or if; i.e. should, suppose.

如 1 if it be really so.

其事 1 the thing failed; his plan did not mature.

不 1 he did not come according to agreement.

美 1 the beautiful fruit, a Buddhist name for the madakulu or Bassa Latifolia.

青 1 the pickled Chinese olive (Comarium), from its color.

二女 1 two women waited on him, - on Shum.

从 plant and real; used with the preceding.

果 1 edible fruit, and thus distinguished from the last; fruits with a nut or kernel, especially edible fleshy fruits.

品 1 kinds of fruit, such as are set before idols.

子 1 fruits, berries, nuts, &c.

生 1 to bear fruit.

樣 1 imitation fruit, used in worship.

结 1 the fruit has set.

时 1 the fruits now in season.

糖 1 sweetmeats, preserved fruits.

直 1 fruits on trees, like plums; and on vines, like melons.

五 1 the five fruits, the peach, apricot, plum, chestnut and date.

蔗 1 sugar-plums, with flour inside.

棵 1 Narrow-minded; petty.

棵 1 low-lived, mean.

棵 1 A pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

棵 1 one can grease an axe and carve a dragon; — i.e. he is very persuasive and eloquent in speech.

棵 1 From metal and real; also read 佧' and 佧. A grease-pot for ears; an ornamental appendage to a girdle; bullion; paper money.

棵 1 an ingot of silver, from one to five taels weight.

棵 1 to burn paper ingots for the dead, or to the gods.

棵 1 an ornament for the girdle.

棵 1 a small ingot with a coil on its top.

棵 1 Used with its primitive.

棵 1 Courageous, brave.
The proboscis monkey, the
drac or kahon (Semnopithecus kerautus), found in An-
nam; the name is given be-
cause its cry seems to say 果然
Yes, really, — when it hears its
fellows coming; the Chinese say
the tail is bifurcated, and used to
stop up the projecting nostrils when
it rains; the hair is soft and long,
and used for ornament; the Min-
tsz are contemptuously called | 猩
by the Chinese, especially those
tribes living within Ta-tung in
Kweicheu.

The solitary wasp or Sphex,
including the genus Pelopas
or dict-dauber.
| 蜂 | 蜂 the wasp or dauber
which imprisons caterpillars in its
cell to feed its young;
| 蜂 l蛉有子 蜂负之 when
the caterpillar has young the
sphex carries them off, — and
as the Chinese believe, turns
them into wasps.

To bandage the foot.

From garment and real; this
and its 裏 inside must be care-
fully distinguished.
| 裏 | 裏 to bind up the feet of
girls.
| 裏 To wrap, to wind around;
to bundle up, to envelop; a bun-
dle; fettered; the receptacle of a
blossom, the place where the fruit
sets, as a paeon.
| 裏 来的鴿子 a decoy pigeon,
a stool-pigeon.
| 裏 包 to wrap up, as a parcel.
| 裏 肚 a stomacher, a wrapper; a
band for the belly.
| 裏 裝 to wrap up, as a corpse for
burial.
| 裏 上的姻緣 an engagement
made personally without a go-
between.
| 裏 簡糧 bundle up [their rations]
of jerked meat and rice.
| 裏 而又經 rolled it up and then
strapped it tight.

To clean up rice; rice diet;
rice cakes boiled in oil, or
steamed, and then laid upon
other.
| 九重 | 九重 rice cakes in layers.
| 糖 | 糖 steamed cakes with sugar.

Read 鵝 The best of grain,
which has been hulled.

Cakes made of wheat flour;
confectionary, biscuits.

茶 | 茶 a tea-house, an
eating-shop; a restaurant.

隔 | 隔 an olio of cakes and
fruits.

喜 | 喜 presents of cakes, &c., sent
after betrothal.

From to go and a wary month;
also read 鵝; 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 impropriety, an error, a fault, a
transgression; a sin of ignorance;
beyond, further; a sign of the past
time or the present tense; an
adverb of comparison, than, more,
too, the rather; excessive; to ap-
proach; to send to.
| 過 | 過 passed, gone; to go by or
over to; the past Buddha is so
named.
| 不用 | 不用 three only three of them.
| 不去 | 不去 impassable; you can't
go that way; I can't manage
it; I don't see how it is to be
done.
| 大 | 太 much.
| 多 | 多 excessive, overmuch.
| 太 | 太 a great blunder.
| 再 | 再 he has gone again
| 去 | 去 I've been there.
| 好 | 好 this is better than that.
| 沒 | 沒 I have never seen it.
| 無 | 無於 is this mode will be
the best.

自以為 | 他 thought he had
excellent him.

經 | 經 passed by; done; over.
| 日 | 日 to pass the day.
| 身 | 身 or 世 deceased, dead.
| 意 | 意不去 I was quite mistaken.
| 知 | 知必改 reform when you see
your errors.

試 | 試 I have tried it.
| 期 | 期 passed the time; too late.
| 戒 | 戒 to change the lading into
another boat.
| 不來 | 不來 I can't stomach [that
dish]; this place disagrees with
me.
| 造 | 造 the season is past, as fruit;
dead.
| 信 | 信一二 give me a little
credit.
| 夜 | 夜 to pass the night.
| 繁 | 繁 hard to get by or over.
| 薔 | 薔 to remove the bad taste of
a medicine.
| 不得眼 | 不得眼 intolerable; I can't
suffer it.
| 失 | 失 a peccadillo, an offense.
| 犯 | 犯 a crime, a misdemeanor.
| 無 | 無 do not punish exces-
sively.

有 | 有 faulty, delinquent.
| 光 | 光 to gloss over, to make a
vain show.
| 於 | 於 he kept much too
close or private.
| 头 | 头 it goes over the head; very
much; at Canton, used for a
common superlative; as 大 | 头
it is much too large.

大 | 大 or 小 | 大 are the 28th and
62d diagrams.
不 | 不 she would not come
near us.
雨 | 雨 after the rain is over the
hills look green.

In Cantonese. A particle like
then; in that case.
問 | 问 但 then ask him; also, I
have asked him.

In Fukien. To do over, to
repeat a process; the turn or crisis
in a disease.
| 鼎 | 鼎 to heat over in the pan.
KWOH.

Old sounds, kwok, and kwok. In Canton, kwok, kwik, kwak, and fûk; — in Swatow, kwak, kâ, and kôk; — in Amoy, kôk, k'ôk, hêk, and kâk; — in Peihoan, k'ôk, and kwok; — in Shanghai, kwok, kwok, and kôk; — in Chihfu, kwoa.

 theirs number varied at different periods of the Chen dynasty, and as many as fifty-five are enumerated as existing altogether; but there are only twenty named during the period embraced in the Ch'ien Tsîn, extending from B. C. 722 to 481, and this number diminished after this date, till all were conquered by Tsin Chi Hwangti before B. C. 222.

1. Lu 鲁 the most famous of all, occupied the south of Shantung; its capital lay near the present Kiuh-fen-hien, near the Grand Canal.

2. Tsai 縣 in the southeast of Honan; its capital was at K'în-tse-i hien, southeast from K'îng-fu.

3. Tsao 粵 in the southwestern of Shantung on the Yellow River; its capital was Ting-tei hien, K'ai-fu.

4. Wei 維 in the north of Honan on the Yellow River; its capital was Kî hien, Kî-eh-foo, just north of Wei-hwai fu.

5. Tang 唐 a very small state not much larger than its old capital, the present Tang hien, Kê-chang-foo. on the river Fên.

6. Tsin 真 a powerful state in the south of Shansi; its capital was Yû-ch'ing hien, Ku-ch'eng-foo, in Kwa-yang-fu on the river Fên.

7. Chu 趙 an important state near the mouth of the river Wei in the southeast of Shensi; its capital was Hwa-ch'ü hien, Fu-foo, south of Tung-ch'ên-fu.

8. Wu 吳 a large kingdom in the south of Kiangsu; its capitals were Wu-sî hien, Kâu-sî hien, and the present Shên-fu.

9. Ts'ê 齊 a large and important state in the north of Shantung; its capital was Lin-tsê hien, Ch'ê-fu, north of Tung-chêh-fu.

10. Tsin 秦 the largest, and final conqueror of the others, lying in the south of Kansuh; its capital was Tsing-hu hien, Shên-foo, north of the river Wei in Tsin Chên.

11. Yen 燕 a wide state in the north of Chihli; its capital was Ta-hêng hien, Kung-foo, now a part of Peking.

12. Ts'un 欝 a powerful state on both banks of the Yangtse River; its capital was Kiang-ling hien, Kung-kung, now the prefect city of K'îng-chên fu in Hupeh.

13. Sung 宋 was in the east of Honan, south of the Yellow River; its capital was Shang-kiu hien, Kung-foo, now the prefect city of Kwe-chên fu.

14. Ki 孔 a very small state southwest of the preceding; its capital was Ki hien, Kî-foo, in K'ai-fu.

15. Chin 華 a small state south of the two last; its capital was Chîn-chên fu, Chîn-foo, in the east of Honan.

16. Sî-chê 蘇 was the smallest of the twenty states; its capital was Sî-chê, Sî-chê-foo, near the town of Tâng hien in Shantung on the Grand Canal.

17. Chin 卤 a small state north of the last, occupying most of Tsoo hien, Hû-chên, south of Yen-chên fu in Shantung.

18. Kû 廬 a small state along the seacoast in the present Kû-foo, Kû-foo, in the southeast of Shantung.

19. Siao 娼 a small short-lived state in Shantung; its capital is supposed to have been within the limits of Yen-chên fu, south of the prefect city.

20. Hî 許 a small state in Honan, supposed to have comprised the present Hî-foo, Hî-foo, in the south of K'î-foo.

Beside these, may be mentioned five others among the most powerful subsequent States.

Han 漢 which occupied the south of Shensi and western part of Honan.

Liang 楚 whose capital was at Nanking.

Yueh 越 in Chinchiang, south of Wu (No 8.), and reaching to the sea.

Chiao 趙 in the north of Shensi and west of Chihli; the capital was Chao-ch'êng hien on the River Fên.
The popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.

A small frog, of a green color, having long thighs, the

it is applied also to a brown toad found among rocks; in the North, this name is applied to the mole cricket.

From a city and to surround repeated and contracted.

A place where people intend to dwell; the second wall inclosing the gate of a large city to defend it, and make an encirclement that is often protected by a temple to Kwan-ti; it is called 世界 and 門, whether within or without the main line of wall.

外 the defences of the city.

墙 the rim of a cash, the raised edge of a coin; a felly.

依 the hill serve as the city wall.

The outer coffin, the casket or case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.

石 a stone sarcophagus.

周 the casket incloses the coffin.

A celebrated hill in the north of Shansi, near the Great Wall, from which Kwoh hien 焦 a district west of Wu-tai hien on the River Hu-to, derives its name.

To broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.

騎 cavalry bowmen in the T'ang dynasty, famed like Parthian archers for shooting as they fled.

from two eyes of a bird in the hand; q. d. a frightened bird struggling to escape from the hand; also read "kioh, kio "

To look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.

To seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

取 to seize by force.

鷹 the falcon seizes the hare.

A large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of bill-hook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abatis or thicketts; to cut down.

肩负 shouldered his pick and spade.

A short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bound as if ready to kneel.

走 to walk with a long and quick stride.

跳 to leap, jump across.

足 如 also "Confucius" limbs seemed to bend, — as he received guests.

燒 謝 when the mallard bathes, the prawns jump out of the way.

 Hasten 步 lift the dress so that you can step quicker.
From a tiger and to pinch a finger-ful.

The marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; name of an ancient feudal state, afterwards combined with Shen 陝 and now Yung-yang 廣陽縣 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.

Desires to killless, general. anyhow; were, chamois & soft; in this, the living as proof — of capture.

From mouth and surname; as a primitive it is often contracted to sheh, 吐 the tongue.

To stop up the mouth.

Old sounds, kw'at and kw'ak. In Canton, kwok, fek, and fat; — in Swatow, kwat, kw'a, and kw'ak; — in Amoy, kók, kök, and köng; — in Fuzhou, kw'ak and kwoh; — in Shanghai, kwoh; — in Chia, kw'o.

From door and living; the second form is a common but unauthorized alteration.

Broad, open, wide, ample; elated, distant, long parted; liberal, lavish; able to afford rich things; to widen, to enlarge; diligent; a separation; pervers.

1. spacious, ample; liberal.

疏, 1 long separated, as friends; 1 far apart, as places; open, as interstices.

寬, 1 to enlarge, to make wide; indulgent; spacious.

迂, 1 anything; vague, wide of the mark.

聞 1 while long separated, as friends.

死生契 1 with子成説 living or dying, however separated, to our wives we pledged our word.

那人 1 that man is rich, or elegantly dressed.

高談論 1 to talk about things in general.

胸襟 1 a generous minded, noble person.

橫 1 the breadth of a thing; 1 of wide sheetings; a shop term.

乖 1 reckless, disobedient.

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.

開 1 to enlarge; to develop.

然大公 an open field and no favoritism.

然局 he stood, as it were, unexposed.

會其式 1 he disliked all these great — states.

性度恢 1 his desires are unbounded.

Skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; bound with leather; chamois-leather; new 1 red leather, once used in covering carriages.

虎豹之 1 the hides of tigers and leopards.

Occurs wrongly used for the next.

A ravine or gorge, 墟 referring to the indistinctness of things in it.

From rain and a wall; the last is sometimes wrongly written for this.

The clouds breaking away and the rain ceasing; the snow melting.

雨止雲 1 the rain has stopped and the clouds dispersed.

道始于虚 1 虚 1 生宇宙 energy (reason) began in chaos, and chaos begot the visible universe.

From hand and broad; in such combinations as this, the radical seems to have been added as a means of distinguishing the verb.

To stretch a thing till it becomes large; to expand, as the mind.

欲之 if raised higher, he will fill the post; — extend your views to higher aims; develop and complete it, as a plan.

推 1 其理 apply this principle further.

To cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.
### KWUN.

**Old sound, kun.** In Canton, kwún and kwān; in S倘au, k’un and k’un; in Amoy, k’un, hún, and k’un; in Fuhchau, k’un, kung, and kóng; in Shanghai, kwāng and kwāng; in Chihsu, kwān.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>The young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>A kind of gallinaceae bird, larger than the cock, whose cry is plaintive; it is perhaps the heath-cook, or a bird like the capercaillie, jungle fowl, or a kindred species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>A kind of red steel, called from a mountain where the ore was found; the swords made of it could cleave gems; a ring on a wheel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禾</td>
<td>Drawers or loose trowsers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>A great fish; the name of Yu’s father, in ancient times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禾</td>
<td>To heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to Blanch by earthing the stalks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KWUN.

**From 衣 garment and 公 public, often altered as in the second form.**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>袈</td>
<td>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, corrugated, as a serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>A robe and crown; a royal suit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>露</td>
<td>An imperial role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>职有 服 defects in the royal duties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Embroidered robes and royal apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>边</td>
<td>A black border or edging on a dress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From 水 water.**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>Water flowing in a rapid bubbling manner; boiling; welling up; to boil anything till it bubbles; to stir up; to roll about or over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>财源</td>
<td>My capital must be circulating; — a shopkeeper’s phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>来</td>
<td>To come rolling along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汆</td>
<td>To muddly the water, as by rolling in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汆</td>
<td>Like the surging floods rolling eastwards, — so go our days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乱</td>
<td>To disarrange; to throw topsy-turvy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>To roll over, to turn a somerset, as when fencing, or as a mule rolls in the dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>随</td>
<td>且 or 且 be off! begone, the whole of you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>To whirl the club, to resort to force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珠</td>
<td>The pearly tears coured down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>油</td>
<td>涓心 my heart is just a hot whirl of troubles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An embroidered or woven sash; to sew; to stitch; a cord; a ribbon.

Confused, disturbed.

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.

Confused, pedantic, a pedantic, to wheel out of.

A pestilent fellow, a villain. a dangerous fellow. to wheel out of.

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.

To fence, to play broadsword exercise.

A kind of flail used in fighting.

To inculcate, to instruct. To take in one, to run a rig on; to sport, to play a trick on one.

From earth and to stretch out; the second form is pedantic, and used chiefly for names.

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.

From Han enclosure with walks and walls within it, which the lower part rudely depicts; it resembles 蕃 a pot.

Paths and corridors between and among the palace buildings and grounds, which intersect each other.

A virtuous damsels.

From heart and confused as the phonetic.

Single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

To bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with.

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.

To make fine and thorough.

To bind shoes.
From silk and confined; used with the preceding.

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 鏈 to bind the collar of a garment.
1 鍊 to cord, to tie tightly.
1 作 - 塊 tie them all up together; also 1 - 1 often has the same sense.
1 繞 to bind with rattans, as a box.
1 結 a coil of rope, a ball of twine.
1 在身 to bind or strap on one.

From clothes and enclosed; like the last.

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.

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 簾 [she was a] pattern of female decorum.
勿 談 關 1 don't gossip about women's affairs.
1 小 and 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.

An old ruined tenement; confined, cribbed; wasted; exhausted, disheartened, weary, jaded; needy, insufficient, wanting, beggared; 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; clustered 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 乏 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 懾 獸 野 pent-up beasts will fight, — so will people living too closely.

1 于 心 衞 于 憂而 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 beggared; at extremity.
園 1 to hem in, as a band of rebels in a city.
被 1 inclosed, surrounded, shut in.
英雄 多 于 酒色 wine and women have entangled many brave heroes.
不 廢 1 窮 do not neglect the poor and oppressed.
公 無 1 因 O Duke! do not put me into this dilemma.
1 憂 城 a heart cast down with grief.
1 倦 worn out, exhausted.

An unauthorized character formed from the last; q.d. weared eyes.

In Pekingese. To nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.

一半 1 着了 he is half asleep.
夢 1 會 take a short nap.

Old sound, la. In Canton, la; — in Seaton, ㄌ; — in Amoy, ㄌ; — in Fuhchau, ㄌ; — in Shanghai, ㄪ; — in Chêfu, la.

From plant and a heap of stones.

Uneven, rocky, — alluding to the way stones are piled up.

1 蘧 heedless; careless about appearances.
1 粑 clay not well worked; dirty.
1 袽 分 翡 the roughened waves scatter the pond-weed, — as it is drifted on the rocks.
Mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.

Chapped, poor, dilapidated garments.

Skin; the old name is 白, is applied to white copper and pewter.

Chapped skin, very common in northern China.

My hands are badly chapped.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paints.

From 刀, knife and 束, to bind; it is often written wrongly like 到's 列 a thorn.

Inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; to cut in two; to mangle, to hack.

To mangle a corpse.

Cross-grained, intractable.

Cut it off.

Unkind, wicked.

Cut it in twain.

To stretch, as a bow; the twang of a bowstring.

In Cantonese. A row of things; a lot of articles.

Plant them in open rows.

A dovetail in carpentry.

To talk fast; a final particle indicating certainty, or having finished; the permission of an act.

Rapid utterance.

Get away! Be gone!

Chattering, loquacious.

A long pipe or trumpet.

You've just found out that a trumpet is made of brass, eh? — i.e. you now know that I was in earnest.

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 grab at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to slip or shove; to carry off in the mouth; to tear or spoil; to rub or scrape with the hand.

To 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.

Old sounds, lai, lat, and lak. In Canton, lai and lai; in Swatow, lai and mai; in Amoy, lai and mai;

in Fukhau, lai, li, and lei; in Shanghai, lai and lai; in Chiu, lai.

From child and finished, denoting the final.

In Cantonese. The last child; the son born to an old man.

The last one of a lot.

The youngest, the Benjamin.

The small or late melons.

How happy he is to have a son in his old age.

Not only a son but a pair of twins, — cheered his age.

From bitter and to bind.

One of the five tastes; a biting, pungent, acrid, or hot taste, as pepper or turmeric; severe, grievous, as punishment; injurious; ungrateful.

Poignant, sharp.

A desperate rascal.

A poisonous caterpillar.

To come down with a heavy hand, to punish severely.

The strict prohibitions.

I have been through many troubles.

Bitterly cold.

A species of gray finch which eats Cayenne pepper.

Severe, grievous, as pain.

An old term for dangerous drugs; wounds; injuries.

Bald; smooth-headed.

Achilles.

A fullness of the stomach; twinges of pain, rheumatic pains.

A nervous headache, neuralgia.

He laughed till his sides ached.

The sound of rain.

The ancient form is derived from 来, to bind a sheet, and 蕨, ears of wheat in it, 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 imperfect; after other verbs, it often indicates their present action; if a negative comes between, the inability of the first verb is implied, as 带 bring it here, 带不 I cannot bring it; after 起 and 出, it shows the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as 想不起 I cannot recall it; used for the substantive verb, or for euphony; 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; 1 shall not come back.

福禄 I gained their happiness and dignity are complete.

公孙 I是个 the personators of the [deceased] noble, feast and enjoy themselves.

生出病 I you will become sick. 做不 I it is impossible.

怎樣做得 1 how can it be done?

往 going and coming; wayfarers; interconverse with.

日 tomorrow; by and by.

今 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 a thing, but there never was this mode, or principle.

因 cause, reason of.

问其由 he asked the reason.

有 there is proof of the antecedents; an origin or history; prestige, position.

他 he has arrived; he is here.

他時回 when will be return?

二 common, second rate.

— 一 二 1 firstly, secondly; now because — therefore.

求婚 1 he don’t express himself, as from fear.

從 1 不文 I could never get a sight of him.

禮往 1 courtesy requires to be reciprocated.

歸去 1 今 this going and coming!

1 孫 a grandson’s grandson.

Read 之 and 之 and used for 者. To receive one, to meet one coming; to encourage.

東人之子職勞不 1 the men of the east are summoned to toil without encouragement. 賴之 1 console and encourage him.

栢 A tree found in Kiangsi, sometimes written like the last; it is regarded as the same as the 棧, and bears a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青菜, 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-shan bîn.

水縣 in 1 cheu.

田卒汗 1 our fields are all left as a marsh or a wild.

高 1 the range of weeds and brush cover the pathways.

萊 A thistle; wild herbs like the sow-thistle or the Tribulus; waste untilled land; to clear up jangle.

田 1 a fallow-geel.

野 to clear off underbrush.

蕨 a vegetable found in Yunnan, like the turnip, from which the people obtain a red dye.

草 a sow-thistle (Sonchus).
From the loafer, to application to unprofitable.

To induce one to come; to meet one, to encourage; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

To get laughed at for a bumpkin; one whose dress is ridiculous and bizarre.

To encourage people, as to settle on vacant lands.

To squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at

To thank you to help me a little.

To glance about with a sharp look.

To confer on; to bestow on an inferior; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.

To reward for services.

I dreamed that the High Ruler gave me an honest assistant.

I will reward you.

I will thank you to send (or take this letter) to Peking.

From precious and刺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.

Or a loafer, a suspicious chap, a lazy fellow.

Or to accuse wrongly, to implicate another.

To cry for, as a spoiled child.

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.

Heaven's pipes (or music) sings of its own accord.

The creeking of bamboo sway by the wind.

All pipes are still, no sound of any kind.

Remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.

A species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoopound, which was burned in worship; to shed, to cover.

A fragrant leaved plant having whitish leaves, and many branches.

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.

Insects with stings, like the wasp, sphenix, bee, or scorpion.

To pour out a libation on the earth; to sprinkle.

To pour out spirits.

To sprinkle flowers.

To make a libation.

A sprinkling, an aspersion.
LAN.

Old sounds, lam and lam. — In Canton, lam, lam, and lam; — in Swatow, lam, lam, nam, and nan; — in Amoy, lam and lam; — in Fuzhou, lang; — in Shanghai, la; — in Chfieh, lan.

From 门窗 the door and screen, choose; 门 door, and 东 east; 门 door, and 东 east, interchanged with the next two.

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. 门入 a door, to enter abruptly, to enter without a pass.

歲 late in the year. 夜 very late, 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 cutis coli.

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 cherax-de-frise placed before a yamum.

桿 a railing; a balustrade; the eye-socket; oblique; crosswise; also applied to flounces.

馬 a corral, a horse-pen.

牛 a cattle yard.

錢 cash given to servants and porters.

見 a tree found in Japan (Trochodendron aralioides), akin to the magnolia, so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

畫画 draw a circle around it.

In Cantonese. A bazaar or row for the sale of an article; a market.

落 went to market.

菜 a fruit market.
LAN.

lan To overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

lan To pass over.

lan To climb over, as a vine on a frame.

lan To run, as a melon vine.

From plant and to survey; occurs used for the next.

lan A plant used to dye blue; blue, indigo blue; indigo.

lan A blue-black color.

lan A deep blue; navy blue.

lan A famous place near Sin-gan-fu the old capital of China, now Lan-tien-hien. LAN.

lan Shensi, noted for its jade.

lan All the morning I gather the indigo flower.

lan The light blue comes from dark blue; — met. doctors had to learn their alphabet.

lan The greenish blue produced by loenst (Sophora) flowers.

lan The indigo plant. (Indigo-fera tinctoria)

lan Or [j] the wood or Isatis tinctoria.

lan Seems to be a species of Ruellia.

lan A species of smart-weed. (Polygonum tinctoriaum.)

lan A single coverlet; ragged, mean garments, without a lining, a collar; trimmings.

lan Tattered, dirty clothes; shabby.

LAN.

lan Baskets of bamboo or rattan or straw, made with a bale, and often with cover.

lan Baskets of all sorts.

lan Wire baskets made of flowers.

lan A partition-basket made with trays.

lan A long shallow basket carried into the examination hall.

lan Long and abundant hair.

lan Disheveled hair; heedless, slovenly; this phrase is written several ways.

lan Covetous, greedy of money; to desire; scheming for gain.

lan Close-fisted; avaricious.

lan Hoards got by extortion.

lan Greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.

lan Like the last two.

lan Gluttonous; covetous; this use is found in Shansi.

lan Cold.

lan Frigid, chilly.

lan From rain and soaking.

lan A long continued rain.

lan The rain poured incessantly.

lan From hill and wind, but the primitive is a contraction of glan wind moving the grass.

lan Vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor.

lan Mountain mist.

LAN.

lan The lusts and desires [are never satisfied; they are like] a deep cave.

lan A district named from the Lan-ki peak, [name] within its borders; it lies northeast of Thi-yuen fn in Shansi, and west of the River Fan; the region is famed for its horses.

LAN.

lan To go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.

lan To toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.

lan To toast it for a while.

lan To brown, to toast slightly.

lan Roast taro in the ashes.

lan To toast crisp, as cakes.

LAN.

lan From see and to survey; the second is the complete form but the first is most used, and looks like shen worthy.

lan To take a view of, to inspect; to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.

lan For you, Sir, to see.

lan To look around, to inspect.

lan To examine, as an inspector.

lan I respectfully send this up for your Majesty's inspection.

lan I have learned the whole matter.

lan To make known judicial decisions.

lan A general scholar.

LAN.

lan From hand and to inspect as the phonetic.

lan 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 hug up close; grasping; engrossing; an awful; to clutch, as in wrestling.

lan To seize all; to take up.

lan To write a contract to take goods.

lan Able to get one's arms around it.
LAN.

1. 頭 the head of, as a guild.
2. 柴 - an armful of wood.
3. 他企兾 i will try to manage it all; he assumes the direction.
4. 柴 the last on the list of kōjin graduates.
5. 贷 to engross an article.
6. 船 the vessel the gale brings the boat up in the wind.
7. 包 to become surety for, or to manage the duty.
8. 着力 to reap the grain faster.

Chinese Olive, 檸子 has two varieties, the

The Chinese olive, 檸子 has two varieties, the

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The Chinese olive, 檳子 has two varieties, the
LAN.

The road is insufferably muddy.

醉 

break, to smash.

賭 請 to loosely give credit and then sue one for the pay.

多 very many.

其 盈 門 filling the gate with a gorgeous crowd

命 a hard lot; suffering.

題 食 he does nothing but eat and sleep. (Cantonese)

角 

蛙 

worn-eaten.

嘴 or a blackguard.

訟 話 老 he talks like an old hand. (Cantonese)

LANG.

Old sound, lung. In Canton, long; — in Swatow, lang; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchow, long and laung; — in Shanghai, long; — in Chifa, lang.

郎 

From 門 place; and 其 expert to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

郎 place; and 其 expert to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

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 your son.

新 a bridegroom.

君 or 夫 my husband, said of him; your husband.

花 a beggar, from his tatters.

男 a gentleman.

無如此 1 者 I have seen] no one equal to this man.

內閣 a clerk in the Inner Council.

白頭 the white headed lad, a bird. (Pycnonotus occipitalis)

In Pekingsese. Used after some nouns to denote a quality.

明 brightness.

硬 hardness.

郎 a verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

遊 a covered way connecting buildings.

遊 the piazza built as a part of the main room in houses, while 明 is an open piazza or verandah.

居 porches.

多 very many.

盈 門 filling the gate with a gorgeous crowd

命 a hard lot; suffering.

題 食 he does nothing but eat and sleep. (Cantonese)

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worn-eaten.

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LANG.

A whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

榮 

a kind of necklace.

榮 white coral of a firm texture, branched like a Gorgonia, but not susceptible of polish.

榮 your jewel of a letter, i.e. your valued favor, alluding to the rarity of this kind of coral.

榮 tintling of gems or stones.

榮 an ancient name for the eastern part of Shantung, including Tsing-ehu fu; during the Tsin 晉 dynasty, A. D. 350.

榮 was a title of the heir-apparent.

郎 

郎 

interchanged with the last.

郎 a kind of locket or clasp.

郎 a gold chain for the neck; — met. something grievous to bear, but which cannot be avoided.

郎 the sound of stones or waves.

郎 sound of a drum.

郎 hard, strong, as a rock.

郎 砸 stones and rocks crashing and rumbling against each other.

郎 an empty deserted house.

郎 the place was utterly silent and deserted, as if banditti had robbed it.
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.

心 [xin] unmerciful, cruel.

毒 [du] savage, treacherous, merciless.

米 [mi] the grain; very plentiful.

米 [mi] more than enough, scattered about.

鼠 [shu] the weasel, so called from its yellow belly.

蛇 [she] a venomous snake found in Kwangtung.

天 [tian] the star Sirius.

狼 [lang] the wolf, springs forward on his dewlap;—said of a very aged one.

狼 [lang] 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.

大 [dai] tares.

大 [dai] not; he is neither grass nor tares;—not he; he is good for nothing.

浸 [jin] the water overflows that tussock of grass.

娘 [lang] tall; as the component parts of the character, body and fine were perhaps intended to intimate.

娘 [lang] a very tall person.

娘 [lang] name of a hill, the peak behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

娘 [lang] young bamboo; a basket; a screen for carriages.

娘 [lang] bamboo; tender green bamboo.

娘 [lang] a range of peaks in the west of Szech'uan, north of the Ta-tun River.

苗 [me] a plant resembling semenony, which produces delirium and giddiness.

苗 [me] a dye-stuff like gambier, made from the juice of a plant, and used at Canton to dye silks umber brown.

苗 [me] the head is as ugly as a lump of dye-stuff. (Cantonese.)

朗 [lang] clear, as moonlight; bright; luster; clearness; a distinct utterance.

光 [guang] bright, as a lamp.

光 [guang] luminous, pure, transparent.

光 [guang] to receive or ask aid of; blessed of.

月 [yu] bright moonlight, moonshine.

月 [yu] to recite the liturgy in a distinct voice.

老 [lao] you, sir, understand this thing very clearly.

仁 [ren] to rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

五 [wu] fire; the bright blaze of a fire.

圣 [sheng] from earth and bright; an unauthorized character.

圣 [sheng] in Cantonese. A bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.
LANG.

Old sounds, leng, ling, and lang. In Canton, ling, lang, and lang; — in Swatow, lang and no; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fukehao, ling and leng; — in Shanghai, leng and lang; — in China, lang.

棱

Interchanged with the next.
A corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god.

乌

the majesty of a god.

幾

how many fields are there?

角

a right angle; a square corner.

三

a kind of triquetrous sedge (Cyperus), fit for making rain-cloaks.

From wood and high as a tumultus; used with the last and next.

棱

Squared or hewn timber, such as is used in buildings; a beam 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.

弧

the turned up corners of a roof; the peak of the roof.

模

one who never decides; a trimmer; a time-server.

作事模

to waver in one's views, to act hesitatingly.

剛

domineering, intractable.

楞

Anciently the same as the last, but now used by the Buddhists for the Lenga Sutra, one of their celebrated classics, the containing the tenets of Bodhi-Dharma, a teacher and successor of Sakyamuni, A. D. 526.

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Read 赏 to reward labor, to recompense services; to console.
赏 to animate by bounties.
兵 to reward soldiers.
臣则非 be made obeisance at the king's commendation.

A kind of univalve shell-fish, perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

To dig for; to scoop up, to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for, to hook out of the water; to mix and stir up.
起 to haul up; to grapple for.
屍 to search or drag for a dead body.

To clutch the moon in the water, as Li Tai-pch did; -- met. ineffectual effort.

To dredge for a needle in the sea; -- met. useless pains.

It is not always easy to gratify one's desires. 1 摸 to feel for things in the water.
魚 to scoop out fish, as by a dredging net.
糖 stir in some sugar.
蝼蝼 to dredge for oysters-shells.

In Cantonese. To mix up, to put in disorder; to hash, to chop up; to bother.
腸 to sorn on.
乱 to confuse; to cause disturbance.
家仔 a clever, shrewd chap; a blackleg.
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| Composed originally of 元 man, 毛 hair and 老 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 Sir; his honor, Sir; 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.

1 頭子 an old man; a husband, my husband.
2 公 and 妻 a husband and wife (Cantonese).
3 同 of the same age.
4 王 Mr. Wang.
5 父 the old people, our seniors.
6 人家 this old gentleman; you, Sir; this man; my parents.
7 先生 and 大人 titles of respect given to the aged.
8 少 the old and young.
9 早的 very early; too soon.
10 言 honest, trustworthy; real; gentle, tractable; an euphemism for witnessed, simple, gullible.
11 是不是 I really don’t want it.
12 練 or 成 well learned in.
13 搶 [I am] old and stupid.
14 行長 an old customer.
15 見不着 you will not live to see it.
16 君 the old prince, or 子 the old boy, the name of Lao-ts’i, founder of the 業之教 or Rationalists, whence 老 alone sometimes denotes the sect.
17 子 your father, or our father; — used in a family like the old man.
18 沒看見 I have not seen you for a good while.
19 弱 the old and weak. | **圖**  | **圖**  | **圖**  |
| — a nobleman who has served three Sovereigns; a poetical name for liquorice.
1 與 my old folks I treat with respect.
2 不愁道— | he could not hear to leave one minister.
3 大灌灌 I, an old man [speak] with entire sincerity.
4 永錫難 | may he have the rare felicity of a green old age.
5 必多思 the aged should avoid many cares.
6 老江 | an old traveler.
7 他 | 不听 he won’t hear me any way. | **嘔**  | **嘔**  | **嘔**  |
| A tone, a noise, a final sound.
1 在 Siau-hai. A word placed after names to distinguish the members of a sentence; and, also; a final particle completing the sense.
2 米肉 | has there is nice and meat too.
3 已經話拉 | I’ve already said it.
4 悚憤 | perturbed; very much disturbed.
5 案筆 | A basket or hamper made of osiers or bamboo splints, which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.
6 超 | a bucket; also a hamper or basket in stories.
7 疳 | The old disease, the itch. | **�步步**  | **�步步**  | **�步步**  |
| 公然 | an ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsz, the 狸 | part of whom are still found in Kwéi-chou, 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 | 木 in Kwéi-ting hien, more resemble Chinese in their habits. | **也**  | **也**  | **也**  |
| Also read spei.
| The | 菸 or siri leaf used with betel-nut; a term common in Fukien instead of 青 the correct form.
1 檀 | The short rafter which support the caves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.
2 檀 small rafters in a verandah.
3 雕 | to carve rafters to cook with.
4 潦 | A great rain; or the overflow which it produces; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, negligent; name of a river.
1 水 | the puddles made by rain, or left after a freshet.
2 死 | drowned.
3 | tangled, complicated.
4 流 | overflowing; brimming.
5 早 | [either] a drought or freshet.
6 洞穴 | 彼 | bring from afar the water left in the pools.
7 倒 | unmanners; not trained, assuming.
8 草 | 芝 | to slight work; to lump for mere appearance.
9 湖面 | the lake is too wide to see across.
10 潦 | Like the preceding, and interchanged with it.
11 潦 | A torrent; name of a river, and of a rapid; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.
12 飛 | 相 | the flying waves scrape on each other.
13 勞 | To labor among plants; to weed the ground.
14 勞 | a species of wild bean.
15 懊 | to regret, to repent of.
Characters under this syllable are often sounded like leh.  Old sound, lek.  In Canton, lik, lut and lik; — in Swatow, lek; — in Amoy, lik, lek, and lut; — in Fuzhou, lek; — in Shanghai, lik; — in Chins, la.

From man and strength for the phonetics; occurs used with the next.

A fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing, but others say it is a third.

mourning occupies parts of three years.

From man and strength for the phonetics.

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; geomatic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of a third.

the channels of water cannot flow.

to wear out or injure the good luck of a place, as by these veins drying up.

From hand and strength; occurs used with the next two.

A word used in Shansi, to bind; to divine with silly 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 61 diagrams to find the luck, or to tell when an intercalary moon will occur in the next five years.

From plant and strength, the primitive being substituted for scorns.

Spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree found near Annum, good for palisades and very durable.

the Gardenia spinae.  a rough-leaved fragrant plant allied to the sweet basil, found in Honan.

a prickly grass at Canton (Spinifex squarrosus), used to stuff rat-holes; applied also to the Argemone mexicana.

From strength and hide; q. d. hide is strong to curb a horse.

A bridle, the reins, a headstall; 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.

the bit of a bridle.

to enviously for so that it cannot escape.

restrain from doing.

to insist on; to force compliance.

to extort money, to compel assent.

to strangle.

or to ill-use, to disturb.

he carved his name on the tablet.

to force an officer to vacate his post.

hold in the horse when you come to a dangerous place.

a woman's fillet or head-band.

to score out parts of a paper by the magistrate running a red line through it.

A bridle, the ribs, 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.

the ribs; the side of the body.

a spare rib; one rib.

the side.

the ribs; false ribs.
Read *kin*; and used with 箭.
A tendon, a sinew.

**聞** [only] a fowl's tendon; —
met. a useless thing or follow.

**揲** To split rocks; the cleavage,
or veins of rocks; to split open; to clarify or settle, as sugar-syrup with eggs; to write.

**石** the cleavage of a rock.

**雷** From rain and field, but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of **聞** repeatedly, referring to the reverberations.

Thunder, which is produced by 雷陰以回測而成 "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.

**公** or 神 the god of Thunder.

**鞭** 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.

**公** a peal of thunder.

**鼓** to beat a drum.

**烈火** be spry; hurry fast, as if the fire had caught.

**滚木** spiked logs and hollow stink-pots, used in defending city walls.

**請息**  you are invited to abate your great wrath.

**疾** of sudden as lightning.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>鍋</strong></td>
<td>a pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago, denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doil, pice, fanams.</td>
<td><strong>蟹</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>釵</strong></td>
<td>a pumelo or shaddock.</td>
<td><strong>鬼</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>獲</strong></td>
<td>a bronze jar of the Han dynasty.</td>
<td><strong>兵</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>藥</strong></td>
<td>a trailing raspberry.</td>
<td><strong>石</strong></td>
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<td><strong>贏</strong></td>
<td>a basket hod in which to carry dirt.</td>
<td><strong>落</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>彌</strong></td>
<td>full baskets</td>
<td><strong>落落</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>臘</strong></td>
<td>From sleep and a monstrous animal.</td>
<td><strong>者</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lean, meager, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.</td>
<td><strong>千嵐</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>very thin and lean.</td>
<td><strong>花</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>caught by his horns.</td>
<td><strong>蕾</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>old and cadaverous.</td>
<td><strong>小</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>turned the jar bottom up.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plot.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To injure each other; to mutually destroy, as in fighting.</td>
<td><strong>痘</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>敗</td>
<td>to rout, to discomfit.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>自</td>
<td>he only injured himself.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>背</td>
<td>a Punch and Judy show-box.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the two armies are in conflict.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From earth and piled up; used with reiterated.</td>
<td><strong>狐</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>带</td>
<td>或拖</td>
<td>或连</td>
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<tr>
<td>无挂</td>
<td>我 am not anxious about it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>人 he is implicated in it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>陋</td>
<td>他 is troubled to support the family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>糊</td>
<td>被 embarrassed with, as a child trying to carry three big apples.</td>
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<tr>
<td>受</td>
<td>没 involved in.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>难事</td>
<td>an embarrassing affair.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>困</td>
<td>繁 verbose, much repetition; wordy; tiresome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贫</td>
<td>生 to suffer or make amends for another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 惜 | Lazy; shirking work; tired out, worn down. |
| 得 | 得 or 得慌 quite fagged out and sick. |
| 恼 | 他 was weary even to painting. |
| 生 | 我 have weared out my whole life. |

| 插 | Interchanged with 插插 to rub. |
| 插 | To beat a drum, to call the tattoo; to roll stones. |
| 画 | 插 插 to rub ink on the stone. |
| 换 | 插 插 to beat the révéille and fire the gun, when calling off the watch. |

| 偈 | To roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance. |
| 砾 | 石 and 埃 the rolling rocks struck each other. |
| 生 | 砾 and 送 [the oysters] grow irregularly one upon another, like stones piled up. |
| 砾 | 砾 砾 from falling with a heavy thud. |

| 碎 | From wood and thunder as the phonetic; interchanged with the last. |
| 碎 | Name of a tree; to roll down stones on an enemy approaching a city wall. |

| 未 | Combined of 木 wood and 未 easy, to represent the crooked handle of a plow; it is the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; the character 未 未 to come is often thus contracted. |
| 風 | Composed of 風 quick and 女 a day, which is altered to 女 in most cases. |
| 風 | Good, unselfish, excellent; a blessing; a species, a sort, a kind, rather less than a part, and more than a sort, 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. |
| 風 | of the same sort. |
| 威儀 | 不 your bearing and presence does not comport with your station. |
| 肌 | 似 similar in kind. |
| 相 | 不相 mised, unlike; cannot be classed together. |
| 長 | 相 the good; moral people. |
| 長 | 目 domestic animals; a term of abuse: You brute! |
| 等 | others similar to it. |
| 人 | 参状 参 形 ginseng root resembles a man's figure. |
| 人 | 不可 比 they cannot be classified or compared. |
| 兩 | 兩 each one after its own sort. |
| 貧 | 貧 a covetous man tries to injure his equals. |
| 貧 | 貧 to appear at court on succeeding to a father's estate or title, in feudal times. |
| 貧 | 順 [the curlew's] form assimilates it to the egret. |

| 結 | Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; incomplete, as the moon in its various phases; perverse, harsh; out of sorts. |
| 貧 | 貧 or 貧 defective; it has flaws. |
| 無 | 無 no incompleteness; perfect. |
| 倫 | 而 to root out what is imperfect, and remove what is uncouth. |

| 水 | From water or ungobernable and eye; the second form is least used, though the most consonant to the meaning. |
| 言 | 水 tears; to weep; to cry; a dropping like tears. |
| 珠 | 水 pearly tears. |
| 水 | 水 traces of weeping. |
| 雨 | 雨 to rain tears; to weep much. |
| 流 | 雨 or 水 or 下 to cry. |
| 水 | 雨 in other. |

| 水 | They brushed away their tears and parted. |
| 水 | 水 or 水 or 水 to wipe away tears. |
| 水 | 水 tears bedewed his coat. |
| 水 | 水 tears standing in the eyes. |
| 水 | 水 tears wet his cheeks. |

| 水 | 水 [the curlew's] tears fall from the wax candle guttered by the wind. |

| 景 | 景 Water flowing rapidly. |
| 凝 | 凝 a cold, comfortless look. |
楼 lou

A loft; a staging; a tower; the upper floor or story of a house; the framework or space of a door; in stories, storied; an upper room; a chamber; a large fine shop, as an incense shop; a porch or raised portal; a layer; to assemble.

大 dà the chief hall in a house.

上 up-stairs.

下 ground-floor; down-stairs.

上 to go to an eating-room, which at Canton, is usually up-stairs.

二层 two storied.

上 story above story, or more stories; a gambler, if he wins, says 上 I shall pile story on story; but if he losses, says 懒 I shall pile grief upon grief.

秦 or 青 brothels; the first term is from a woman's name.

城 a tower over the city gate.

键 a bell tower; a belfry.

玉 a poetical name for the shoulders.

楼 the sleepers on a floor.

更 a watchman's loft.

走 a corridor; a verandah which goes around the house.

誇 a sentinel's watch on a wall.

望 a lookout, a high terrace, an upper porch.

岑 the highest peak or house.

車 a kind of movable watch-tower.

臺 a staging for performances.

望 a belvedere on top of a mosque.

井 a skylight.

牌 a Chinese card; the various cards used in gambling.

牌 連 禮 立 honorary portals stand by the wayside all along the road.

In Fuzhou. Cheap, low-priced.

The original form was combined of 女 woman, 母 mother, and 末 within, intended to denote empty; as a primitive, its use is chiefly phonetic.

To trail along, as a dress; to tie orlass, as an ox; troublesome from repetition, annoying, frequent; simple, stupid; a tamarisk.

宿 the sixteenth zodiacal constellation in the head of Aries.

離 a man mentioned by Men-cins, who had good eyesight.

縣 a district in Sung-kiang fu, southwest of Shanghai.

牛馬 horse, cow; the cows and horses are all tethered.

式居 a house they thus become more troublesome and overbearing.

有衣 袋 弁 乞 你 have dresses and robes, but you will not wear them.

搂 lu

From mouth and words and annoying; the second is not common, and restricted in its meaning.

Loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing.

来 去 to talk much.

儘 the prattle of an infant beginning to talk; gabble.

儀 萬 a thousand imperfections.

儀 卒 guerilla troops; banditti; the men under an enemy.

儀 the chattering of birds.

搂 lu

To drag or pull; to bring together; to embrace, to hug; to carry off, to drag away.

搂 to hold by the arms.

搂 to fall on one's neck.

搂 to detain one, as by locking his arms.

處 女 to elope with a girl; to carry off virgin.

人出 街 dimming him to go out, — and take a stroll.

1 人卖出 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.

臥巾 to wear a shawl.

楼 lou

A small dibbling cart, the 1 棲 也 习, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields; one common name is 種斗 or seed-hod.

顔 a small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called 顔; it is usually made of earthen-ware.

頭 the upper bones of the head.

噸 the mole-cricket (Gryllotal-pia), which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night; it is called 嘈 and 狗 or earth-dog.

天 a kind of bat.

土 a four-horned fabulous goat.

蟋蟀 蕻 生 even the mole-cricket and ant also desire to live.

蜥 a sow in heat.

既定 爾 it is plain that you are little less than an old sow; — said to a lewd woman.

善 Diligent, respectful; contented, jovous.

之 心 sedulous and attentive to orders.

蜥 lu

Continuous.
A vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.

A large horse; some define it an ass, and make it a synonym of "騾" the ass.

To plunder.

A small tumulus or mound is "塚", often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

A peak, the 魚 in the Hu Mountain range in the east of Hunan province, whereon it is said that the Great Yu set up a tablet.

A hamper or basket for carrying coarse articles; an oil-basket woven of willows, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

炭 a crate of coal.

桶 an oil hamper; some of them will hold 150 catties.

筥 open baskets for drying or scenting teas or other things.

筥 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 the empty or plain article, no carving on it.

鰲 or 鳎 to engrave nicely.

骨心 [your love is] cut on my bones and graven on my heart.

鶴 a tiger-skin bow-case adorned with inlaid work.

To bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.

鶴 to carve flowers in relief on wood-work, common in ornamented dwellings.

桶 he dug out an orange to convey his letter, — refers to an incident in the life of Yoshito, of the Sung dynasty.

A swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

痔 the bleeding piles; an anal tumor.

癌 ulcers breeding worms.

癌 glandular serous, fibrous swellings on the neck.

烟 ulcers which result from opium smoking.

漏 From water and to leak; but the phonetic, by its composition of "house" and "root", 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 to mend a crack.

接 to catch the dripping water.

失 to forget; to leave behind.

訃 it leaks; a dripping.

數 I omitted to put it in the account.

無個漏 no such lucky thing has leaked down. (Cantonese)

更 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 don't be ashamed before the light which comes into your house; — met. act honestly even in private.

恥人 a small and careful man.

規 frugal, careful man.

讓 to let out a secret.

讓 be careful how you overlook things in your work.

讓 to disclose heaven's purposes, — usually refers to calamities.

歸 to abandon, to retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.

陋 From a tumulus and to hide away.

A narrow dirty residence; a vile place; a slum; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ill-flavored, sordid, griping; misinformed; ignorant.

陋 vile looking, detestable.

在 in my mean lane; — an affected phrase, referring to the place where Yen Hwu dwelt.

孤 alone and ignorant.

室 a country abode.

醜 horrid looking; deformed.

穨 to follow vulgar usages.

嚮陽 to recommend one among the intelligent, or point out one among the obscure and lowly.
From the 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.

If early dawn, still dark.

Men or any one of the multitude, the people; the black-haired people, i.e. the Chinese.

A small black bean, found on a trailing vine in Kiangnan, a decoction of which is drunk to remove night sweat; the crickets begin to chirrup when it flowers.

In Cantonese read sei, and usually written 黑. To come; to begin; used after verbs like 来, to denote the present tense; able.

有 | 有去 | coming and going.

返 | come back.

牌 | to play cards.

未 | 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.

黑 | the Chinese.

黑 | a sallow yellow, as of a face.

1 黄 a poetical name for the oriole, from its black and yellow plumage.

玻璃 | A vitreous, translucent substance like strass, the glass which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

玻璃 | a bedstead with glass at the sides.

1 黎 | a kind of herb whose young leaves are edible, and the mature stalks fit for canes.

1 黎 | the white hellebore. (Veratrum.)

1 黎 | a staff used by old men.

生 | 四施 | a confused multitude around.

1 黎 | the jaspers jingled from the beams.

To rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.

From ox and 黑 contracted; seems used for its primitive.

1 黎 | a plowshare guard of iron.

1 黎 | one plow.

1 黎 | to plow fields.

1 黎 | a plowman.

1 黎 | calf of a brindled cow; met. a good son of a vile father.

1 黎 | at the first plowing look for the spring rains.

A pear, called also 快菜 the jolly fruit; the term includes several species of Pyrus.

1 黎 | the white juicy pear of Peking; it resembles a billiard ball in size and shape.

1 黎 | a soft juicy yellowish pear.

你是秋 | 秋白 | you: just like an autumn pear — which is rotten at core; an untrustworthy man.

1 黎 | the strawberry pear of Chihi, so called from its taste; the 梨 resembles it, but is coarser.

1 黎 | an insipid pear common in Shantung.

1 黎 | a frost pear; met. an old man's face.

1 黎 | sugared pear jam dried in cakes.

1 黎 | the pine apple. (Fulchon.)

1 黎 | play-actors, so called from a pear garden where they were taught by an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.

1 黎 | a small species of dragonfly.

1 黎 | a small coarse pear; also the seeds of the mountain-ash or rowan, and of the Grewia elatior.

1 黎 | the fruit of the Hovenia dulcis in Chekiang.

From insect and profitable for the phonetic.

1 黎 | a kind of clam or Mastra, the shell is smooth and white, with reddish edges.
A much esteemed flower, the **jasmine** (Jasminum sambac), cultivated for its fragrance and for scenting tea; the blossoms are woven on wire baskets called **fragrance** baskets to place in rooms; the name of a well-known song.

One kind of hair-pin, with a head shaped like an unopened jasmine, common at Shanghai.

**twigs** fit for making baskets.

From a contraction of **cliff** and a stroke; it is used only as a primitive.

To split, as a ripe fruit does its skin; to rive; to clap.

From a village and the preceding; or a cliff as its contraction; the second form is also read **chen**, and defined a market place, but it is now mostly used for the decimal, of which the third form is a common contraction.

To subject, to cause to submit; to regulate, in which sense it is used with **domestic** joy; in **arithmetical**, the third term in fractions, a hundredth; the thousandth part of a third, nominally equal to the copper mill, or native coin called a cash by foreigners, from *caio*, the Moorish name for the tin coin found at Malaca in early days, coined in Malabar before A.D. 1500; in long measure, half a **or** inch, the smallest division of the **;** a very little, a grain, a hair-breath; 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.

**rates** directing the various officers according to this, all the [year's] works will be well done.

**parliament** he ordered the dikes of Piti to protect and govern the eastern frontier.

A heroine.
Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the drugs of the still.

To sip the lees.

Also read 也之.

To stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

To take a pen in hand.

his composition is as full of beauties as the spring of flowers.

Altered from 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.

his appearance is very much altered; i.e., old or sickly.

From bird and weird; it is interchanged with the primitive.

A yellow bird of brilliant plumage; a fairy, an elf; to retire, to dispense; to dismiss, to go from, to part, parted, absent; to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; scattered; vis-a-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.

a sister's grandchild.

to disperse; scattered.

to part from, to bid adieu.

nothing but a bird.

used to saw dissensions.

sit to sit or stand in pairs.

no 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 blinder, and also the muzzle, on a mule is so called.

A bamboo skimmer to lade out from soups.

From plants and to separate; used with the last.

A kind of darned 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 plait of the which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers, and hence called from the white egret girdle; it was formerly worn by the people of Kiangnan.

A rope to festoon a boat; a painter.

a small skull-cap made of gauze.

a head scarf of gauze.

people going on, or traveling in a crowd.

Long.

a dangling and flapping, as a sleeve which is much too long.

A Fresh water eel, the 鯉, 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 黄 or oriole (Oriolus Chinensis), common in central China, and known at the North as 子; it is sometimes called the mango bird, but that is the Oriolus kumdo of India.

From horse and elegant as the phonetic.

A fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.

駈 驅 a carriage and pair.

鐵 an iron gray horse.

盗 a fleet racer, like Eclipse, which ran a thousand 里 in a day; one of Muh Wang's eight famous steeds.

此物 四 well matched were the four black steeds.

城 an old name of Fu-ning Fu, 楊府 in the northeast of Chihli.

A beautiful woman of Hunnish origin, named 妻, mentioned in the history of Ts'in, n. c. 670, who was captured from the 戍 or a tribe of Seythians then living in the present Shensi; pretty.

穀 Grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.

穀野嘉禾排 1 a 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, sousek, &c.

狸 an animal resembling the wild cat.

家 the house fox; — i. e. a cat.

海 a seal, found off Manchuria.

菜子 an animal whose habits are like the ratel; it is good for food.

香 or 精 a civet.

子 a spotted wild cat found in Kiangsi.

玄 the silver fox.

風 an animal found in Kiang-

子 whose description assimilates it to a loris.

被狐 a gipsy fox brownie (or vampire) possesses him.

To stare at, to look at angrily.

長 a long fixed gaze.

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 Tang chen 鄭州, along the River Han.

A basket or box for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling earth; also the name of a tree.

Originally composed of 圭 field and 地 earth combined; it forms the fifth radical of a few inscrutable characters, and occurs used for the next.

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 1891 feet, but now usually measures 1890 chih or 1894.12 ft. English, making 27 里 equal to ten miles; the geographical 里 is 1458.63 feet, of which 250 make a degree, and ten a French league.

鄉 a neighborhood.

- 路 one 里 distant.

鄉 or 里 the country; one's native place; the first phrase can be used in addressing one, like 鄉 鄉 the neighbor.
鲤

From man and village.

Unpolished, low-bred; vulgar; gross, ribald; a villager, a rustic, country-people; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust.

鲤

From naphth and village; an unauthorized character used mostly about Canton.

A mat sail; any small sail.

鲤

To work a gem like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish, as gems; veins, streaks; to govern, to manage; to look after; to regulate; the governing principle, that which is felt to be right or suitable (自然之则 as the Chinese express it), and depends not on force; reason, right doctrine; rule of action; among Chinese philosophers, the principle of organization by which matter is preserved, or the Power that inhere to direct it, otherwise defined as god, spirit, or animated air; to rectify, to adjust according to principle; to depend on; to think of, to regard; to meddle with; a go-between; following some verbs, it shows that they are or should be well-done, as 修 to repair.

鲤

To live by lawful calling, to do business.

鲤

Heaven's reason, i.e., a reditutive, overruling Providence.

鲤

From clothes and village; the first form nearly resembles the word to wrap.

鲤

A lining; the inner face of a garment; inner, inside; within; to the left, as in passing a cart.

鲤

From fish and veings contracted, said to be from the resemblance on the scales to the figure ten.

The carp, which includes other kinds of Cyprinidae, as the bream, steecker, &c.; it is regarded as the king of fish, and is famed to turn into a dragon.

鲤

The name of Confucius' son.

鲤

The yellow carp.

鲤

Fire or red carp. (Cyprinus flammans.)

鲤

Green carp (Cyprinus viridilividiceus.)

鲤

The pond carp. (Cyprinus rubro-fasciatus.)

鲤

The clog carp. (Cyprinus scolponotatus.)

鲤

The black carp. (Cyprinus atromicrinos.)

鲤

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.

鲤

The carp has become a dragon, or has leaped the dragon's gate; rapid promotion in getting degrees.

鲤

A log struck for meals in Buddhist refectories.
A contracted form of 緖，豊 abundant, composed of a dish and plenty, the next is now used, and this occurs only as a primitive.

A vessel used in sacrificing.

From worship and a sacrificial vase: the character 彫 body resembles it; the contracted form is common.

A step, an act, particularly acts of worship, 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 數 rules of society, usages, politeness, ceremonies.

義 good manners; courtesy.

儀 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 聘 money paid at a betrothal.

多 very formal, too obsequious.

常 the usual etiquette; customary.

送 to send a present.

百 倚 至 有 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.

之用和為貴 good feeling is the most desirable thing in etiquette.

賢下士 [a prince should be] courteous to the worthy, and condescending to the learned.

詩 a master of ceremonies in a temple, as when adoring Confucius.

州 a district in the southeast of Kansuh on the Kia-ling River.
Li

From a sword and 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, sharp, to sharpen.

市 prosperous trade, a good market.

為 makes | work to the disadvantage of the people.

器 | edged tools, arms; cutlery.

息 | interest on money.

納 | or 領 to pay interest.

不 | unlucky, unsuccessful.

口 | fluent of speech.

毒 | glutinous; mean.

便 | convenient, at hand.

每月 | to pay ten per cent. a month.

快 | keen-edged, sharp.

見 | happy if your Honor notices me.

名 | 雨 the two pursuits of letters and trade.

不順 | he is always prosperous; all goes as he wishes.

花 | talkative and specious.

順順 | agreeable and accommodating.

戰不 | an unsuccessful attack.

小人以身殉 | the mean man will sacrifice himself for gain.

絕往來 | his boat is for the convenience of those crossing the ferry.

害 | severe, injuries, painful; used as a superlative, 使 [the photograph] is exceedingly like him.

路 | prosperous.

益 | gain, advantage.

金 | its sharpness will cut metal.

水 | a marine tax-collector; he is under the district magistrate.

-lv-...
From words and to entangle in a act.

To scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at.

or
to excessively
the laichi called the Board of light to the
a laichi's prefecture. If the
the severely
that is not to be taken as a precedent.
the ordinary outlay; constant expenses.

吏
From a recorder and a one, implying unity of purpose in the mind of rulers; it needs to be distinguished from its primitive.

An officer; magistrates; executive, as a subordinate, a deputy, or a secretary in offices; to rule.

郎 the Board of Civil Office at Peking; its branch department in each province is called 

房, and 科 in the districts, and each of them superintends the appointment, salaries, and movements of officials.

满 completed his clerkship

的 the government clerks and copyists.

長 or 典 head-writers

目 the deputy or under-secretary in a prefecture.

員 official attendants, subalterns.

官 場 the Board of the Magistrates

清司 a department or bureau in a Board; there are four or five of them.

污 a dirty-handed, covetous official.

循 an active magistrate

天子之 the emperor's ministers.

光棍難逃滑 | 手 the black-legs will hardly escape the sharp policemen.
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 feeling it, as the composition of the second character shows.

A coarse kind of sandstone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

磨 | to polish, to sharpen.

磐 | coarse sandstone, graywacke.

互相砥 | mutual oversight and reproach, such as friends should give.

周石为墙 | the whole outside wall was built of rough stones; — *i.e.* in cyclopean style.

海 | the waves rub and grind the shells to pieces.

勵 | To animate, to encourage; to incite.

勉 | to rouse to effort.

鼓 | to urge to exertion.

用和国 | to stimulate others to help the country.

志 | to stimulate one's self, to resolutely bend one's mind on.

疫 | A pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swellings and sores caused by fresh lacker; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

疾 | ulcers on the skin.

疫 | a plague; epidemic.

不 | do not kill fledgelings.

穀 | coarse food.

粗 | poor quality; rough, as the hush taste of unripe Indian corn.

精 | fine and coarse.

Roek oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind, are called 居 | because they are all regarded as males, thus showing that the hermaphroditic nature of this mollusk has been observed by the Chinese.

乾 | dried oysters.

房 | oysters in the shell; also the shell, regarded as medicinal.

蛤 | oysters and clams; — an old term.

凶 | Vicious; bad; to fear; timid, evil | wicked, depraved; a cruel disposition.

厤 | The cry of a heron.

唳 | or 鷂 | the scream of a wild goose.

从 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, ungovernmental; guilty, impetent; calamitous; tribulations.

罪 | wicked, hard-hearted.

暴 | outrageously vicious.

乖 | perverse, restrained by no law.

怨 | error, crimes, sins.

民之未 | the people are not yet settled; they do not acquiesce.

重 | a grave crime.

未知 | I am not sure but that I have offended [the Powers] above and below.

其 | it scars to the heavens.

所在 | there is no way of stopping or remedying [these troubles].

吾人之愚 | the stupidity of the clever man is because he does violence — to his right nature.

| Composed of 蝳 to lead and 蝌 | a chord, both contractual, referring to tying a person's limbs till the wood starts; like the preceding, and used for the next.

不可 | an unreasonable man.

仁 | an andacious villain.

草 | a labiate plant which furnishes a green dye, said to grow in Shantung.

蘭 | A dark dull green, made by using a dye derived from the 

僧 | a herb which grows it is said in Shantung; during the Han dynasty, seal ribbons were made of this color.

莫 | A stiff grass resembling a *Sesleria*; 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.

泣 | 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-spout.

泣 | Sad from fright.

栽 | looking very sorrowful.

| From bend or wool and perverse; the first is also read 待 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 helms; to twirl, as to whirl a spoon.

拗 | obstinate, willful.

| to steer, as a boat.

三弦 | to play the cither.
From to reach and a bellows; others derive it from 體 body altered.

Attached to; belonging or joined to; underlings, official attendants; menial, ignoble, abject; vile.

僕 1 slaves, retainers.

書 the square plain style of writing Chinese characters.

人 a vagabond, a menial retainer; such cannot compete at the examinations.

良 liam] liam the square plain style of writing Chinese characters.

附 liam] liam the square plain style of writing Chinese characters.

不 製 menial, slave.

附 attached to, as a sifto a prince.

直 直 an inferior department whose magistrate is directly responsible to the provincial governor, and not to the 秀 or prefect.

離 From 麒 deer and an old phonetic form; a deer runs to its pasture-grounds on seeing them; it is interchanged with a few of its compounds.

Elegant, graceful, as the step of a stately stag; fair, beautiful, ornamented; glorious; fond of display; luxurious, extravagant; flowery; bright; to pass into, as a net; to couple; a pair, for which the next is used; a number; attached to, as clothes to the body; to depend on; relying, what belongs to a matter, the particulars; to hit, as a mark; to tie; a beam; a boat.

不 製 子民之[1] he would not promote the resources of the people.

佳 ] magnifically, adorned.

美 beautiful, in good taste.

相附 proportional; correspondent, as guilty and punishment.

子衣食 lavish in his dress and living.

LIANG.

The original form is described as altered from 體 filled with and 魄 目 combined; as a primitive, it needs to be distinguished from 好. 具 perverse.

Good, gentle, considerate, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable; natural, instinctive; a term of praise; freeborn, in distinction from 體 mean or slaves; loyal, obedient; skillful; not vicious, as a horse; very; a high degree.

人 my goodman; my goodwife.

善 virtuous, good, pure.

心 conscientious, desirous of doing right, devout.

無 ] heartless, ungrateful, hardhearted.

善意不 to harbor suspicions of another.

久 a good while.

夜 late at night; a wedding-night.

田 a fertile field.

民 loyal people, as tax-payers.

多 or 深 very, exceedingly.

辰吉日 a lucky hour; now's the time for it.

天 發現 he is reforming.

法 an equitable law.

弗及 unble to effect.

能 natural instinct or skill.

馬 a gentle horse.

同 intimate knowledge or genius; born to it.

陡 起 不 he has suddenly turned ungrateful.

有 以 it is chiefly on that account.

以 or 由 it is just for that reason.

跳 To jump.

跳 1 to hop and skip about.

跳一 to hop and skip about.

Read 1ang 1ang' Ready for a start.

跳 跳 to hurry, as when escaping a shower; to press on rapidly, as when belated.

糧 From rice and good or measure; the second form is the most used.

糧 糧 provisions: taxes in grain or kind.

米 an army paymaster.

粟 1 to be a soldier.

粟 粟 to pay taxes or their commutation.
LIANG.

Used with the last.

A cold north wind.

A small tree with a rough bark; the 木 is found in
Kiangt; the wood serves for
axles and limbs; the fruit is
picture growing from the trunk
on short stems; it is black when
ripe, has a sweetish, astringent
taste, and goes by the name of 鬼
or winter-green.

Compassionate; pitiful.

The strings of an official cap;
the throat-clasp.

A kind of sleeping-car.

From rice and the next contract.
ed, which some say was given to
it for in the region near Szech'uan,
where it was early grown.

The common spiked millet or
canary-seed (Setaria italica); the
only difference between it and the
soy is its size and the awns on
the spikes, this having the largest
grain and largest awn; this
distinction is not now maintained,
and the application is disused.

A grass which resembles the
sorghum, but useless; tares.

米 or 高子 sorghum seed,
used chiefly to make 高酒
strong spirits.

膧之體 [just] a body of fat
and grain; — said of a rich
gormand.

A bridge to cross a brook, a
foot-bridge; a ridge-pole or plate
in a roof; a beam, a sleeper; a
lintel; a dam, flood-gates to hinder
a current; a support or beam in
a cap; curved end of a carriag-
pole; self-reliant; aggressive; the
principal; the chief reliance.

a pond banked in a ravine
in order to make a 魚 or
fish pond.

overbearing, atrocious.

be made a bridge of
the boats.

a freeze in the ceilings of
Chinese rooms, often highly
carved.

the bridge of the nose.

the double seam on top of
Chinese shoes.

to ride the beam; i.e. to in-
volve another by false accusations.

one of the nine ancient
divisions of China, lying south of
River Wei in Shansi, and
thence down to the Yangtze River
and west of the River Hien, including
Szech'uen and Hupel.

the rascals can [only]
jump bridges, — and need
not be feared.

fastened his head to the beam; — let
he should fall asleep when studying.

the Liang dynasty, whichexisted from A.D. 502 to 556,
under six princes; its capital
was Nanking.

The mast of a boat; met. a
statesman.

a ridge-pole.

girdle, a beam.

let good luck come
on raising the ridge-pole; — a
phrase written by house-builders.

LIANG.

LIANG.

LIANG.

LIANG.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不相照</td>
<td>an over estimate of one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可之問</td>
<td>an month was the limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>to guess, to reckon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>he laid down no limit for his drinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀子</td>
<td>to measure the quantity or size of; to deliberate, to take counsel upon, to think over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一個</td>
<td>to measure; to consider how much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to measure out rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>it will be best to consult carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梨</td>
<td>a capital and not, intimating something bad or untoward in an officer; occurs used for the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>男</td>
<td>is the moon; lustrous; tidy, neat; transparent, illuminated; to display, to illustrate; to aid; to believe in, sonorous, as a voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亮</td>
<td>transparent or shining gauze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>daylight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好月</td>
<td>bright moonlight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>韻</td>
<td>musical notes, clear and sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>neat, clean, as a room or dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>light up, as a room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>暧</td>
<td>a glimmer of light; bright, as the reflection on the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弱</td>
<td>you have helped to make four reign illustrious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子</td>
<td>if the superior man has no faith, he will refuse to take hold of principles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>梟</td>
<td>great talents and influence; the one who is the country's dependence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菱</td>
<td>a great man, one who is the stay of his country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子</td>
<td>a thief, a burglar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎</td>
<td>A pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎</td>
<td>a maid, called 騎 which inhabits fountains; it is described as a purple child three years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two; a pair, usually intimating some likeness or relationship; doubled; both; twice, again: dual; a classifier of chariots; a weight, originally 24 銀 grains, now the highest one used in Chinese money transactions, and by the Portuguese first called a tael from the Indian tala, apparently because both these weights were the highest money terms known in Bombay and Canton; the taka weighs 179 30.25 grs. troy, and the standard 1,572.81 grs. or about 13 oz.; its weight varies little in comparison to the latter, but there are striking discrepancies all over the empire to the extent of even forty grains; it is worth from $1.58 to $1.47 according to its purity, and is usually reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 人</td>
<td>two persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yes, there were two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>divide it equally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>there were three or four. (Shanghai.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>heaven and earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>man dwells between heaven and earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one's parents.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LIAO.

Old sounds, Lo and Loo. In Canton, iun; — in Swatow, lo; — in Amoy, liao; — in Fuchau, liew and luo; — in Shanghai, lo; — in Chifu, liao.

From to go and kindled wood as the phonetic.

A companion, a colleague, an official associate; one of the same class or rank; to labor or hold office together; a kind, a class.

One official, compeers; those of about the same rank and time.

The magistracy; the rulers.

A clear note, as of a bird at night; the wailing cry of pain.

A cry, as of a wild swan on high.

From hand and kindled wood: used with the next, and when meaning to base, it is sometimes written 營, but that character is unauthorized.

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.

LIAO.

From sun and a capital as the phonetic.

To dry in the air; to hang out to dry, but not in the sunshine; to hang, as clothes on a line.

To spread out to air.

Drying in the air.

Drying in the shade.

The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

To place a thing on trestles; to raise it from the ground; to put on a frame; to shore up; to dash against.

Children wailing.

Sincere words, faithful; to accredit, to believe; credulous; to suppose, to guess; to aid; to know certainly; to oversee.

To assist, to support.

To excuse, to hope for the best.

He is inexemable; he must be kept to his work.

If you will not think strange of me.

I am pretty certain of it.

Each must reckon his own resources.

To be considerate of others, to estimate their difficulties; put yourself in his place.

Friendship with the sincere.

The prince in principle and not from opinion.

My mother! O Heaven! can you not understand me?

Distant; to search into thoroughly.

Read liang' and used for wrangling, harsh, violent.

They follow a good end without rivalry.

The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

A capital thatched hovels used by boat-people.

A stall; a cabin, a board or attap hut, a shanty; dwellings of the poor, like old boats shored up and roofed in.

An aquatic peddler's boats.

Brothels.

A wooden hut.

Thatched hovels used by boat-people.

From the region east of the River Liao. Water, which empties into the north of the Gulf of Chilili, now known as Shingking.

The designation of the Kitan between A.D. 937 and 980; it was revived again by a small tribe in A.D. 1006, during the decadence of the Sung dynasty, and continued with various fortunes and changes until extinguished by the Mongols in A.D. 1201.
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.

\[\text{LIAO} \] 人 to play jokes on; loving to interfere.

** İlk** 人 to tickle him to wake him.

** İlk** 動 joy to excite one's wrath.

** İlk** 花 柳 | 情 affection the flowers and willows excite the feelings.

** İlk** 战 to challenge to a battle.

** İlk** 打要 to dare one to a fight.

** İlk** 火 to stir up the fire.

** İlk** 殊 a mischief-loving boy, who likes to play and break things.

** İlk** 等 to tickle or brush the ears.

** İlk** 人 to pull and haul, as in play.

** İlk** 去 a basted edge.

** İlk** 我, to sew a seam, to hem.

** İlk** 嫁 Similar to the preceding, and used with 俸, good looking.

** İlk** 红 to trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good looking, winsome.

** İlk** 刁 boisterous; annoying.

Read 俸 at the North.

** İlk** 妻 a maternal grandmother.

** İlk** 貢 The virile member; a term used in Shantung.

** İlk** 留 A bamboo trecherous, the 留 which is the chief was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Chou dynasty.

** İlk** 肉 get ready the dishes for the blood and flesh.

** İlk** 留 The cascade; it is often interchanged with 留 to denote the 留 a small whitish kind found in Chilili.

** İlk** 建 a variety of the mole-cricket.

** İlk** 留 Small birds like the wren, pipit, tamarin, or tomtit; a grass-warbler.

** İlk** 留 the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedge-wren or blue-bird.

** İlk** 取 a butcher bird or shrike.

** İlk** 取子蚊虻 [like a] nip's nest in a mosquito's eyebrow; —i.e. excessively small.

** İlk** 留 The fat or tallow covering the intestines; the emunctum.

** İlk** 取其血 take out the blood and eat.

** İlk** 留 hard tallow.

** İlk** 从 From dog or beast and kindled wood, these characters are also used for the name of the Lobs tribes.

** İlk** To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking.

** İlk** 田 a night hunt.

** İlk** 談 Artful words.

** İlk** 各 inconstant alteration and gabble.

** İlk** 各 deceitful talk.

** İlk** 各 Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; a letter; to letter, to secure.

** İlk** 子 a cook; an old term.

** İlk** 手 1. manacles for securing prisoners.

** İlk** 从 From ear and a horary character, occurs used with the next, and is also read 聽.

** İlk** 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.

** İlk** 无 that not much, not many.

** İlk** 喜 off-hand; readily; perhaps.

** İlk** 留之謂 then let us consult about it.

** İlk** 留以生 nothing upon which to live: no employment, as a farmer during a drought.

** İlk** 浪 a waste; heedless; rash.

** İlk** 以行国 I think I had better travel over the state.

** İlk** 舂介福 I am half inclined to go and live with her.

** İlk** 之 萬 Ah, those pepper seeds!

** İlk** 从乱 in the district in the city of Ting-chang fit on the Grand Canal in the west of Shantung.

** İlk** 为用 for the last.

** İlk** 为 trust; to depend on, as true and real; care, anxiety for; impatient.

** İlk** 无用 nothing to look to, no resources.

Read 俸. To pity, to commiserate.

** İlk** 从 From wings above streaming hair, representing the look of a bird as it drags on high.

** İlk** 从 The continuous blast of a gale is 俸, applied also to a steady breeze.

Read 俸. The darting of a lark, as it soars on high.

** İlk** 深 Deep and clear like the deep sea.

** İlk** 赋 A industrious; still depths, as in a lake.

** İlk** 从 From a covering and to fly high.

** İlk** 从 Empty, void, silent; vacant, solitary; vast; unoccupied, leisurely.

** İlk** 从 deserted; unoccupied, idle.

** İlk** 从 broad, boundless, vast, like the heavens.

** İlk** 从 reduced to a very few; there are indeed not many as the neglected and poor.

** İlk** 从 a few of the troops and people got out, and escaped — the crash.

** İlk** 从 To run. To get away, to escape a danger; to cross the legs.

** İlk** 喝 gone I clear out.

** İlk** 喝 he has been away a good while.
In Cantonese read man, and sometimes written 明. To sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thump.

To point out; to select; to sew, and put in complete order.

善 | 乃甲冒 repair and carefully look after your mail and helmets.

佬 | 佬 of huge proportions, gigantic.

In Cantonese. A man, answering to the in the court dialect; a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class, and not infrequently added to the name of his calling, as 聲頭 | a barber.

大 | an elder brother.

細 | a younger brother.

鄉下 | or 鄉巴 a villager, a clown.

老 | old fellow.

個 | that stranger; that man.

外江 | a Northerner.

蓼 | 蓼 an acrid herb, the seeds of which fly about; usually applied to the knot, wart, pereary, or smart weed (Polygonaum); met troubles, griefs.

紅 | the prince's feather (Polygonaum orientale).

水 | of | the water pepper (Polygonaum perfoliata).

子又叢子 | I am brought among the smart-weed; — 一個 into bitter trials.

馬 | or 營 | a small species in Kiangsi, with bright red flowers, and the lanceolate leaves marked with many black spots; the roots are used to boil with persimmon seeds.

天 | the water persicary. (Polygonaum amphlobum.)

毛 | the hairy smart weed (Polygonaum barbatum), or an allied species with thick hirsute leaves, also called 白馬鞭 the white horsewhip.

Read 化, Luxuriant growth.

観 | 視 how finely the grows the Artemisia.

観 | 視 the proper name of the small state, for which the last is often written; it lay in the present Ku-chi hien 喜利縣, in the south-east corner of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

繫 | 綑 to bind or wind around; to wrap; gaves; fetters; to manage; the leech lines of a sail; anciently, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.

觸 | 鐫 to wind or tie in a ball.

束 | 束 to sumter; to go about and look, as at a fair.

繞 | 绕 to wind or wrap around, as when bandaging a limb.

絲 | leech lines along the edge of a sail.

鬆 | slack off the sheet.

眼花 | 亂 the eyes wearied with looking; amazed at what I have seen.

起辧 | 駕 to wind the eue around the head.

髮 | 髮 the hair coiled in a tuft.

In Cantonese To lead a horse about to cool, for which 虱 is more common and correct.

煉 | 煉 from fire and kindled wood; it is nearly synonymous with its primitive.

煉 | 煉 to burn; to set on fire; a blaze; to illuminate; torches placed on stands; a light, a signal light; fuel; to enlighten; brilliant, as fire.

門 | ㄇ door-light, a half-lamp.

如指掌 | plain as pointing to the palm.

爆 | 爆 a fire in the woods; a burning jungle.

織 | 織 it is all written out.

之方即潰或滅之 a blazing faggot may perhaps be easily put out.

織 | 糉 blazing faggots.

庭 | 之光 the torches are blazing in the court yard.

所 | 之所 which the people burn for fuel.

瞭 | 瞭 the clear hulls and picturesque waters.

然 | 然而明亮 and splendid.

瞭 | 瞄 A clear, bright eye; far-sighted; distinct vision.

瞭 | 瞄 the eye clear and honest; an eye of conscientious integrity.

看 | 一看 I can see it all at a glance.

瞭 | 瞧 Tall.

瞭 | 瞧 or 瞄 a tall lank man; one who walks unsteadily, or on his toes.

繕 | 繕 Intelligent; cheerful, lively, discerning; empty; to sympathize with, to think on; empty.

繕 | 繕 I am greatly grieved at their sufferings from cold and nakedness.

繕 | 繕 The etymologists describe this character as 子無臂, without arms, referring to the horizontal stroke on the character 子, suggesting that it somewhat resembles a fork.

繕 | 繕 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.

繕 | 繕 房屋 burned all the houses.
From a pese and grain, one is measured by the other; it looks a little like 》o 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 employé, 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 to oversee and direct.

理 to manage.

難 極 中' it is hard to say exactly.

事 如 見 I think you will find it to be so.

自 不能 I think that I cannot do it.

因 逆 之 it cannot be foreseen.

其 誰 who would have thought it?

不 事 何不 | unexpectedly; unforeseen.

事 不 到 a contingency I had not thought of.

不出 所 之 it is what I rather expected.

朝廷 器 a statesman; a worthy loyal government officer.

廢 a careless wasteful man; a never-do-well.

馬 器 strass, in imitation of stone; the 京 is the best.

片 window glass.

猪 器 paste or priming made of pig's blood.

物 materials, stuff; the raw product.

作 materials to make a thing of, as spices, sugar, &c., for the cook.

按 工 reckoning what the work and materials will come to.

田 manure, fertilizers.

米 糧共 二 斤 all the ingredients of the medicine weigh two catties.

Table to set a saw with a 稀 (or vice, so as to widen the kerf.

A surrounding wall.

療 practice of medicine.

病 to cure sickness.

餓 to appease hunger.

槍 不 | 貫ち seeds cure no poor folks.

寮 destroyed, defeated, ruined; in Kiangsu, used for badness; badly, wickedly.

話 to slander.

學 learning bad habits.

雖 不 殊 而 必 | though he is not dead he is still badly defeated.

廖 A small ancient town or state, probably derived from 倫 | a son of Wm Wang, who had an appanage in Tai or Shantung.

寮 Derived from 火 fire and an ancient form of 煅 sincere both contracted, intimating that in sacrificing to heaven, faith is the most important point; it is now used only as a primitive.

骸 used in sacrifices.

踏 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.

拖 to toddle along; to crawl or drag the legs, as when weak or palsied.

驊子 a kick by a horse.
LIEH.

Old sounds, let, tep, lit, and lip. In Canton, lit, lat, and lip; — in Swatow, let, lip, li, and la; — in Amoy, lat and lip;—
in Fuhkien, lieh and leh; — in Shanghai, lieh; — in China, lieh, and lieh.

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; to place according to rank or rule; each, severally; regularly, seriatim, methodically; a rank, a series; a file, as of soldiers; a class, as of officials.

明 | 明 white, write out the particulars clearly, as in a bill.

明 | 明 troops in rank; drawn up in array, as for battle.

排 | 排 to set out in order.

不 | 不 if the drums do not sound, the ranks cannot be formed.

公 | 公 or 公君 in rank, — used in direct address.

次 | 次 each one sitting in his place or rank.

从 | 从 streams and evil, the last being a contracted form of the preceding, and often further contracted to 遍 evening; it is only used as a primitive.

 watering.

烈. Burning, anhe, hot; violent as a wind; impetuous, energetic, enthusiastic; daring in a good cause; fierce, cruel; meritorious, high principled; eminent in any way; chaste; merit; energy; fame; brightness, vigor; majestic, imposing, dignified; cold, bleak; to broil; to set fire to.

性 | 性 a fierce fire.

性 | 性 irritable and violent.

節 | 節 inflexibly loyal; rigorously chaste, as a widow.

租 | 租 an eminent ancestor.

冽. The chattering of birds; a final particle expressing certainty; occurs as a synonym of 請 for the imperative, as 吃 eat it.

冽 | 冽 birds quarreling and chirping.

類 | 類 he is quite drunk.

規 | 规 it is just fixed in that.

鴉. The woodpecker, of which five species are mentioned, a large, a small, a variegated, and a gray sort; another kind is greenish black with a red crest, and called 火老 鵲 or red crow; a sort found in Ngauhui is kind of wallowing in the dust.

趟. Not progressing.

裂. From garments and separated.

裂 | 裂 to stumble, to sub one's foot, but not to fall; to slip.

裂. Backgrounds, leaves, remains, rubbish; to crack open, to split; to tear; to slit; a crack, a fissure; a flaw, as in glass; cracked, seamed, creased.

裂 | 裂 it split open.

裂 | 裂 broken, fractured, as a jar.

裂 | 裂 one crack.

裂 | 裂 angular and irregular carvings with flowers.

裂 | 裂 to tear or rip the clothes.

裂 | 裂 riven, split, fissured.

裂 | 裂 headless; blundering and malingering, as officials do; to subvert, as a custom.

裂 | 裂 to break, to crack; cracked.

裂 | 裂 of or 裂 riven, torn, as clothes.

冽. A violent gust of wind is 冽, referring to its suddenness and fury.
LIEH.

Robust; having a long beard, not common among the Chinese.

1 tall and strong.

The red bristles are sporting amidst the green grass; — said of gold fish in a tank.

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.

1 or to hunt; to go shooting.

1 to unleash the dog.

1 huntsmen, foresters.

He searched out their elegant extracts.

To stride over, to leap over; to overstep; to go out of the way; to tread.

He had had experience of worldly affairs.

LIEH.

Old sounds, lien and liem. In Canton, lian and lim; — in Swatow, liam, niäm, lien, and not, — in Amoy, liam, liam, and kiam; — in Fuhchow, lieng and lieng; — in Shanghai, liu and nü, — in Ch'ing, lien.

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, con.

1 close, next, adjoining, conterminous.

1 or to implicate; to involve; compromised.

1 allied by marriage.

1 uneasingly, again and again.

1 not neccessary lightning.

His five sons became one after the other.

1 successive days.

1 the water meets the sky.

1 as at sea.

He is continually in good spirits.

1 with the other accounts.

1 wash his face.

From fish and bristles, alluding probably to the spinous dorsal.

A general name at Canton for fish with spinous fins like the perch, wrasse, gilt-head, &c.

1 the soft-lipped perch (Pristipoma grampiparum).

1 the gold thread wrasse (Chryseis cardinalis).

1 sea-going carp (Cyprius acuminatus).

1 the sharp-nosed sun-fish (Chromis modestus).

1 the black perch (Hoplengdias fasciatus).

1 the big-eyed perch (Pristipoma gymnomas).

1 red perch (Pristipoma unicorins).

LIEN.

1席 to sit rudely or out of one's order; to occupy a wrong seat at table.

学不等 do not overstep the regular order when learning.

From thoroughfare, a flail.

Lien, a common medicine furnished by species of Justicia and Justicia.

Plant whose roots comprise LIEN.

Ware mutually responsible for, and leagued together.

As wormwood.

Wages are 5,000 cash, which includes the cost of his food.

An inferior department in the northeastern part of Kwangtung.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIEN</td>
<td>From dress and connected; an unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帛</td>
<td>A pouch, a waist-bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锭</td>
<td>Unrefined lead or tin ore; a chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓼</td>
<td>Two species of bream, the Abramis branuta and terminalis, called 鲮或 or flat fish at Canton; it is applied also to a plated fish like a garnard; but at Nanking the 魚 is a sileur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稷</td>
<td>A term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glintos and does not stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯</td>
<td>Derived from 耳 ear and 絲 silk altered to indicate the connection of the ear to the cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轩</td>
<td>Connected, joined; associated, united; a term for ten house-holders acting as a neighborhood to combine with; to make alliance with; to assemble to join in a regular order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>褪</td>
<td>Parallel sentences or dictches: they are written on scrolls or inclosed in frames, to hang upon walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>卷</td>
<td>Scrolls fitted for hanging on pillars and doors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柱</td>
<td>Or 拂 funeral dishefts hung up during mourning, the letters are white on a blue ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>To form cabals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甲</td>
<td>A union of ten families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>United strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>To crowd together; a flock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>To do with united purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>To subscribe names, as to a petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保</td>
<td>Mutual security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>志</td>
<td>United public opinion, as on a grieveance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邦</td>
<td>A federation of states, like the United States or the German band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>To combine parts into one whole, as in composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宗</td>
<td>Adopted brothers of the same surname</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. To baste; to stitch together |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>衣服</td>
<td>To baste clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From great and dark corner |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>管</td>
<td>A lady's dressing-case; a perfume or toilet-box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仪</td>
<td>Money given to a bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钱</td>
<td>A dressing-case with a glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謹</td>
<td>We respectfully request you to come and see the bride's outfit, — an invitation to a wedding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From naphtha and cave. |

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>侶</td>
<td>A flag or sign of any kind showing where wine is sold; n. Shantung it is a blue flag about two feet long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>A grog-shop, a tavern, a spirit dealer's stall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>Cloth screens hung outside of doors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

From heart and ignis fatuus as the phonetic.

To commiserate, to have charity for; to sympathize with.

A door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window-screens; curtains.

A grass woven screen.

A crystal screen; a water fall under which one sees the sun.

A rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin.

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.

A thin sheeting of ice.

From bamboo or naphtha and frugl; the second form is often restricted to cloth screens.

A door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window-screens; curtains.

A cloth curtain.

A grass woven screen.

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A grass woven screen.

A crystal screen; a water fall under which one sees the sun.

A rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin.

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.

A thin sheeting of ice.
收 | to harvest, to gather in crops.
時五福 [the ruler] centers in himself the five happinesses.
聚 | to hoard, to lay by; to get by gripping.
領 | to stay at home; to refuse to go, as to a place or on a visit.
手 | to sleeve the hands, to decline.
怒 | to represent; 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 | the government uses hurtful exactions.

In Cantonese. To lick, as a dog:

檢 | Used for the last.
To withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron.

臉 | The cheek; the face; reputation, honor; countenance, character.

| the face, the cheeks; the countenance.
胆 | shameless, brazen-faced.
鬼 | a face that shows disgust and displeasure; - a phrase on a lady's card; the hands are put one above the other.

From flesh and the whole.

| the face, the cheeks; the countenance.

| shameless, brazen-faced.

| a face that shows disgust making the face, - a phrase on a lady's card; the hands are put one above the other.

| dishonorable; bad-faced.

| an ill-tempered sullen face.
失 | or 没有 | of disgraceful, reproachful.

| ruddy cheeks.

| to give moral support, to keep in countenance; creditable, praiseworthy.
賞 | to commend, to countenance; to visit at [my] house.

背 | 就不同 it makes all the difference whether it is my back or my face, — how you do your work.

笑 | 相迎 to meet one with a smile.

| cast down, out of humor.

| to interfere to make up a quarrel, to urge to peace.

有 | 上前又不露 | you neither go ahead about your work, nor do you let your face appear; — you are neither useful nor respectable.

| 上非不開 really mortified, much ashamed.

銀盆 | 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.

臉 | The second form is unusual.

| a medicinal plant, the 猴 or Siegesbeckia orientalis, a synecocystis plant of a milky nature; also a species of scallions or Allium.

| the berries of a species of wild wine.

白 | the white berry or grape (*Ampelopsis sericafolia*), found in Chile, and used in medicine.

練 | From *lei* and *all*; sometimes written *lain*, but this form is right.
To shroud a corpse; to lay out a body in its best clothes for coffling; the shroud or bandages.

收 | to put in a coffin.

大 | and 小 | a pompous funeral and a plain one.

| bandages or scarfs to wrap the body in.

流 | Water overflowing; crests of waves.

| 澀 to overwhelm; to roll and tumble, as billows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIEN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>仙 to become a 師 or virtuous doctor of the Rationalists by austerities and meditation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>連 To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>菸 to chasten the passions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>連 lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td><strong>土生木</strong> it is the nature of earth to produce wood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>熔 well worked, as a metal; matured in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>結 solid in texture, durable.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>鍊 well hammered, as iron.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>詞語精 well chosen and lucid sentences.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>一串七粒 run seven seeds on one string.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>帶 I to put a chain on a prisoner's neck.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>脫 I or 解 I to unchain.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>犣 To pound a thing with a hammer; to beat a thing firm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>金為箔 to hammer out gold leaf.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>“健” From men and to connect.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>A pullet or young cock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>練</strong> lien To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.</td>
<td>鶏 chickens.</td>
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**Old sound**, lik. *In Canton*, lik, lek, lik, hap, nip, and lut; *in Swatow*, lip, lip, lek, k, and lat; *in Amoy*, lek, lip, hap, and chek; *in Puchow*, lik and lek; *in Shanghai*, lik; *in Chifa*, li.

**力** The original form represents the *tendons*, 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.

| 用 | or | exert yourself, be spry, work harder. |
| 佛 | the help of Budha. |
| 争 | a trial of strength. |
| 笔 | a forcible style; a heavy hand in penmanship. |
| 好牙 | talkative; ordering people about. |
| 财 | influential from his wealth. |
| 助 | assist a helping hand, afford us assistance. |
| 田 | to work at farming. |
| 眼 | sharp sighted, good eyesight. |
| 此弓幾個 | how much does this bow's strength measure? |
| 量 | vigor, ability, aptitude. |
| 量 | act according to your powers or skill. |
| 学 | assiduous in study. |
| 分 | resolution of forces; distribution of powers; as 升 I is the composition of forces in mechanics. |
| 方 | the place can thus be made effective. |
| 五 | the five *batus* or negative moral powers among the Buddhists; *i.e.* faith, energy, memory, meditation, and wisdom; which prevent the growth of evil. |
| 行 | to practice earnestly. |
From bamboo and strength or to cut; the second form is common at Canton but not authorized.

A scrubby variety of bamboo, full of spines, and therefore good for hedges; bamboo roots; spines or thorns on plants.

竹 a thicket of thorns, like the Rhamnus; a bramble, a quick set thorn.

From growing green repeated.

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.

| 畲 | an aluminae |
| 皇 | the imperial calendar. |
| 法 | laws of astronomy |
| 数 | astrological dates or calculations; Heaven's will; the calculations of the calendar. |
| 象 | the aspect of the heavens. |
| 家 | astronomers |

Now used for the last.

To cut up or open, as an animal.

| 割 | to cut apart. |

A noise of splitting

| 破 | a cracking, crashing sound, like ice breaking up; the scream of wild geese |

鳥擊 | the birds make a great din |

From water and successive.

| 滴 | a drop, a little left in a cup; to drip, to trickle; to drain out; to filter, to strain |

竹 | bamboo cap, regarded as a febrifuge. |

欲 赓 養 | drank it to the last drop |

血 | to shed one's blood; blood dripping |

指 崔求 | humbly petition with the most earnest feeling |

青 | pitch or gum which exudes from trees, as the cherry. |

陳 | to urgently represent, as to an officer |

In Cantonese A row, a line of things

| 開 | open a furrow. |

| 菡 | one row of vegetables. |

痘

| 痘 | Large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; striae; tumors on the ganglions of the neck. |

蚊咬生痘 | the mosquito bites have raised pimples |

臂 | hard tendinous swelling. |

頭 | scrofulous tumors and swellings on the neck. |

震

| 災 | A clap of thunder |

震 | the splitting sound of thunder; the god of Thunder |

 кру | a black goat is | its skin is used for garments |

| 積 | from carriage and successive; in the phonetic. |

| 積 | the path worn by carriages; to crush under a whee. |

| 積 | a carriage rut |

莓

| 莓 | a plant like the cress, said to intoxicate or kill fish; it is perhaps a species of Le palaum, like the L. palaum, which has this property; the red dish unfermentable seeds are used to relieve asthma and hoarseness; the same name is given to the Sisymbrium aterius, a cruciferous plant whose seeds are laxative. |

| 竹 | the enduring tree, a species of oak, which may be the same or nearly akin to the next; it bears edible acorns; a stable |

| 坑 | staves or frames to torture the finge. |

| 马 | frames on which silkworms spin their cocoons. |

| 馬 | a stable, a horse pen. |

| 馬 | the old courser is tethered in the pen. |
From wood and pleasure; also read loh.

A species of scruffy 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.

山有苞 on the mountains are the bushy scrub oaks.

From gem or white and pleasure.

The luster of a pearl.

a 1 brightness of a pearl; a bright, shining form.

Small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

丹 1 an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦 1 potsherds, broken pottery and tile.

To strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree of.

Like the last.

The trace or rut of a wheel; the creaking of a cart; to crush under wheels.

狂车轮 the furious chariots ran over the course.

銃 1 the creaking wheels.

陵 1 an attendant on a carriage, an outrider or runner.

A step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

one step or jump.

騛騛＝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 1 unusual ability, extraordinary talents.

From hill and strength as the phonetic.

A high range or hill.

立 1 a cordilleras.

The original form represents 天 great used for man, over — one denoting earth, to show that he is fixed; it forms the 117th 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 in place of 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 1 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.

我无水毛不能出去 I cannot go out, for I have no rain-crest, — alluding to the feathery crest on the egret.

妾 to take a concubine.

品 or 品 reformed his habits, sown his wild oats.

室 to take a wife; to rear buildings.

他的他的 foot is fixed; i.e. he has agreed to stay, as a workman.

鹽茶課 the regular excise on tea and salt.

言 you will see it now.

不學禮無以 1 if you do not learn etiquette, you will not know how to act.

三十而 1 at thirty I was set in my principles.

水 raining; to rain.

Ch 1 to be in great want, naked and poor.

嗣 to adopt an heir.

理欲不並 1 principle and passion cannot both rule.

孤 1无助 to stand alone or unaccompanied; no backer.

成 1 established in life; married and in business.

打 1 died of the blows; died during the beating.

我 1 maintained our people with grain, — said of Heu-tsih.

規條 to establish rules and regulations.

笠 1 a rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open crate or basket; a cover.

一頂 1 or 一頂斗 1 one wide rain hat.

炭 1 each basket of coal or charcoal.

何裳何 1 wearing rain cloaks and umbrella-hats.

帢 1 a flat straw hat.

秧 1 a basket to carry rice shoots when transplanting.

展赴詩盟 he put on his hat and pateens and went to the tryst to make verses.

其 1 伊 1 their splint hats worn so neatly.

In Cantonese. To cheat, to hoodwink; to pull wool over one's eyes; an imposition, a cheat.

倒 hoodwinked, imposed on.

騙 1 deceived, taken in.

一對手 1 a pair of gloves, in imitation of the English word.

住手 put on your gloves.

Like the preceding.

A pen, a yard for pigs; an open basket for carrying pigs or/game.

猪 1 a pig hamper.

既入其 1 it is already in the pen.

白 1 orris root.
From hill and standing.

Hilly.

From rice and to stand; q. d. rice supports people.

A kernel, a grain of wheat or rice; a classifier of small things, like grain, beads, pellets, buttons, pearls, &c.; food, eatables.

米 a grain of rice
不食 not a morsel to eat.

颗不收 no kernels or seeds are gathered; — it is a year of dearth.

燕氏乃 all the people had grain to eat.

鰩, 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.

粒, a mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.

蠶, a species of green winged locust, the 绢, which has a long flight; the name is thought to resemble its note.

栗, From 木 wood and 卤 fruit 含 gum, castor to west; it resembles 木栗, a mullet, 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 風  a chestnut; the second name refers to the mode of drying it in the wind.

砂炒 to roast chestnuts in sand.

茅 or 條栖 a variety of chestnut, smaller than the last, common in Kiangsu; the wood is used for making carrying-beans and cart thills.

石 nuts of the Aleurites.

果而可 affordable and yet dignified.

水, fruit of the water cattrops.

地, the water-chestnut.

行 a tree which serves as a guide-post.

積之 the sheaves were massively piled up.

燕在 [the gourds] hang from the chestnut branches.

鱻 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.

Cold, as a north wind

例 chilled by a cold wind

北風北 the north wind

乍炎乍 now hot and then shivering.

慄, Afraid; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

戰 quaking with fear.

慄 trembling at.

畏懼 all in a tremor of dread, like one afraid of falling.

畏懼 awestruck and fearful, as at a horrid sight.

槳, Ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

槳, a driving blast.
from tree repeated to indicate many trees together.

lin 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.

下 the literary body.

liri the highest or ripest scholars.

mag the imperial guard.

北 for a forest; groves, copses.

下 an opulent retired officer.

文 the evening sunbeams through the grove.

竹 a Buddhist temple.

戒竹 the red bamboo copse, name of the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

烟 a tobacco-shop.

羽 the stars δ ν χ ψ ο c. in Aquarius.

百礼 to the deceased; when every rite has been fully and minutely performed.

木 the tree; one tree does not make a forest; you alone cannot do all.

In Cantonese. A unopened bud; to cover; to bend down; to slope.

底 the slope it somewhat.

雀 a hooting owl.

亚 a girl of the streets.

lin Dropping, as water from the roof; water running off; to moisten, to soak; to sauce; to cause to drop drops.

花 to sprinkle flowers.

山水 the torrents rolled down from the hills.

湿 wet through by the rain.

蜜 honeyed drippings; a kind of sweet wine.

照 heat; water pouring down on one, as in a shower bath.

| a kind of urine.

霖 A continuous rain of three days; the rainy season.

意 a mildewing rain, one which deluges the land.

时 an opportune rain.

用 please you; do you employ you to bring a plentiful rain; met. to diffuse great benefits.

以及时 rain is the remedy for a drought.

九月自十日以后为 a rain which lasts for three days is called lin.

琳 A valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute with the 蓼 in the Shu King; it was brought from the west, and was probably a variety of veined jade.

国 a country lying near the Caspian Sea which produced topazes.

麻 A disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; stran- gury or dysuria.

砂 gravel in the bladder.

血 bloody urine.

石 the stone.

五 five sorts of urinary ailments.

急 stringy or ropy urine.

石 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.

麻 Composed of the, sleeping, and品 a sort, which gives sound.

霖 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 turret.

终 or 束 when dying, near death.

民 to rule the people.

世 or 世 to come into the world, as Jesus did.

见 I went and saw it myself.

去 I am just going.

 funds when getting rich do not become unscrupulous.

夜 at nightfall, censure.

帖 to imitate a copy-slip.

症 to examine a disease.

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<th>LIN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>水八家 neighbors living near the same pool or tank.</td>
<td>汲 like the last two.</td>
<td>汲 Precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時慎 where the time came, he hindered the affair, as by delay.</td>
<td>名 of a river; clear water rippling down rocky ravines.</td>
<td>山勢 崖 this abrupt cliff is the beauty of the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如 深海 as if standing on the brink of an abyss.</td>
<td>金 a place in Amman.</td>
<td>水 a vast expanse of pure water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忙 or hurry one's self.</td>
<td>滋或 or 滋 the next hamlet.</td>
<td>這個 form is considered to be rather incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彼 your honor my hamlet, by coming to see me.</td>
<td>郡 near by; the next hamlet.</td>
<td>Near, contiguous; connected with; supporting, assisting, as a minister his prince; neighboring; a neighborhood, a group of five families; to make affinity with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腹 to hold a levee.</td>
<td>前 or後 or 產 the next hamlet.</td>
<td>領 or隔 or 隔 a near neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陣退縮 to skulk when going into battle, to skedaddle.</td>
<td>里 near by; the next hamlet.</td>
<td>疊 or隔 or 產 the next hamlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大節 at a great emergency.</td>
<td></td>
<td>領 or隔 or 產 the next hamlet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From flame altered to rice and 勸 unlucky; the second is the common form.

An ignis fatuus, called 鬼火 which is seen hovering on old battle fields, and supposed to proceed from the blood of men and horses.

From 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 巧 }
To stoop in walking is 林, applied to round-shouldered people.

From grain and storehouse or 林; similar to the next, and not to be confounded with 乾乾, a petition.

To give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay; to nourish, to provide for.

既 to these stipendiaries attend to public business.

体 salary, stipend.

From shelter and granary.

A government granary; a dépôt for rice or food used in sacrifices; a granule; to give grain to students.

倉 a state or public granary.

貯 a stipend formerly given to 生 or those selected stultsai who were not yet kūjīn.

保 one of this degree who introduces a student to the lowest examination.

補 to be placed on the list of stipendiaries.

Ashamed, abashed; shameful.

From heart and to provide; used with the next.

Fear; respect for one, because he is dangerous; to heed with profound care.

懼一 I was quite startled.

百姓 his people are awe-struck; they stand reverential and obedient.

之懼之 tremble at this! attend to this! i.e. carefully beware of these commands; — a closing phrase in edicts and warrants.

Shivering with cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, as in the presence of rulers, which the latter try to compel.

干 a trembling respect for; scrupulously obedient.

列 piercingly cold, cutting one’s face.

威風 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.

欽 a plate or purlin.

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 本 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 d’un to swallow.

Stingy, covetous, sordid; sparing of, close; to dislike to part with, parsimonious; ashamed, regretting; sorry for.

惜 to hold on to, close-fisted.

吝 niggardly, screwing others.

不 open-handed, liberal, generous.

君子不 the princely man does not grudge his wealth.

食 stingy and avaricious.

怕 afraid of one’s steps.

悔 to regret, to repent of.

羞 ashamed of, mortified.

幸勿玉 I hope you will not regret your steps; — a phrase used in an invitation.

From insect and will-o’wisp as the phonetic.

A fire-fly.

螳 a fire-fly, a lightning bug.

麤 To go or do with difficulty, to choose, to select, to designate; grasping, covetous.

選 to carefully choose.

才可以 do not make it difficult.

員任理 an appoint man fit to attend to the affair.

蘭 a rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mats.

馬 a species of Iris or flur-de-lis.

石 stones placed to throw down on besiegers from a wall.

踏 the rut of a wheel; to run over one with a cart, to drive against one.

跴 to trample down, as a field by hunters.

To kill, to beat.

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.

起 pile them up.

茶箱 to pile up tea-chests.

齊 lay them even.

磚 to lay bricks.

髻 to smooth the hair-knot or coiffure.

尖 to rub down his tail, smooth his harsh expressions.

走埋人 to hide in a crowd of people.
LING.

Old sound. Ling and lang. In Canton, ling and lang;—in Shangtung, leng and lin;—
in Fukien, lang, leng, liang, and ling;—in Shanghai, ling and lang;—in Chifu, ling.

Composed of rain-drops and an enchantor, though was the original form, because gens 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.

机 a curious effort; contrivance.
神 an efficacious god; one who answers his worshipers.
应 a divine response, an effective answer.
四 or 四 the four types of all hairy, feathered, scaly, and shelly beings, viz., the unicorn, phoenix, dragon, and tortoise.
先 one's ancestors.
鬼 ghosts; the dead.
魂 the human soul; the departed spirit.
台 the mind, the reasoning powers.
精 smart, apt, clever (Cantonese).
神定 he purified his soul and quieted his spirit, by turning recuse.
著 continually manifested his supernatural wonders.
無 he has no versatility.
明 smart, intelligent, quick of apprehension.
使之至 very quick at perceiving; very important, as the pith of a machine.
威 [the god's] awful efficacy.
雨 a much needed shower.
位 the ante-burial tablet, which is brought back to the house from the grave, and is burned at the expiration of mourning.
扶 the ancestral wooden tablet.
拂 to go with the coffin to the grave.
恭 to reverence and pour out a libation on the right of the coffin.
三 the sun, moon and stars.
星 the stars; at once he can act on many,—as a god who hears many worshipers at once.
不 medicinae, as a pill or a charm; no response, as from a god; stolid, dull of apprehension.
五 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. Rea, near Si-ning fii in Shensi.
聖 the Holy Spirit, a foreign term.
以 赫 which thus showed his marvelous power.
生 all animated beings.
水不存深有龙则 it does not matter how deep the water is to make its dragon efficacies.

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 Yangtse River east of the Ma-kang gorge, is celebrated for its bold scenery.

A rich kind of liquor, called 蕲, which was made in Hsing-yang hien 安陽縣 in Hunan.

A district in the southeastern part of Hunan on the Mien River. 汛 a branch of the River Siang.

Ice; an ice-house; to insult; to shame, to treat vilely; in jurious; shameful; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.
嘘 to oppress, to maltreat.
辱 to put to shame; to deflower, to humble.
雲 trying to reach the clouds; ambitious; high in rank.
室 or 陰 an ice-house or pit.
霄 peering above others; preeminent.
獲 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 墓 imperial tombs.
墳 a raised mound, a Buddhist term for a tope or stupas, where the relics of priests are buried.
武 the warrior's tomb, an old name of Hangchen.
丘 | a barrow, a hill.
侵 | to invade; to usurp.
十三 | the tombs of the Ming emperors near Chang-p'ing near the north of Peking; each has its own name, as follows:

Yung-teh who died A.D. 1424 is 亁
Hung-hi " " " 1425 is 朕
Si'en-teh " " " 1435 is 朕
Ching-t'ung " " " 1449 is 朕
Ch'ing-hwa " " " 1487 is 朕
Hung-chi " " " 1505 is 朕
Ching-teh " " " 1521 is 朕
Kia-t'ing " " " 1566 is 晏
Lung-k'ing " " " 1572 is 晏
Wan-lu " " " 1619 is 晏
T'ai-chang " " " 1621 is 欽
Tien-k'i " " " 1627 is 濬
Tsung-ching " " " 1644 is 濬

玲 | occurs written like the last.
玲 | A trace of; to run over; to accompany.
玲 | a chariot rut; an outsider or escort was called 一條 边 one who went by the rut.

祭 | a sacrifice at the royal tombs; the blessing of the gods or the ancestral manes.

菱 | an aquatic vegetable, the corner or buffalo-horn, the water caltrops (Trapa bicornis), whose fruit is eaten.
水紅 | the best sort of caltrops.
粉 | flour or arrow-root made by grinding the dried fruits.
畫 | a poetical term for a metallic mirror.

綾 | damask; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.
羽 | lastings.
花 | damask, figured sarcenet.
板 | thick glossy damask, like satin.
絹 | paste on an edging of sarcenet.

fal | to curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

玲 | interchanged with the last.
玲 | 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.
玲 | 山 to roam over the seas and cross the mountains.
玲 | to tremble; apprehensively; afraid.
玲 | A fresh water fish, the dace or tench.
玲 | a broad species (Lewiusio molotella), reared in ponds.
玲 | the yellow tail dace. (Lewiusio zonanthus.)
玲 | 鱗 the pangolin, or穿山甲 which the Chinese regard as a carp made to go on dry land.
玲 | A small affluent of the Yangt's River in the district of Tan-yang lien in Kiangsu; also the name of three other streams.
玲 | the noise of running water, or of the rising tide, or of the wind.
玲 | a pleasant breeze.
玲 | a stream in the south of Human.
玲 | to wet by sprinkling.
玲 | cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.
玲 | a window-sill.
玲 | the plate under the caves.
玲 | a gate of a temple to Confucius, or of a college.
玲 | from man and an order.
玲 | alone; to employ, to be employed; a droll, a mime or mummer, a posture-maker; to play, to perform antics; clever, sprightly.
玲 | master of the musicians.
玲 | a servant, an attendant.
玲 | lonely, going away by one's self; disconsolate.
玲 | lithe, active, as children.
玲 | a mummer, a musician.
玲 | shrewd, cunning; quick to observe and imitate; this phrase is written in various ways.
玲 | the gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.
玲 | finely carved or cut like groottes; bright; witty, smart; ornate, as style.
玲 | from an inclosure and an order.
玲 | a prison, an inclosure for confining men.
玲 | in mid-spring examine the jails.
玲 | a long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.
玲 | a water jar with cars to put a cord through.
玲 | from hand and an order as the phonetic; probably the same colloquial sound at Shanghai which is written 擞 in Cantonese.
玲 | 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.
玲 | bring in a bucket of water.
玲 | I can take it.
玲 | I can't lift it (Shanghai).
玲 | he is so particular.
玲 | I shall give him a helping hand.
玲 | an evergreen tree, the Eurya japonica; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veneered.
玲 | a kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.
玲 | a small basket or ereed used by fishermen.
A boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

羚

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.

羚

A deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine; the drawings of it very much resemble the Alopecrispus.

羚

A tuberous fungus.

羚

An insect with two wings; it is a kind of mosquito, and seems to be akin to the Ceratopon.

羚

A plume or pendent tail feather, like those on the peacock, argus-pleasant, or bird-of-paradise; pleasant's tail-feathers were anciently worn by warriors; a single feather; feathers worn as ornaments; the feather on an arrow.

羚

A general name for birds of the wagtail (Motacilla) and lark (Alauda) families.

羚

A round hollow ball like a skew-bell, hung on horses or flags to announce approach; a bell with a clapper.

羚

A general name for birds of the wagtail (Motacilla) and lark (Alauda) families.

羚

The front teeth; the age of a person; years.

羚

The throat; the collar of a garment, a tie or neck wrapper; a lib, 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 綢 or 風 | a throat-band, a choker; a close collar or neckerchief.
1 馬掛 | one pelisse.
1 收 | or 永 | to receive.
1 謝 | received with thanks, — as a present.
1 深 | I am much obliged.
1 教 | to be instructed; to wait on one; it is as you say.
1 命 | to receive orders; to assent to a request.
1 足 | I’ve taken enough, as wine.
1 心 | deeply indebted for.
1 不敢 | I cannot think of taking it, as a present.
1 棉 | collar and sleeve; — met. a headman, a leader.
1 出來 | to go and receive.
1 左 | a captain of 150 Bannermen; a deputy resident holding office in the colonies.
1 杯 | to assent to everything, a promise given in one’s cups.
1 帶引見 | to introduce one at court.
1 事官 | an officer who manages affairs, — now applied to a foreign consul, and 總 | 事官 a consul-general.
1 首 | a head officer of my kind.
1 洗 體 | to be baptized.
1 總 | a superintendent.
1 惡 | to restrain the wicked.
1 統 | a commander-in-chief.
1 不 | 人情 | no sense of gratitude.
1 善點惡 | to assent to goodness and discourage evil.
1 赴関請 | to go to the office and clear the goods.
1 借 | to lend to; a receipt or certificate of the loan.

| 崴 | From hill and collar; q. d. a girdle of hills. |
| 和 | A break or pass in a mountain, a road over a peak; a ridge or sierra; a mountain range. |
1 頭 | or | 表 | a high, or the highest peak. |
1 山 | mountain ranges. |
1 行到陵 | driven to the jumping-off place; — no way of retreat. |
1 梅 | the Mei-lung or Plum Pass in the northeast of Kwangtung. |
1 南 | [the region] south of this pass, denotes Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. |
1 意 | the Onion Mts. or Kara-korum Range between Ladakh and Tibet. |

| 紹 | Inner garment. |
| 總 | a bride’s apparel. |

| 聯 | Composed of △ or 會 to assemble and □ a seat of authority. |
| 得 | A law, a rule, an order; to enjoinder, 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, humour. |
1 尊 | your father. |
1 堂 | or | 慈 | your mother. |
1 愛 | or | 千金 | your daughter. |
1 故 | an imperial order. |
1 時 | divisions of time; times and seasons. |
1 縣 | the district magistrate; it is used too when speaking of them, as 李 | the magistrate Li. |

嚴 | a stringent law; to govern strictly. |
三 | 四 | 中 | repeated orders and injunctions. |
酒 | a forfeit in drinking. |
1 德壽豈 | may their virtue shine to old age. |
1 不 | 欲 | every one worthy and courteous. |
1 他來 | bring or get him here. |
1 名 | a good name. |
1 號 | a written order. |
1 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. |
1 望 | I have heard your fame and wished to see you. |
1 造 | 一 | guileful words and insinuating looks. |

| 男 | From mouth and strength. |
| 得 | Dwelling or living apart; separate, by itself, distinct; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two. |
1 自 | by itself, isolated, apart. |
1 專 | still, again; in addition to. |
1 他自去 | he went off alone. |
1 來 | he came alone. |
1 日 | another day. |
1 有多少 | how many more are there? |
1 眼相看 | to regard with particular attention. |
1 一 | 去 | let each do his own work. |
1 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, link. In Canton, link; — in Swatow, hak, lôk, and liu; — in Amoy, liêk; — in Fuhchow, liêk; — in Shanghai, liêk; — in Chiufu, liou.

略

From field and each; it occurs used for the next.

略

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

the radical or important parts of.

有

only a few.

理

foreseeing; clever at devising.

經

to [politically] divide the empire.

多

rather too many.

好

to buy, to seize and sell people.

知

I understand it; a little.

大

for the most part.

LIOH.

【1】 I comprehend it somewhat.

【2】 I take an account of; a sketch.

【3】 much alike; very similar.

【4】 it will perhaps do.

【5】 three degrees of cleverness.

【6】 principles.

【7】 his words were important.

【8】 to visit a place, as an official.

【9】 having sharpened their plowshares.

【10】 advantageous.

碧

To sharpen, to grind.

碧

劍鉛

if the sword be dull, sharpen it.

掠

From hand and to plan contracted.

掠

To rob, to plunder, to take openly and by force; to invade, to make a raid; to punish with a stick; in penmanship, the sweep stroke to the left, more frequently called — draw a dash.

爪

to snatch.

抄

to seize and confiscate.

倭

to make a foray.

食

to seize food; to forage.

治

to bastinado.

誓

to commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing.

汝

name of a noted man of the Sung dynasty.

挚

to take by force or strength.

挚

In Pekingese. To cast aside; to throw off, as an insect from the hand.

開手

to cast out of the hand.

下

lay it down, put it aside.

略

To look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.

LIU.

Old sound, liu, lot, and lêk. In Canton, liou; — in Swatow, liou and liu; — in Amoy, liou; — in Fuhchow, liou and liu; — in Shanghai, liou; — in Chiufu, liou.

留

From a field and an old form of the hour of sunset; the second form is the commonest.

留

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

a parting gift, a keepsake.

別

or handed down, as from one's ancestors; relinquished; to leave behind.

心

inattentive.

他不住

I could not detain him.

起

to keep for future use.

挽

to stop, by holding one's arm.

任

to retain in office, but usually under disfavor, that the man may retrieve his character.

請

don't trouble yourself to come out; — said by a visitor.

無

no brigands remain.

不

not to stop; macelessly.

餘

to leave him some ground; don't press him too hard.

飯

to detain to dinner.

舞

he is doubtful whether to go or stay.

不

do not procrastinate the decision of cases.

城

to leave the gates open.

不

selfish, guileless.

心

mind what you are about.

在

in this leave it here.

福

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.
the flowering pomegranate; the Camellia is also called from its hard nuts.

the guava (Psidium) displays its smiling mouth.

a pockmarked face.

A variety of the fox

poetical name for the fifth moon.

interchanged.

A bay horse with a black mane and tail

a sorrel horse having a black mane.

Described as a kind of rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the is the sea otter, and their skins come to Peking from Tibet or Koko-nor (?); the same name is given to the beaver skins from Russia.

In Cantonese. A monkey; a pet fellow.

A monkey's cub; a nickname for children; you little monkey.

A tumor, a wen; an excrecence or swelling

a fleshy tumor.

a vascular tumor

swollen muscles in the neck arising from anger.

a swelling caused by a blow

A species of owl, called the large horned owl, noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings.

A pretty animal as large as a rabbit, called frequent in the central provinces, the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck.

A pearl or something very precious

vitreous, straw-like composition, used for cups, hangers, and colored glaze; from the Sanskrit vedura, or lapis lazuli, as this enters into the finest blue kinds; a smooth, glazed surface; applied also to a quack tact at seeing things.

glazed yellow or blue tiles; encaustic tiles

light the water lamp; it is a cup holding oil on water

fragile, not very durable

Lewchew 1s; the inhabitants are said to have black hands, remove their beards, and keep the skulls of the dead in their houses.

The sighing of the wind

as when waving a fan.

From to go and stopping; this is interchanged with in some cases.

Linger, delaying; to lead to sanctuary

lurking, loitering; hanging about when ordered off

to lead a horse up and down to cool.

to ramble, to take a stroll

A sort of halberd used in old times; to kill; to arrange, to set out in order; to wish another's death; leaves turning in autumn

to dispose troops so as to alarm the enemy.

he showed compassion to our people and would not have them all die.

the bleak winds blow, and the trees are bare of their leaves.

[the tree] will be stripped till it dies.

Clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the songling of wind.

a clear air.

the fitful autumnal gusts

an affluent of the River Siang in Hunan, on which Chang sha is stands.

the Wei] shows its deep clear stream

Also read  and  shi. The tortuous curling motion of a snake is aluding to its writhing as it moves.

A cicada, and used for but not rightly

pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow

what will ever a hundred bars of pure gold do to assuage your hunger?

gold mountings on a scabbard

A species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds; it is called and 吉 天鳥 and 吉 天子, the bird which calls on heaven, as well as the V; its voice is like a life, shrill and sweet.

From gold and to flow; used for the next.

pure gold; pendent gems on a crown

pure gold.

From flag and to flow contracted; the second is a common contraction.

The strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag

streamers, called also flag, attached to a banner

crown gems; they are now seen only on images of idols
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>流</td>
<td>flow, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>血</td>
<td>blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滿 (Jesus)</td>
<td>willingly shed his blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>to shed tears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>vagrants, gypsies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無病</td>
<td>I have never been sick before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>overflowing, as a current.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>質</td>
<td>the impulse of fluids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>離失所</td>
<td>without a home, vagabonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗</td>
<td>rivulets; headwaters; the branches of a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>a class of men; a calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>all kinds of employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>womankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孟</td>
<td>firm as a rock in mid-current; — said of a high statesman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罪</td>
<td>a crime punished by transportation 3000 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>prodigals who cannot return; squatters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>處</td>
<td>the vulgar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒</td>
<td>it will vitiate the people's habits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>shifting sands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>uneasingly; no stop to it, as a practice. (Cont. on.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴</td>
<td>a free flow, as of water; in general use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>細水長</td>
<td>small streams [should flow softly] to flow long; — be economical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>硫</td>
<td>Sulphur; is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燦</td>
<td>To scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>to singe the beard when blowing out a lamp, as a near-sighted man does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛子</td>
<td>hand to burn hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>to singe wools or furs, as when drying them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幸而</td>
<td>not [the dose] is bitter but not heating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聶</td>
<td>Beached with cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沼</td>
<td>hands and feet frost-bitten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌</td>
<td>To burn over the stubble and grass on a field is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柳</td>
<td>The willow, which is much cultivated for making charcoal; a grove; striped; brimful; arching, crescent-like, alighting 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 φ ζ η μ σ ω in Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>a delicate long-leaved willow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>the tamarix; a broth of the leaves is given in small-pox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>willow cuttings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眉</td>
<td>an arched eyebrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>條身</td>
<td>a sylph-like figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>條布</td>
<td>striped cottons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>make a groove. (Cont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>谷</td>
<td>the valley or place where the sun sets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>places of dissipation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桃紅</td>
<td>the peach's bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綠</td>
<td>willow's green; — met. licentious pleasures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>州府</td>
<td>a prefecture in Kwangsi on the River Liu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柳</td>
<td>a hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柳</td>
<td>To cover, as a drum; to rub, to feel with the hand; to touch, to lay the hand on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚麗子</td>
<td>the fish rush into the weirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三星</td>
<td>three stars [are seen] in the weirs. — but no fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緬</td>
<td>a skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads; a knot of a hundred lengths in tens; a fob or pocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>提防要</td>
<td>lookout for the cut-purses!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利</td>
<td>a classifier of a beard or wig, and a label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>to dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>the moon is shining in its beauty, and this fine lady is as beautiful too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饊</td>
<td>Sorrows looking;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>養</td>
<td>The beam in the eaves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餃</td>
<td>Rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餃</td>
<td>if it has cooled, then steam it again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIU. Interchanged with *to flow*, it is also read *liu*, and interchanged with *to idle*.

A river in Kwangsi; a current to issue forth, as a fountain; edge of the caves; gliding about, skating, prowling; smooth, glossy; to float.

LIU. 1. to skate.
2. a fellow prowling about in the gloaming to steal or mark things.

- to they were off in a cloud of dust, as race horses.

- the water flows up into the sluices.

- A beggar's clasp to receive the food given him.

- an earthen clasp.

- A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.

- the wind, a boisterous wind, a gale.

LIU. From rain and to remain.

Water dripping from the caves; the caves of a house.

- he slobbered like the dropping coves.

- catch rain from the caves.

- 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.

Properly read *ch'au*, and regarded as an old form or *to select*.

In Cantonese To toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over.

- to make a fire.

- shake them up thoroughly.

LO.

Old sounds, In, lat, and lap. In Canton, lo. — in Shantow, lo and lu, — in Amoy, lo; — in Fuzhou, lo, huo, and luo; — in Shanghai, lu; — in Chiuf, loa.

Composed of *net*, silk, and bird, to indicate its purpose, it is used in Buddhist words for *l* and *r*, and interchanged with some of its compounds.

A spring net for birds; a kind of fabric woven like a net or gauze in knots, with interlaces like gauze; open-worked, lace-like; to spread out, to arrange orderly; a sieve; to bolt, as flour; occurs in many proper names.

- one piece of *haw*, as this kind of silk is sometimes called.

- netted woven hempen cloth used for curtains.

- to bestow a red sash; to order a man to strangle himself.

- alone and cold in the curtained bed, as a deserted wife.

- a bird-net; nets for fish or birds.

- the constellations all follow or are placed in order.

1. 漢柏 the arbor-vitæ (*Thuja*).
2. 漢陽 the Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it.

趁早去張張! you should right away try to raise some money; but 張! also means to attend to other duties, as 有人 nervousness! you must look after the guests when they come.

大! the great net; the sky.

- or the compass.

1. a small ancient state near Tungting Lake, in the present Fingsiang hien, Kiang-si in the northeast of Hunan.

- or rakshas, the demons in Buddhist mythology.

- or 阿 or 阿 the 18 arhats, arhats, or rakhis; the personal disciples or worthies of Budhia; the term is defined by 應 the deserving worship, and that destroyer of the enemy, i.e. passion.

1. 呼拉 or Lagula, the son of Sakya-muni, who founded a school.

- to arrange people in rows around a room.

- the Lolas or Lao tribes now living in the north of Siam.

- the last syllable of which name probably refers to these people, once possessors of much of Yunnan and Kwanchau; in writing this appellation the radical *dog* is sometimes added, as 狗 to show contempt for them.

- this family has produced men of great talent.

- to collate and compare records.

- the star *v* in Capricorn.

- the autumnal sky resembles figured netting.

- a frame for bolting flour.

- humpbacked.
Clever, sharp.

Resorting to force

The brave among bandits; rebel troops.

A note or refrain in singing; the prattle of children; annoying, vexing

Troublesome, fretful, disappointing

In Cantonese. A final, probably altered from loh, to express the end of a sentence.

Yes; it is so.

The horse chestnut or buckeye, found in the western regions.

A tree in Hunan whose wood is easy to ignite

A stake fence.

A river named flowing into Tung-tung Lake on the southeast; it is a small stream, and joins the River Siang near its mouth.

From bamboo and net.

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.

A peddler.

Small baskets. (Cantonese)

A basket-sitter. — denotes a criminal taken out to execution (Cantonese)

A corn-basket.

Sold; the whole lot is sold off.

Used with the last.

A basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt; it is interchanged with to pile up earth

The basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off.

From plant and wet, referring to the habit of growth.

Parasitic plants like the Euphorbiaceae, or those which twine around trees like the Vitex, are called "jewels"; those like dodder are called "beetles." When the phrase 具結 overcome the vines and tendrils have interlaced, to denote a marriage alliance

A turnip, or roots like it

A radish

A heart as big as a turnip; — i.e. generous.

The pink. (Dianthus)

Entwine around

A gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

To beat the gong

The gongs and drums resounded to the sky

Sound the head gongs, as when an officer comes

Announce, collect the people by the gong

From horse and to involve; the second is the original form but is now seldom met.

A mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.

A mule skin.

The load of mule

I hope to repel you as with the service of a mule or horse

A baked wheaten cake, called "hale" having fruit inside.

From insect and to invoke.

A term for spiral mussels like the Lymnium, Voluta, Muricidae, &c.; spiral, screw like; a conch.

Conches used for sounding, when summoning people to resist.

Fresh water snails

A spiral headress

Mussel shells in general

The operculum of snails

A flying fish

Blow the sea-conch

The white conch with whorls turning to the right, is a large rare shell kept at Peking and lent to envoys going to Loochew to insure them a safe voyage; it is probably a Buccinanum

The fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined

Your fingers have no striae; — 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.

Wasted, as energy

To spoil an affair

To look about

Carefully, repeatedly; in a particular and detailed manner; tautology; a periphrase.

The order of words in a sentence

A sleazy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted, made in Tibet from yak's hair

From clothes or body and real. Naked, unclad, barebacked; the naked; to strip, to undress.

Cloth, naked cloth

Clothe the naked

The upper part of the body naked

The naked animal. i.e. man

He threw off his dress and railed at the rascal.

Nude; having no clothes.
Like the preceding.

Unclothed; fruits with hard shells.

物  a beast like the camel.

果  a long roundish gourd, the fruit of the Tricosanthes anguina and padovolta, which are generally known as snake gourds.

Naked-like animals having very short hair, like the elephant, tiger, or leopard; a fabulous monster like the tapir.

Interchanged with 卵 a shell.

The solitary wasp.

漂  the spleen, or dauber wasp, supposed to be transformed from caterpillars.

赢  (to) the grebe 蜂 is called the翻身 in old books; the 犬  is an old name for the toad bird, but perhaps also alludes to the preceding.

From grass and melons.

果  (to) fruit which ripens on the ground as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, pine-apples, &c.; those having no kernel.

黎  (to) fruits of all kinds.

To manage; to arrange, as a dress.

頭  to comb and dress the hair and arrange the hands and fillets, as the ancients did.

Read 頭. To take, to get, in which sense 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.

把 | 起 pile up these books.

再 | 两 two lie on each other.

To split, to rend; to select, to pick out.

粋 | In Pekingese. To rub off, to wipe.

洋 | wipe off the sweat.

In Cantonese. To get, to buy, to procure for one; to vex; to injure.

你 | 莆 you come and get the money.

命 | to vex one's life out; be-witched.

負 | a child that dies early, before he can recompense his parents.

魚 | to fish; to go a fishing.

召 | bring the answer back.

Stones piled up.

卵  a pile of pebbles or gravel; — met. prominent talent, distinguished parts.

杭 | all the interlacing branches supported each other.

The king's evil; strumous enlargements.

| 瘡 | serous swellings; the first are small, the second large, and the two follow each other like heads; the swellings from mosquito or flea bites are sometimes so called.

| 跚 | Embarrassed; to miss one's footing.

| 迈 | to walk slowly; not to advance, either from weakness or inability.

| 路 | To cruise about, to patrol; to make a circuit; to spy; to inspect, as a guard does; to screen, as hills do a glen.

| 往 | to go around examining.

| 轉 | playing about, in and out.

| 拼 | to set a guard to watch the place.

| 站 | the capital city in Tang and Turfan.

| 鐸 | Also read 造 and 造.

| 砲 | To droop, to hang down; extensive; generous, thick.

柳 | 鞏播花流放 the oriole's sweet note is heard amid the drooping willows, and the flowers come out in their beauty.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOH.</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOH.</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOH.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>略</td>
<td>Wrangling, disputations; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly; so used for done, finished.</td>
<td>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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>就</td>
<td>that will answer.</td>
<td>来</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>我知道了 it is so, I know it.</td>
<td>村</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>完</td>
<td>done; all over; ended.</td>
<td>價</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>係</td>
<td>yes, indeed. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>上</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>kol, The cackling of a fowl; to cough and spit, to clear the throat; to hawk.</td>
<td>顶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烙</td>
<td>To burn in, to brand; to toast, to spit or roast in cooking; to hake; a branding-iron; red hot.</td>
<td>梳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>日</td>
<td>西山 or 太陽 the sun is setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>末</td>
<td>打烙 to brand in a mark.</td>
<td>力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔷薔</td>
<td>iron a branding-iron; a sort of flat-iron for smoothing cloth.</td>
<td>惶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙</td>
<td>to brand in a mark.</td>
<td>定</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>染</td>
<td>以 to put pen to paper, to begin a work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>染</td>
<td>毛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>鍊</td>
<td>沙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>玫瑰</td>
<td>艘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玫瑰</td>
<td>export cargo.</td>
<td>货</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

The original form resembles the ornamented frame on which a bell or drum is hung, the drums on the sides and the bell in the middle.

Pleasure, quiet, ease; to rejoice in, to take delight in, to esteem a pleasure; a joy; dissipation; good, as a year.

1. 天之命 to accord with heaven's decrees.
2. 读 a portrait.
3. 作 to make merry.
4. 何如之 where shall I be better pleased?
5. 你何如於此 what pleasure can you find in this?
6. 何如也 where will you be happier than here?
7. 何如之有 All what pleasure is there here!

One calling to his pigs, cries 11, but the phrase is written several ways.

呼 to laugh

To take hold of; to spread out; to lead; to select.

Collect to gather, as a harvest.

Black, still clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.

Wine; a wine-shop.

草 my cottage.

Yellow clods, the grave, hades.

The Board of Music, a bureau in the Board of Rites.

Read yao To take delight in; to choose and use or enjoy.

Each one has his own hobby or pleasure.

Musical to please delightful.

A river near the city of Tsin-nan in the north of Shan-tung; a bank; an estuary.

From ox and oil contracted.

A brindled or speckled ox; manifest, open, patent.

To excel; preeminent.

A particolored ox.

Hard and level, as a road.

Clearly understood.

Old sounds, lu, lut, and lu. In Canton, lu and lu; in Swatow, lu, lu, and lu; in Amoy, lo; in Fukchau, lu, lu, lu, and lu; in Shanghai, lu, in Chifu, lu.

Used with the last and next.

A vessel to warm spirits; a censer; a copper brazier; a furnace.

A grocery, a spirit shop.

A hand-stove.

One set of incense censers, of three or five.

A crucible.

Hand censers, carried in processions, and before the governor-general.

A tripod in temples.

He called them to sit around the brazier.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. U.</th>
<th>L. U.</th>
<th>L. U.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>焚</td>
<td>A stove, fireplace, grate, furnace, chafing-dish, or other place for holding a fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎚</td>
<td>A small oven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>A portable furnace, often called 俊-gong, a word corrupted from 火 or fire-place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房</td>
<td>A room; governmental assay shops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茶</td>
<td>A stall to sell boiling water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>An uncovered fireplace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>局</td>
<td>An oven; a bake-pan of any kind. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓶</td>
<td>A set of censer and vases, usually of metal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>The draft and coal-hole in a 煌, where it is warmed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狼</td>
<td>A variety of dog, the 靡 which seems to be a large shepherd's dog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槅</td>
<td>A short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholds the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琵</td>
<td>The Canton name for the loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), the 樱 or Chinese medlar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楊</td>
<td>A species of Diervilla or Wiegela found in Japan; also applied to a fine timber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潟</td>
<td>A river in the northeast of Kiangsi in Lu-ki lien</td>
<td>溆 which borders on Chekiang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穀</td>
<td>A prefecture in the south of Shantung along the Yangtse River, where the 漆 flows into it, and sometimes gives its name to the main stream; the region is said to be malarious.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓦</td>
<td>A gourd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓢</td>
<td>The bottle gourd or Lagenaria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爈</td>
<td>A jar shaped like this gourd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璀</td>
<td>A valuable gem, called 碧 whose description alludes it to the topaz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魟</td>
<td>From jar and black; it is sometimes used for 鶏 a brazier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魻</td>
<td>A wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粪</td>
<td>碗 to take the jug to get grog.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璞</td>
<td>A kind of ulcer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>Pot-bellied, as children from bad food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綖</td>
<td>Black, painted, or varnished.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弓</td>
<td>Black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髮</td>
<td>Temper threads; to hitchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for weaving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>His wives dressed the thread.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瀵</td>
<td>The skin; the belly; to arrange in order, to spread out; to state; to convey orders, to intimate to, to transmit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砲</td>
<td>To state seriatim, to set out orderly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>細</td>
<td>To make out a list.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>The Court of Ceremonies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伶</td>
<td>The fourth in rank of the Hanlin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甫</td>
<td>A stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say the stern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰧</td>
<td>A small rush like an Arundo, from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bale; shaft of a spear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>篮</td>
<td>Baskets of different sizes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘆</td>
<td>Water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, as Pheugmites and Arundo, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>篮</td>
<td>A variety of rushes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃</td>
<td>角宅 the yellow rushes environ the house; a rural abode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楂</td>
<td>Juice of hellebore, used to rub on the hair; the name is also applied to an impure catechu or terra japonica.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼎</td>
<td>Wooden floats tied on boat-children at Canton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稜</td>
<td>Taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>A variety of the cactus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓡</td>
<td>The sweet sorghum (S. saccharatum), grown over central China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鴏</td>
<td>A windlass; a pulley; a snatch-block.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鵣</td>
<td>A sheave on which a rope runs to raise things.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶪</td>
<td>From bird and black.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶖</td>
<td>The 鶥 or fishing cor- morant (Phalacrocorax carbo), also poetically called 烤 the black devil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山伯</td>
<td>A name given at Canton, to a species of thrush (Garrulax perspicillatus), reared for its vivacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鯽</td>
<td>A Canton name for perchs of the Labrax family; it includes the girt head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰭</td>
<td>The spotted wrasse (Labrax japonicus).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>The white wrasse. (Pristipompeta pohlo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰟</td>
<td>Red headed labrax. (Pristipompa kausha.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>The spotted perch (Pristipompa meleagris) is the best sort; it is made into 鮮 or fish salad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 107th 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.

1. 赤 meat corned with spirits.
2. 鹹 saltish; nitrous.
3. 麵 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.

1. 水 a pickle used in bean curd.
2. 香 spice for a pickle.
3. 醃 meat 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 Chen Kung Tan 周公旦 or Tan, the Duke of Chen, about B.C. 1122; but his eldest son Pel-kin 伯禽 first made his capital at Kiao-feu 曹都 about the year 1115, and was called Duke of Lu 魯公. A successor Duke Yin 幽公 was killed in 1058, by his brother Duke Wei 魏公, who has the infamy in Chinese history of being the first regicide. In 884, Duke Wu 武公 made a feudal visit to the court of Sun Wang 宣王 to render him homage for his feft. The Annals of Lu, called Ch'un-ts' i Ch' 《春秋傳 or Spring and Autumn Records, by Confucius, commence with the reign of Duke Yin 隱公, the son of Duke Hwai 惠公 in the 49th year of P'ing Wang 平王 B.C. 722, and end with the accession of Duke Tao 悼公 in the 38th year of King Wang 敬王, B.C. 481, two years before their father's death. Their names and reigns, as here given, are constantly referred to in Kang-chi'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 隱公</td>
<td>姬息</td>
<td>722 11</td>
<td>Killed by his brother.</td>
<td>722 Shalmanezer takes Samaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hwan 桓公</td>
<td>蹇休</td>
<td>710 18</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
<td>716 Romulus murdered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chwang 莊公</td>
<td>崔同</td>
<td>692 32</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>656 Manasseh, king of Judah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wan 閔公</td>
<td>曰方</td>
<td>660 2</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>672 Tullus Hostilius of Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hi 齐公</td>
<td>召方</td>
<td>659 3</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>641 Ammon, king of Judah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wan 閔公</td>
<td>媼興</td>
<td>626 18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>621 Josiah dies at Megiddo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siuen 宣公</td>
<td>壬接</td>
<td>608 18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>601 Daniel at Babylon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ch'ing 成公</td>
<td>黒贋</td>
<td>590 18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>591 Salom at Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siang 襄公</td>
<td>午相</td>
<td>572 31</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>588 Jerusalem destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chao 昭公</td>
<td>賈尹</td>
<td>541 32</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>536 Cyrus restores the Jews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ting 定公</td>
<td>宋仲</td>
<td>509 15</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
<td>508 Darius conquers India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ngai 定公</td>
<td>蔣尹</td>
<td>494 27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>481 Xerxes invades Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Tao 悼公</td>
<td>慶寧</td>
<td>467 27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>460 Pericles rules Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Mah 瑋公</td>
<td>Probably the grandson of Duke Tao.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>446 Nehemiah builds Jerusalem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not much is known of the state after this period. In the year 255, the king of Tan removed its prince to Kiu, and in 249 he abolished its separate existence, after a duration of 573 years from the investiture of Duke Chen. 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.

| 拊 | port the helm |
| 拊 | port the helm |
| 推 | push the scull, is starboard the helm. |
| 瀘 | to scull. |
| 城 | a lookout on a fortification. |
| 睡 | In Chinese, used for a horse's hoof. |
| 虚 | to take alive. |
| 銀 | a slave to money, a miser. |
| 人 | to hold captives to ransom. |
| 擒 | 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; loud; a road, a path 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.
行私 | to go in by-passes, to act improperly.
問 | to ask the way.
陸 | a land journey.

水 | to go by boat; water communication.
無門 | nothing to do; out of work.
上 | on a journey; on the road.
風雨 | the discomforts of a journey, the weather and travel.
滑 | the road is slippery.
無 | no alternative, no resource or work; penniless.
買 | to make a road; to clear the way, as for the laces.
雲 | to become a kōjin.
遷 | to hurry on, to hasten one's steps.
横 | a shorter way; a cut-off.
車 | a carriage road; in mechnes, 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.
熟識 | I know the way (or places) well.
走小 | to go by a side path.

在 | to pour out, to decant.
一提 | to pour oil from a standard jar, in order to save weighing it.

| 起 | 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.

刚 | 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.
大 | South China heavy contributions of southern metals.

| 首 | a slender, lithe sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows; it anciently grew in Yang-tse-kiang. | 有 | A beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle. |

A river in Lu-ning fu | 安府 in the southeast part of Shensi, flowing into the Yellow River; also a river in Yunnan; and a branch of the P'ai-ho flowing near Ting-chou. | 露 | 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.
破 | ruined by betrayal.
害 | 馬蹄 the horse's hoof shows; the thing is divulged.
齿 | exposed teeth.
不 | not to see a visitor.
形 | to see the real shape.
宿風 | to sleep in the dew and dines on the wind; — miserably poor.

花 | cologne water.
蓮 | the cat is let out of the bag.
命 | his bones show, emaciated; the evil deed is known.
布 | to publish abroad, as general orders.
覆 | to relieve and soothe the people.
不 | 風 don't tell of it.
屍骸 | the corpses and bones were left uninterred.
甘 | 下降 the sweet dew descends from heaven; the 湿 | is regarded as the ambrosia of the gods, and priests sprinkle it for ghosts to sip.
富貴花開 | riches and honors like the dew on flowers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LU.</th>
<th>LU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鹫</td>
<td>朱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lu'</td>
<td>lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a wader common throughout China.</td>
<td>a russet headed small white heron or paddy-bird. (Butorides rufescens.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白鹭 or 白鷺</td>
<td>朱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the white egret heron (Egretta [Herodias] Garzetta); it is embroidered on</td>
<td>伏 a stealthy step like a heron's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the court robes of officers of the sixth grade.</td>
<td>门 or 埧 a poetical name for Amoy from the sea-birds in its vicinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>鍵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.</td>
<td>鍵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>鍵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mend a boiler by soldering a piece in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LÜ.**

Old sounds, Lu, lo, lut, and lot. *In Canton, la and lan; — in Swatow, lu, lu, and li; — in Amoy, lu and lb; — in Fukhien, la and lan; — in Shanghai, lu; — in Chi-fu, lu.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LU.</th>
<th>LU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thatched hovel, a hut; a cottage; a choultry by the roadside; a laborer's lodge in the field; to erect a booth; a term for one's own house; to lodge, to pass the night.</td>
<td>门 a post-house keeper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my house.</td>
<td>站 post-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宿</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cot; my lodgings.</td>
<td>使 the courier who carries letters for government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麓</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an attap hut; a thatched mud hut.</td>
<td>由寄函 the letter was sent on by the post-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pure cottage; a Buddhist term for a monastery.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>托</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here then hovels for people might be built.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cabin in the fields.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麓</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a plant called 菜, like madder in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of Rubia, and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花菜 or 菜桿木 a fine-grained, reddish cabinet wood brought to Canton from Amam; rose-wood?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jenny, a she-ass.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a species of squirrel.</td>
<td>福 the skin of a species of bryony, used as a purgative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴不對馬嘴 the donkey's lips don't match the horse's mouth; the two statements do not at all agree.</td>
<td>皮 obvolute, mulish, said of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>皮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a kind mother who longs to see the loved child return.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棺</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the gate of a village; a hamlet of twenty-five houses; a habitation.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>墓</td>
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<tr>
<td>leaning against the gate, as</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>From gate and the spine.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>將</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From plant and gateway; it is often written like the last.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菓</td>
<td>la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a plant whose stalks, when old are used to thatch temples, and called 吳 in consequence; the name is applied to the Siphonostegia chinensis, but must also denote another plant.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菓</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>a species of euphorbia (Euphorbia latifolia); the milk thistle.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>女</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菓</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jack, from his braying.</td>
<td>女</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菓</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a slow or limping ass.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騰子</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ass's foal.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騰</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a castrated ass.</td>
<td>福 the skin of a species bryony, used as a purgative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From fleet and guest; occurs interchangeably with the next.

The backbone, the basis of one's strength.

1 力过人 he exceeds others in strength.

作殷勤 he exerts all the energies of body and mind.

From 从 a banner and 从 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 hilltop in time of calamity; a path; to arrange in order; to display; self-sown grain; the 56th diagram relating to trade.

行 a traveler.

1 客 or 商 traveling merchants.

猛 victorious soldiers.

1 次 set in order; by ranks.

1 店 a lodging-house.

1 夜書 dead while in the immovable sorrows.

軍之事 military affairs.

賓臣 officers sent to the provinces.

侯 亞侯 the younger sons of princes and their children.

答與 等伍 我 am ashamed of my comrades.

1 力方剛 while my backbone is still strong.

Used with the preceding.

The emperor's sacrifice to Heaven and the hills.

1 上帝 he worshiped Shangti.

A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

1 構 a name for the Abies firma, or Japan larch, which probably furnishes this wood.

Also read 申en.

Hunchback; stooping; curved, distorted in the limbs; met. crouching to, humbled before one.

1 背 a crooked back.

1 指而算 to bend the fingers and reckon up.

1 何 or 何 an ill-made, distorted person; ill-fitting clothes.

A drizzling, incessant rain; in Honan, ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

雨 也 the rain continues incessantly.

Read 'ten. A sewer or conduit.

1 穀 a branch of the River Li on the northwest of Tungting Lake.

Hempen or silken threads not yet spun; a hank or knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.

布 粗 coarse cotton; but 1 布 is to state in detail.

一 絲 one knot of flax.

不能 逃 unable to tell the whole, too many to detail.

仲要了 the threads are all straightened out.

不敢 逃 I do not venture to annoy you with unnecessary details.

條 分 明 to bring up each point in order.

肉 the tender-loin. (Cantonese)

Used with the last.

The lapel of a coat; spoiled, soiled clothes.

衣衫 糟 dirty and torn garments; ragged in dress.

From 布 body and 数 a number contracted; the radical was added to distinguish it.

A number; frequent, often reiterated; successively, constantly, continually; prompt; to do over and over, to keep up.
To filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.

To strain off the sediment.

A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give luster to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.

A groove.

Deceitful; to deceive.

Of a man in the Sung dynasty, who is perhaps the origin of the god Wu-hien who is worshipped at Nanking to heal children.
A sullen; hard to suit.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 盔</td>
<td>Disarranged; confused, involved, as a style.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 起宫话</td>
<td>To talk the court dialect.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 $\frac{6}{5}$ taels, or 48,000 grains of millet; but a few maintain that it was six taels, though the same as the 録 a ring weight.

 Lennon.

Many persons pronounce these characters Lennon or Luen. Old sound, lon. In Canton, len; — in Swatow, len; — in Amoy, len; — in Pukow, len and l'oung; — in Shanghai, len and l'oung; — in Chihf, len.

From words and sylls, some regard it as another form of 錳 a thinking bell.

To tie or bind together; to rule, to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

The former name of a district now Kii-lu-lu lien in the southwest of Chihi,

The chief ruler of one of the principalities in the time of Han.

From hand and to connect properly; occurs used for 撬 and the next.

To bind or tie in any way; bent or contracted, as the fingers by palsy; crooked, winding; to crook; to drag along; to take hold of; to dote on, to think of lovingly.

Curved, curved; winding, deviating.

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<th>撬</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 曲</td>
<td>Curved; winding, deviating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 腰 or 1 背</td>
<td>Bent over, as a hunchback; a curved spine.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 毛</td>
<td>Curly hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 屈</td>
<td>To bend; warped.</td>
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</table>

Handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

Delicious; bewitching, how charming

Luen.

From heart and to connect; the second form is a common contraction.

Ardently loving; to long after; to dote on, to lust after; to hanker for.

色 lecherous; a lecher.

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<th>撬</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 色</td>
<td>Colour.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 骨</td>
<td>Affectionate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 骨</td>
<td>Strongly attached to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 極</td>
<td>Hankeing after drink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 不忘</td>
<td>In constant tender recollection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 職</td>
<td>Ambitions for office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 作</td>
<td>Flowers name of a popular tune.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

To cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.
LUH.

O. sound, luk. In Canton, lok, lut, and lit; — in Swatow, lok, lok, lok, and tek; — in Amoy, lok and lok; — in Fukien, lok, lok, lok, and lok; — in Shanghai, lok and lu; — in Chifu, lin and lu.

六, 陆.
luk

Composed of 八 eight and 六 six to enter over it; the second is the complex form used on bills.

六; it belongs to the eighth diagram of earth.

月 to thirty-six.

六 to the sixth, number six.

合 the four points, zenith and nadir; all over, everywhere; also the 二 two when paired off.

師乃之 the six divisions (the whole army) followed on.

處 the six places or abodes of sensation (bāguā yóuduǒ); — i.e. the organs of sense.

雙 1 double-sixes — on the dice.

國 the six states which combined to resist Ts'in, n.c. 240, were Smng, Tsi, Liang, Chín, Wei, and Ts'in.

掣 红 to throw the six reds.

安州 in the west of Ngyen-hwú; noted for its good tea.

丁 甲可以搬山倒海 the gods Luluimg and Lulikiah can move mountains and empty the sea.

陸 High dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water.

行 to go by land.

路兵 land troops.

老渔在 he rears his hut on the high plat.

地行舟 [he is strong enough] to sail a boat overland.

*pow rugged, mixed, uneven.

績來 they arrived successively.

北 and 西 the stars β Aquarius and Pisciaes, because they are central stars in the northern and western regions of the sky.

水 並進 the land and sea forces pressed on — to the fight.

月 看 蘚秀 on the sixth of the sixth month see if the rice or millet are in flower.

从 earth repeated; it is the original form of the preceding, and only used in combination.

螺 A clod of earth; dry land.

螺 A small marine bivalve, called 螺 with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines; it may be a species of Tellina or Mactra.

凍 Frozen rain, sleet; cold.

穀 Grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.

栗 米重 the paneled millet ripened early, and the sorghum late.

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the horns and legs of a stag; it forms the 18th radical of a few characters relating to cervine animals; in pictures used as a symbol for 冬 winter, may be a pun upon the sound of the latter.

A deer, especially the males; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.

芸 and 筋, deer’s antlers and tendons, two aphrodisiacs.

金錢 1 or 梅花 1 the spotted deer or axis.

稻 the cassowary, so called in the Archipelago.

家 the house deer; — a poetical name for the rat.

指為馬 to call a deer a horse, — inadvertent; this phrase refers to an anecdote of Ts’ao Ts’ao, who asked his attendants whether the stag was a horse or not, in order to ascertain who of them would be subservient to him.

王 the deer-king, a title of Shakyamuni (sūryānī), because he had been a deer in a former life.

難 To move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

球 to roll a ball.

落 滑 to roll the ground smooth.

世 to roll the ground smooth.

洗 to wash; — to wash告诉他 (or rolling) to and fro.

墨 to roll ink, as at printing.

鼓 a rattle drum, used by peddlers.

轎 1 a windlass; an easter.

車 a wheel, and 車 a wagon or hand-cart. (Cantonese)

麗 A small lifting net made fine to inclose minnows and young fish.

篮 A box for cosmetics, a dressing-box.

筐 1 a high pannier hamper for carrying fowls.

書 1 a book-basket; — a term for a pedant.

漉 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.

漉 deep, pellucid, as a pool.
**LUIH.**

**lu** To let a thing drip; to exhaust, to empty; to strain off; a casket for holding a seal.

**la** A hat-case.

A species of cicada that has many appellations, of which 蜕 is one.

**lu** 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; to come off, parted, slipped, severed, fell apart.

拿 let go your hand; to separate, as friends.

底 the bottom fell out; ruined.

除去 take it down.

精辩 he is smart enough to take off your cue.

**lu** Slipped from the mortar; i.e. divulged, come out.

To follow, as in a train.

**lu** A comrade of the monarch Chwen-hi. 顧頂, B.c. 2500; one defines it, "that which cannot be clearly established."

**lu** From dish and carving; it is often symbolized by a deer, from the identity of their sounds.

**lu** The happiness conferred by the emperor: official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of a thing or income; dignity; to salary, a sacrificial feast. 長生一位 the imperial tablet set up in temples.

**lu** Salary from government.

**lu** You receive every heavenly favor.

**lu** 我無 I think of my unprovided condition.

**lu** Eat to live on a salary.

**lu** 無食 I have no salary.

**lu** One who died before entering office.

**lu** The Banqueting Office.

**lu** Not food and raiment are insufficient.

**lu** 享千金 he enjoyed an income of a thousand ingots.

**lu** 慘遭之 he unluckily was burnt out.

**lu** The second or after feast at an ancient worship.

**lu** 何自得 how self-possessed was he in seeking dignity! 一位 salary and dignity.

**lu** A green color, the hue of leaves; things which produce green; a kind of pretty grass.

**lu** Color of fresh grass.

**lu** Dark green.

**lu** Or 青 malachite.

**lu** A turquoise color; a kind of green dye.

**lu** A promising student.

**lu** A kind of green dye.

**lu** Very green, bright green.

**lu** The dye-stuff called sago-green, made chiefly from the bark of the Rheumus infectiorium.

**lu** Invisible green.

**lu** A green colored stone, green jasper; rough, stony ground; toilsome, laborious; small; a chunk of wood.

**lu** rough; unimportant.

**lu** 透风 虽 trudging after through wind and dust; wearying effort abroad to get a living.

**lu** Miserable, painstaking; met. the result of toil, tired, wearied.

**lu** A log of a tree.

**lu** An inefficient drudge, a useless fellow.

The skin shriveled.

**lu** A kind of lentiles or pottage.

**lu** 燕豆 燕 bean sprouts.

**lu** An herb of which cloth can be made.

**lu** 燕 maize; so called in Ningpo.

**lu** A pleasant kind of spirit, known as 醴 made with water from Lake Ling in Hsing-chen-Fu in the southeast of Huanan.

**lu** To move, walking about; to go up or down, as stairs; respectful.

**lu** 進來 get up.

**lu** 去 down.

**lu** To go up to the top of the pagoda.

**lu** 起一個谷 to turn a somersault. (Shanghai).

**lu** To go carefully.

**lu** 行則 1 1 to go with a crowd.

**lu** 然而 to go off without a definite aim.

**lu** The original form is supposed to resemble an engraver's stippling on wood; it is now written like the next.

**lu** To cut on wood, to carve.
錄  lu.  A metallic luster or color; a metallic luster or color;
strike on shells, veins in stone; to record, to make a note of; records,
animals; lectures, summary of doctrine; an index, a series, an order.
抄  lu.  to copy off.
供  lu.  to take down evidence.
出  lu.  to jot down, to write out.
目  lu.  an index; table of contents.
言行  lu.  record of one's acts, a biography.
實  lu.  the authentic records of an Emperor's reign.
取  lu.  to be selected as worthy of a degree.
事  lu.  to detail an affair, a narrator.
長足  lu.  something worth recording.
記  lu.  recorded ten times, as worthy officers are in the books of the Board of Civil Office at Peking.
試  lu.  the list of successful kaijin.
籍  lu.  a family register, one's lineage.
大計  lu.  the triennial report on officers.
總  lu.  a résumé; a summary.
統  lu.  ordinary, like the generality.
揀選  lu.  to select and record men for employment.
囚徒  lu.  to release prisoners.

語  lu.  and 別  lu.  are classes of Buddhist books, like lectures
and synopses of doctrines, and treatises on particular subjects.

錄  lu.  a famous steed named 鷺 one of eight belonging to the
Emperor Mah-wang about B.C. 1000.

從 bamboo and a record, occurs
used for 書, a pannier.
圈  lu.  a chart of a country.
符  lu.  a talisman on wood, a magic writing.
題名  lu.  list of successful kaijin.

戮  lu.  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 min.; to exert.
殺  lu.  to put many to the sword.
囚  lu.  to kill prisoners.
戶  lu.  to mangle a corpse and expose the head.
引  lu.  he bare his neck to
the sword; he met his death bravely.
刑  lu.  to execute capitably.

律  lu.  from a step and pencil; occurs
used with the next.

從 a step and pencil; occurs
used with the next.

律  lu.  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 vinaya or works relat-
ing 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 as pitch pipes
in ancient music; steep, as a peak.

法  lu.  a code.

例  lu.  commandments, prohibitions.

例 the statutes and rescripts; the former are regarded more
fundamental than the latter.

書  lu.  or 條 law books; the
laws.

以  lu.  he applied the same rules to himself that he
did to others.

—  a uniform mode, entirely.
From hand and to distinguish.
To separate the dregs of a liquid.

From silk and cord; occurs wrongly used for luh, 麦 a roller.
A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up orces from a mine.

A sharp, high peak.

Seeds beginning to germinate, the plumule showing above ground.

Finished; 因 | complete; entire in all its parts, as a dress.

不可 因 諸 do not study without carefully understanding it; — i.e. do not slight your studies, as one bolts his food.

The long range of the Kowloon Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet; also called the Ananta Mts.

From hand and thinking as the name; the second form is common but unauthorized; occurs used for 輪 to wheel.

To choose fit persons, as for office; to select, to pick out; to come in turn, to take by turns; the second form also means parsimonious; to walk with difficulty.

chose to select fit persons.

材 to pick out timber.

元手段 choose this as the very best.

拳就打 be lifted his fist and gave him a blow.

A ripple, or "white caps," which the Chinese liken to wheels or circles; an eddy, a whirl in the water; turbulent, chaotic, as waters; engulfed, submerged; lost in perdition, ruined, damned.

lost for ever.

Eine ruined; lost, as a dynasty; extinct.

curling ripples following each other.

sinking down, as in viscous courses.

an eddy, undertow, chow-chow water.

turbid, rolled up; chaos.

In Pekingese. To dash on, as the rain driving against a window; to wet and spatter.
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.

經天 to oversee the affairs of the country.

絃 sorted silk; met. fine or royal plans.

撈絲 to leave literary pursuits.

収割如 his words are smooth as silk; said of the sovereign.

香香ised silk sounds; i.e. his Majesty's words.

產 the palace or court.

滿腹經 full of just thoughts, eloquent.

芝絃 I adjusted his fishing-line.

絃 a pervading doctrine or principle; natural principles.

釣 a fish-line.

Read from A cap called worn by 's a hero of the San Kwoh Chi.

To squirm; a large snake like the that can bring rain and clouds, is called the; applied to the crawling of worms or snakes; a frog big as a shoe, otherwise called the father or field father, which eats snakes, because they devour the small frogs.

The bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

倫 a kind of boat.

倫 from cart and to think as the phonetic.

倫 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.

轉 to revolve, to turn round and round; the revolutions and changes of the ages.

門 to go from door to door.

放一砲 to fire a salvo of artillery.

耳 the rim of the ear.

流看守 to stand watch in rotation.

今天到他 it is his turn today.

舉車 to lift the [stone] wheel; — a trial of strength.

毘 the return of the wheel, i.e. transmigration; this Buddhist term answers to the Sanscrit saunia, the birth大海 or great sea of life and death, human existence which must be crossed to reach nirvana.

廣 the breadth and circuit, — i.e. the area of a country; the latitude and longitude.

輪 wheel and axle.

月 the moon's disk.

国 to curl around and up.

貨如轉 may our goods circulate like a wheel; — a shop inscription.

班 the reliefs appointed to act in rotation.

王 the king of the wheel, or the holy king with the revolving wheel, a Buddha who hurst the chakra or spike wheel against his enemies, and becomes a great conqueror (chakranivartti raja).

轉法 to turn the wheel of the law (dharma chakra), to preach Buddhism.

倫 Rocks standing in a dangerous position.

倫 to bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

倫 from heart and an egg as the phonetic.

倫 To act heedlessly.

倫一 to act regardless of strict rules, to be grossly negligent; one says, to compare and rate goods.

倫 From words and to think as the phonetic; also read lun.

倫 To discourse upon, to consider, to discuss; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason, to think over; discourse, counsel; 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 slostra or theological treatise, and for works on metaphysics, called abidharma in Sanscrit; unison, as of instruments.

倫 sold by the satty.

倫 to converse.

倫去 to talk on, prolonged discussion.

倫 talk about people.

倫鼓 how accordant were the drums and bells!

倫 he talks upon a matter intelligently.

倫 discourses and dialogues; table-talk; name of the Confucian Analects.

倫 no matter how many.

倫 each one maintains his own view.

倫 to write a treatise on diseases.

倫 supposing, if we admit.

倫 it is immaterial; no matter.

倫 to argue, to contradict.

倫 it is needless to bring that affair up again.

倫 to talk about.

倫 to speak on a matter.

倫 to speak upon critically.

倫 without method.

倫 to estimate the merits and demerits of officials.

倫 thousands have come.

倫 you must certainly change this pair of shoes.

倫 to fail in convincing a man.

倫 to infer, to deduce from.
LUNG.

Old sounds, long and liung. In Canton, lung; — in Pequot, long, leng, and lang; — in Amoy, liung, long, and hong; — in Fuchau, long, leng, long, lung, leng, and iiung; — in Shanghai, lung; — in Chifa, lung.

龍 lung

Composed of 立 a bug contracted for the phonic, 肉 flesh, and 落 to fly altered to represent flying in a gyrratory motion; it forms the 212th radical of a few unused characters referring to dragon; occurs used for "ch'ung" in 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 powers which act on and determine human prosperity; figured with dragons.

龍 the class of lizards, dragons, serpents

班 a poetical name for a deer, the axis, because it plays with dragons.

龍 a dragon boat, so named from the carved figure-head.

香 the ancestral effigy at weddings. (Cantonese.)

位 the throne.

飛 the reigning emperor.

體 the emperor's person.

龍見君子賜古光 now that I see these noblemen, I understand their favor and brightness.

白 or 鳳 poetical names for the dog.

龍 the longan fruit. (Nephelium longum.)

顏 the imperial tablet, reverenced by officers.

龍 the ornaunted shed for the dragon at Canton.

龍 lung

馬精神 he has the vigor of a dragon or a horse.

龍 Sea-dragon king or the Neptune of the Chinese; he is Sagara, a nag or dragon-king, whose glorious palace is at the bottom of the ocean, north of the Mount Meru.

脈 the dragon's pulse, the subtle geometric tokens and influence of a locality.

尋點穴 to seek the dragon and point out his den; — i.e. to fix on a lucky spot.

乘 to get married.

龍帖 betrothal cards.

錢之年 decrepit, old.

地 an earthworm.

抓 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.

鰲跳 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.

染香 ambergris; though it seems to be also applied to the paint called dragon's blood.

鬚鬣 a horse.

大風 a typhoon, a cyclone.

腦香 Baros camphor.

合 the dragon is pleased; i.e. the waters are quiet, the stream runs in its bed.

龍 Regarded as an old contracted form of the preceding.

龍 Also to rise, to issue forth. 起 in heat, said of dogs; pairing, as birds.

龍 a place in Yunnan where are nine steep mountains.

龍 A species of water weed (Po-ltgpporun amphibium), otherwise called 陰草, and often written like the last.

龍 in the marshes grows the spreading smart-weed.

龍 overgrown with weeds, concealed, obscured by something.

龍 to collect. 龍 or 龍 brought together, to collect in one.

龍 From 頂 to descend and to bear, denoting that what is born will be high and great.

隆, 貴 highly honored.

隆, 貴 affluent, wealthy.

隆, 貴 to receive many favors.

龍 龍 fat and hearty looking.

龍 winter; cold weather.

龍 a thundering noise.

龍 your valuable present.

龍 a father is the eminent one of the house.

龍 The vault of heaven is 龍 referring to its arched expanse; a cavity, an office.

龍 a hole.

龍 to dig out a cave for a dwelling.

龍 infirm; weak in the back from age.

龍 old and useless, bent over.

龍 eustic, torpor of bowels.
A stream in Lo-ting chueh; a river or town in Kansuh.

A stream in Lo-ting chueh; a river or town in Kansuh.

The throat, the oesophagus.

An insect found on the olive in Kwangtung, the probably a species of walking-leaf. (Montes.)

A goblin like a child two feet long found in the sea.

A crab which gets into pearl oysters.

The rising sun obscured.

The rising moon.

Often used for the next.

A pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jalousie.

A cage for prisoners.

A blind over a window.

The moon shines through the open lattice.

The bars across a doorway.

A cage; an open basket for carrying birds or animals; a quiver; used with to monopolize or engross the market; to cover, to rest on.

A frame to hang clothes on to dry over a fire.

A bird-cage.

The leggings or overalls worn by the Chinese in winter.

A halter.

A row of tiles on a roof; one gutter.

The yellow clouds fill the fields. - Busy at farming.

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.

To walk awkwardly.

To grasp, to seize privately; to attack; to assemble or collect; to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to act with; to push out
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>槓</th>
<th>kung’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An unauthorized character, said to be altered from 蠗 a cage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; any traveling case to carry clothes.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>a leather trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樓</td>
<td>a coir trunk or valise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伙食</td>
<td>a case for eatables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣服</td>
<td>a clothes' trunk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pekingese read kung’. A Corean ream of 100 quires of 26 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.

拾 | 絀 | to get into an altercation; to bandy loud words, as coffin bearers are apt to do. |
| 房 | an undertaker’s shop. |

In Fukchau, partly used for 用 a pole. A carrying-beam; thills of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; a set of boxes for presents.

先 | and | 后 | the fore and rear thills; met. the chair-bearers. |

从 on | hands folded and 与 a groan, denoting to play with things. |

弄 | lung’ |
| To trifle and toy with; to use badinage, to treat with undue liberty; to do; to handle, as a tool; to make, to feel, in which senses it sometimes merely indicates the action of the next verb; to plan, to try to get by scheming. |

戲 | to sport with, to dally. |

1 獨 | and | 爲 | to bear a son or daughter. |
| 1 惟 | treat with indignity. |
| 1 食 | to cook food. |
| 1 假成真 | to fulfill what was promised in joke. |
| 1 惹 | to spoil, to put out of order. |
| 1 貶 |手段 | to show off one’s expertness. |

1 悶 | 了 | thoroughly practiced in, |
| 不要 | 翻了 | don’t tip it over, don’t spill it out. |
| 神 | 鬼 | to make much ado about the gods. |
| 書 | to abuse power. |
| 忽然 | 兵 | he suddenly moved up his forces. |

不懂得 | I do not know how to do that. |
| 巧反拍 | the pretended expert turned out to be a fool; he thought he would do a smart thing and got into trouble. |
| 出手来 | to have a squabble, to get into a dispute. |
| 神態 | I have given you a great deal of trouble; I thank you. |

(Shanghai) |
| 1 成也 | 神 | to deceive another, to cheat. |

恥 | lung’ |
| The first of these is regarded as the correct form. |
| 愚 | 蠻 | Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily; to make a fool of. |
| 1 將 | 了 | 上 | he took me in completely. |
| 悖 | lung’ |
| Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily. |

嘯 | lung’ |
| The note or song of a bird. |
| 喲 | 1 | chirp. |
| 鳥 | 春光 | the birds’ music greets the spring. |
| 喲 | 1 | a hum of many voices, as in a school-room. |

跳 | lung’ |
| Walking. |
| 跳 | the imperfect attempts of a child to walk; a child stepping. |
| 揮 | 1 | to draw another toward one. |
LWAN.

A small malicious tree, called | 桑, having yellow flowers; a slender tree with yellow wood and reddish branches which produces the | 桑 a medicine; some say the | 桑 is the bladder tree (Kakteenia paniculata), but this is erroneous according to the Pán Ts'ao; the two corners of a bell.

| 城 | the earnest mourner has worn himself thin.

| 蕉 | well trimmed bamboo.

| 南 | a Japanese name for the shaddock.

| 蕉 | The peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.

| 山 | 網翠 the successive peaks and multiplied [fields of] emerald grass.

| 地 | 網ular; round, as the moon or a tambourine.

| 魚 | a cord of silk.

| 魚 | braided cord used for waistbands.

| 魚 | From metal and connected.

| 小 | Little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal cars; imperial, royal; a term of respect.

| 帽 | 舆 shall await your arrival; — a phrase used on a lady's invitation card.

| 玉 | the royal chariot.

| 金 | 旗 the palace, or strictly the hall of audience; the court.

| 金 | 城 an old name for the Hsinsing college.

| 帽 | and 回 his Majesty's departure and return; also applied to the movements of a god.

| 帽 | 網 行 the imperial guard; it is the office at Peking which manages the escort of the Emperor.

| 網 | 駕 the emperor's carriage or sedan; also, his godship.

| 網 | 旗 tinkling bells.

| 網 | 肴 an idol's shrine to carry in a procession.

A fabulous bird, described as | 桑 and | 桑 the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty; the | 桑 or | 桑 pheasant seems to have furnished the type; this is the cock, the hen is | 桑; hence the phrase | 鳳 and | 鳳 the phoenixes sing harmoniously, to denote a marriage; small bells hung on bridle.

| 網 | 賽 將 the sound of their tinkling bells draws near.

| 網 | 翡緋 the marriage papers of a bride and bridegroom.

| 網 | 網珠 | elegantly adorned.

| 網 | 刀 [he holds the] knife with the jingling bells.

| 艋 | a net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.

| 艋 | 開面 | when the pig sees the net laid he runs away.

To flow drop by drop.

| 艋 | 河 a large river in the northeast of Chihli flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung, near whose mouth is | 州 a small town.

To bear twins; to suckle two children at once.

| 艋 | 子 or | 伴兒 twins.

| 艋 | 生 to have twins, two at a birth.

The character is designed to represent two eggs.

An egg; the roe of fish; testicles of animals.

| 生 | he's eggs.

卵 | 掌 | like the danger of a pile of eggs breaking.

| 生 | the testes.

| 生 | to brood, to cherish.

| 生 | 我's power is like a bird setting on her eggs.

From 乙 one and a phonetic meaning to govern; the second form is in common use.

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; raved; to hurry over; the end of a song.

| 生 | to rebel.

| 生 | 桑 having tact at ruling and yet reverent.

| 生 | 拣 | he crossed the River Wei by boats.

| 生 | 拾 | to raise a revolt.

| 生 | 人 [Wán Wang had] ten ruling statesmen.

| 生 | 人 | seditions officers.

心 | 大 | great commotion in a state.

| 生 | 大 | disturbed in mind.

| 生 | 大 | great clamor, a hubbub.

| 生 | 坐 | to sit without respect to rank.

| 生 | 天 | Heaven has visited us with death and anarchy.

| 生 | 言 | to talk wildly or without any order.

| 生 | 言 | raved thread.

弄 | to disarrange, as papers.

| 生 | 每 anarchy daily increases.

| 生 | | to play truant.
MA.

Old sounds, ma and mak. In Canton, ma; — in Swatow, ma, ma, mào, and bó; — in Amoy, ma, ba, and bó; — in Fuzhou, ma and maw; — in Shanghai, mò; — in Chifên, ma.

麻 (mā)

Composed of hemp flowers and a shelter, referring to the labor bestowed on the fibers; it forms the 200th radical of a small incongruous group.

Hemp, particularly the female (Cannabis) plant; a plant furnishing textile fibers, as the Cannabis, Boehmeria, Linum, Hibiscus, and Sida, which all bear this name; the linen of the Chinese; hempen; sackcloth or mourning apparel; poach-marked; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for 马 sprightly, lively, quick.

㷏 (mā)

the Hibiscus cannabinus or an allied malaceous plant that furnishes fibers.

布 hempen fabrics, grasscloth.

篱 棵 木 planks of a heavy wood like teak.

織 linen thread.

布 粗 衣 clad in coarse hempen; — very fragal.

心 随 如 my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

倒 or に 倒 or quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

箋 a hamper for holding 紙 or hatched hemp.

黃 the Sida or abutilon hemp.

白 l and 黃 old terms for imperial scripts or gazettes.

山西 芦 flax, grown in Chibli.

胡 油 linseed oil.

王 子 pockmarks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally unimportant.

几 of little moment, let it pass.

晦 obscure, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuzhou. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obstinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

麻 (mā)

A common but unauthorized form of the last.

芝麻; the hemp plant.

油 sesame seed oil.

大 油 castor oil.

骨 拮 條 [lit. a staff of hemp; — useless dependance.]

或 to rot hemp.

布 罗 布 coarse gray or unbleached grasscloth.

麻 (mā)

A disease of children, the measles or chicken-pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

子 the pits or scars left after small-pox or chicken-pox.

出 to have the measles.

脚 my foot is asleep.

痛 leprosy. (Cantonese.)

癱 numb, no feeling.

味道 a hot peppery taste.

發 to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

蜃 (mēn)

To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

眼 了 indistinct vision.

蜃 (mēn)

An obstruction in speech.

口 to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

蜃 (mēn)

A frog.

蜃 了 a striped frog, used for food.

蜃 了 A species of gnat.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 or (literally written 麻雀) a sparrow.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 a small species of lark.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 The yak is called 1 in the 'Th Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 From millet and hemp.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 A kind of grain allied to the panicked millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicule.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 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 equine beasts.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 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.

蜃 (mēn)

蜃 了 a gentle horse.

蜃 了 or 公 or a stallion.

蜃 了 a racer; a swift courier.

蜃 了 a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

蜃 了 a golden horse has not brought forth a male's colt; — I've made nothing on this venture.

蜃 了 or 竺 a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

蜃 了 to stop a horse's head, — so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

蜃 了 a groom, a syce; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; ho is also called 1 at the south.

蜃 了 an attendant who rides ahead.

蜃 了 doctor's fees.

蜃 了 the horse is capering and curvetting about.

蜃 了 a camp-chair.

蜃 了 to saddle a horse.

蜃 了 I have just arrived.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>石</th>
<th>a water dam of stones across a stream.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>玛</td>
<td>The agate; veined stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妇</td>
<td>A leech; a leenist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犊</td>
<td>A blood sucker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>A blood sucker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鞭</td>
<td>A blood sucker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>A small prawn; it is also called 水马; the last is also the name of a species of water spider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跪</td>
<td>To kneel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畜</td>
<td>To curse; malison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骑</td>
<td>His mouth was full of railing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吻</td>
<td>To viliify; to scold harshly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>To ridicule and scold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受</td>
<td>He won't bear a scolding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>He do not scold him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畜</td>
<td>Used for the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>To berate; to scold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>Read 马. An interrogative requiring an affirmative answer; when there is an alternative, it ends the first clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>A southern name for a monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>Also read 马. Advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From woman and horse as the phonetic.

Interchanged with the next.

Weights for money or goods; in Canton, an English yard (imitating the word) or a French metre.

法 | or | 仔 | money weights. |
司 | or | 司 | counters used in games. |
足司 | or | 司 | full weights. |
MAH.

Old sound, mit. In Canton, mat and mêt; — in Amoy, biet; — in Fuhchau, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.

From hand and secret.

To strike.

From man and secret.

Brawny.

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</table>

Michael.

From earth and village.

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to bury, to cover over without regard to the rites.

To inter, to put into the grave.

To hoard, to lay up in secret.

To take another name; sub rosa.

To dispose the forces in ambush.

To bear a grudge against.

To lay by safely.

To falsely accuse.

To retire [from office] and hide in the country.

To take an alias and secrete one's self.

To disappoint one and not carry out his plans.

In Cantonese. To connect with to annex; to crouch; to crouch to set, to curdle; to harden; following other verbs it denotes up, in, with, at, to, or merely a form of the past tense.

To go ashore.

Done, finished, all over.

Come near to me.

MAI.

Old sounds, mai, ma, and mat. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and bei; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and man; — in Fuhchau, mai and mi; — in Shanghai, ma; — in Chiên, mai.

From napkin or clothes and the end; also read mok.

Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.

A garter, often prettily embroidered.

Read mei'. A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

A fillet worn by women.

巾面婆 [the northern people] wear turbans and dress in skins.

To bind or strap the waist.

A bridal phoenix head-band, often seen on the stage.

終風且^{MAI.} the wind brings up a dust-storm.

撮 \\见天 \\he brushed away the mists to see the sky; — said of a clear writer.

From property and a net, which the etymologists explain by Men- cius' phrase 門市利 to net the market gains.

To buy, to purchase; to obtain.

To buy a trader.

To buy real estate.

To purchase.

To buy water at a parent's death; — a southern usage.

To buy by retail.

A comprador or butler; a purveyor.

To win people's hearts.

An enthusiast; curiosities bought in here; — a shop sign.

To inform against; to bribe one to obey orders.

To buy fear; — to give hush money.

One of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River and 瓊江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.
The bleating of sheep.

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).

From plant and to buy.

A small annual growing in damp places; applied to a Veronica and an Icetes.

A wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chicory.

To give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it.

| Without a doubt, to aid the state energetically.

| To sedulously cultivate virtue.

From 買 to buy and 出 going out contracted.

To sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off.

| 購手 a salesman.
| 了 or 出 or 去 sold.
| 得 | It is held at a high rate.
| 付 | for sale.
| 俏 | to prink one's self out; to show off, as a woman.
| 嘴 | to gabble, to talk glibly.
| 嘴 | to give another the leprosy.
| 置 | to set off one's ebarms, meretricious adorning.
| 國 | to betray one's country, to serve the enemy.
| 力 | to do jobs, to hire out.
| 面 | to keep up appearances; eye-service.

To let prisoners get away.

| 主 | to betray the king in order to get high station.
| 人 | to try to curry favor; to act officiously.
| 當 | sold as a pig [in a basket]—into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for eunuchs.
| 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.

An old term for people south of the Ma-ling and in Formosa.

夷 savages, wild tribes; southerners are still termed 南 by the northern Chinese, as they were in Marco Polo's time.

性 | ungovernable.

打 | 講 you talk like a savage.

力 | herculean strength.

石 | rubble stone.

刁 | passionate, willful.

以 | his ancestor had received a charge to regulate all the wild southerners.

邦 | or 祖 univilized regions.

悍 | valiant.

在 Shanghai. An adjective, obstinate, unreasonable; an adverb of comparison, very, highly, exceedingly.

打 | 囚 an obstinate child.

力 | very good, first rate.

刁 | he speaks fluently.

清 | clear and distinct.

話 | unreasonable opposition.

摳 | Meaning and sound both lost.

In Cantonese used for, pan 扳 To pull or take down; to push, to turn over; to work a seull; to bring down as pride.

開 | pull open the door.

門 | the article.

個 | to contest with one.
Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are called "mantao," referring especially to the seat not being split.

Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wraths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

he could string handfuls to make a beautiful wreath; — said of Buddha.

A Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.

[she who wears] a pure gold cofifure, — was Kanchanamala, wife of Kunala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.

Thin, plain sarcenet; undorned, simple.

To play in time.

an unploughed field.

the rosy clouds roll up in lofty piles.

From words and long; interchange with "show.

To deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.

exaggerated talk.

great disrespect.

cunning.

to draw a long bow.

Steamed bread or wheat cakes; bread of any kind.

a loaf of bread.

a bun or dumpling.

the dried fruit of the Ficus stipulata.

A salt water ed, the "hui"; there are black and yellow sorts, with large pectoral fins.

a large species of conger ed.

a brown ed common at Shanghai, three feet long, allied to the Ophiceus.

eels of all kinds.

To covet; a ploughshare, name of a thorny tree.

An empty shoe; a bridle thong; occurs used for "min" to pity; troubled.

In Pekingese. To cover with skin, as a drum or tambourine.

To stretch a drum-skin.

From eye and even.

A flat eye, one whose eanthior corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to enceal the truth.

To hide from.

deceived, gullied, tricked.

deceive, to pull wool over his eyes.

I will keep nothing from you.

to shut or wink the eyes.

to cheat, to palm on.

a bridesmaid. (Pekingese.)

To jump, as over a wall.

to leap over a wall.

Read "pian. To limp.

to reed, to walk awry or lame.

A large, full, round face.

why are you so set to do it?

Used for "to cover over.

To overlay with earth; one says, iron rust.

to lay or pave with square tiles.

From water and even.

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.
A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

A man.

Do not despise, to asfrint; to reproach.

To show contempt.

A slow time.

A slow hand.

To disesteem, to slight.

To intercross.

A slow rate.

To vilify.

In one of the last two, and in the next.

Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disobliging, supereilious, proud; to treat haughtily; late; slow, easy, sluggish; dilatory, taking a long time for.

Some stop a little.

Neglected, remiss.

Walk or go slower.

To insult.

Not fast; moderate, easy.

A sedan.

A doorkeeper.

Stop, to be of.

A sedan.

To be of.

To show contempt.

A stop.

A doorkeeper.

Some stop a little.

Walk or go slower.

To insult.

Not fast; moderate, easy.

A sedan.

To be of.

A stop.

A doorkeeper.

Some stop a little.

Walk or go slower.

To insult.

Not fast; moderate, easy.
we, who are together; as.
gentlemen, elders, uncles,
of official attendants; an honorable appellation for a husband.
you, Sirs, spoken to the
last if they are older; but if
equal in rank or age, 是儿
is a more polite term.
they, those people.
the brothers.

To feel, to lay the hand on;
to touch, to examine, to
search for, to hold; to cover; to
draw a cover over.

To crack lice.

To stamp the feet in anger.

do not say, It is of no moment, and
no one can prevent my speaking.

to cover a drum.
to pull it on tight, as a cover.
a dark, unlighted road.
to put gauze over.
to cover a book.

Also read なす.

A variety of millet with red
dish color; now applied in
Chihli to the glutinous grain
of the 稻 or paniced millet
(Millian), called 子米, and
used in distilling spirits; congee.

there is the red millet
and the white.

the red sugar-cane of Fuh-
kien.

A jasper stone of a reddish
color, probably a cornelian.
his robes of state shine like a cornelian;
perhaps in allusion to the
feathers on them.
MANG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mong and p’ong; — in Swatow, mang and buang; — in Amoy, bang and bong; — in Fuchau, mang, mung, and mong; — in Shanghai, bong and mong; — in Chifu, mang.

A brindled ox, having black and white stripes.

忙

忙 mung

Busy, hurried, occupied, distracted with care, flattered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste.

不要 don’t be in a hurry.

忙然 he went home in a great hurry.

忙了 hurried, as by a sudden arrival.

忙了 urgently pressed.

忙了 bustle, confusion and haste.

忙了 or hurried overmuch, too much to do.

忙了 what are you so hurried about?

忙了 bustle about; fluttering and distracted.

忙了 very much hurried at once.

忙了 help one in his hurry; to lend one a hand in trouble.

忙了 I am overwhelmed with work.

雲孤月 the moon drives past the clouds.

茫

茫 mung

Like the last.

茫然 without any, he was so flurried, he did not know how to act as he ought.

茫然 with water and dead; an old form of the next.

茫然 Sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean; name of a valley near the capital.

茫然 Vast and vague, like the expanse of the ocean; dazzling and immense.

茫然 on a sudden, surprising.

茫茫 dreary, obscure and vast.

茫茫 the world and its care, — like a bitter shoreless sea, as the Buddhists say.

茫茫 the boundless ocean.

茫茫 From grass and extinct; used with the last.

茫茫 The awn or beard of grain; applied to grasses like the Erianthus, Eulalia, or Imperata; a sharp point; a ray of light; tail of a comet.

茫茫 a flash of light; a shooting star; twinkling rays.

茫茫 an acute point.

茫茫 to sow wide a crop.

茫茫 to meet a wheat awn between needles’ points; — i.e. two individuals equally obstinate and sharp.

茫茫 great, crowded; to become great, as posterity.

茫茫 the ground pine (Lycopodium), from its sharp leaves.

茫茫 the boundless deluge covered the country, Yü arranged and divided the lands.

茫茫 the clay man, who bears a stick as if to strike the clay ox.

茫茫 The ridge-pole beam in a roof.

茫茫 heavy beams in the framework of a roof.

茫茫 Farmers; field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech, as if they were dunders.
MANG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鋤</th>
<th>The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鋤</td>
<td>very sharp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翁</td>
<td>1. very long; 2. a fierce style.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

麟

Name of a hill, the 麟山 near Lo-lo-yang in Honan, where a great battle occurred A.D. 761 in the Tang dynasty. To exert one’s self; to encourage, to stimulate. 有些事不必你去作, 你若不去做, 你不能作得长。 |

礬

A mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, the 頌 a form of saltpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina. 有时写作 1 , 但与之相等。 |

礬

A crude saltpeter. 頌 a form of saltpeter, so called from its acicular crystals. |

MANG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>崗</th>
<th>A noted hill, bare and stony, situated in Tang-shan, near the northwestern corner of Kiangsu, famous for a battle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>崗</td>
<td>Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

莽

From grass repeated with day 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 | tangled, thick, like a hedge; boscage. |

莽

A plant which stultifies fish, perhaps the Illicium religiosum whose leaves are poisonous. 靈木 | brusque and arbitrary. |

莽

A species or snake said to eat leaves 靈 | a horrible dragon. |

莽

Level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean. 靈 | desert-like; a howling waste. |

莽

The sun obscured. 靈 | 喧 or 昏 the sun not visible, cloudy. |

MÅNG.

These characters and those under mung are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mung and măng. In Canton, măng an- |

mung | in Swatow, mäng and măng; in Amoy, măng; in Fukahau, măng and măng; — |

in Shanghai, măng and măng; — in Ch‘i‘n, măng. |

萌

From plant and bright as the phonetic. 頌 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. 頑 to sprout, to put forth roots. 頑 | he early cherished these designs. 頑 | his old desires then revived. |

萌

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sprinkled 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 chivalrous or tribe. 頑 | a marriage alliance. |

萌

To swear and bind it by blood. 頑 | the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties. 頑 | guileless, consciously innocent. |

萌

A record or treaty office. 頑 | a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage. 頑 | sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes. 頑 | allied states.
MAO.

Old sounds, mo and mok. In Cantonese, mo, mok, mao, nio, and mian; — in Swatow, mao, bo, mo, ngiö, and bau; — in Amoy, bo, ban, and mò; — in Fuzhou, mo and mao; — in Shanghai, mo; — in Chifu, mao.

毛

The original form is thought to bear a rude resemblance to the eyebrows; it forms the 82d 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 díme.

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.

圆 | the round haired, and 扁 | the flat haired; — i.e. quadrupeds and birds.

命若鸿 | our life [is light] as stork's down.

柔 | the soft woolled; — i.e. a sheep or goat.

二 | two sorts of hair — i.e. turning gray, gray-haired.

病 | a flaw, a defect in an article; a failing, a queer way, an idi-ocracy.

重 | weight of a case, the tare.

管 | the barrel of a quill.

手 | a busybody; a tricky, lively, pesterin boy; a tease.

不 | to grow moldly.

不 | a victim of mixed color; also, barren land.

深 | be penetrated even to the deserts or wilds.

不 | not (he's too stingy) to pull out a hair for you.

食 | zui [you, my people, who] cut the produce and live on the soil.

羽 | a feather, a quill.

不属於 | am I not connected with the hair — or life, of my father?

血 | bowls and flesh, — offered in worship.

庭 | he pulls a feather from every goose which passes; — he exacts a fee from each.

鸡 | an urgent notice or warning; — a white cock's feather is fastened to it.

In Shanghai. Rough, not smooth; nearly, said of a number.

乘 | a name for the Pleiades.

From hand and eminent as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

在 | 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.

長 | stretch it out; pull taut.

風 | pull the punka.

彎 | to thin out, as grain.

用 | pulled it off.

麥 | to gather wheat, by pulling it up.

射 | gutters used by women.

緊 | keep it tight, as a hawser; also, hard pressed for money.

粗 | very ordinary and coarse.

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 triune series.

侯 | an heir-apparent when he is eighteen years.

誇 | exaggeration; to boast and vapor about.

夫子 | the sage Mencius.

母 | the mother of Mencius.

從 | thrice changed her abode.

從 | to exert one's self to become learned.
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 floor.

High rank grass like an Arundo, good for thatching houses; also applied to a white striped grass; a species of low palm resembling a Thrift, or perhaps a kind of scrub pine; thatched; poor, lowly.

a cottage; my humble dwelling.

I have or I pay a lodge in a field.

First; as the least of grass and stubble scholars; said on receiving an honor.

a hut, a thatched house.

[a plant] roots of couch grass; — a fabulous.

the best grass, among Buddhists denotes the kusa 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 hedew the rushes and grass.

a tough, tall grass used for thatching.

a poor country dwelling.

an old name for Kit-yung, often conflict near Nanking.

From insects and spore, alluding to their mischief.

A grab 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 beet and sprout, explained as intended to denote that cats eat mice, the destroyers of young grain.

A cat; the mewing of cats.

as a castrated cat.

or the cat's eye.

the hill cat, (Felis virens), a species of tiger cat.

a striped fox.

the wild cat; and poetically used for a fox; in Peking, it denotes the hare.

a 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 禽) the canaries or a similar fly.

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 heme-pholite; its scent bag, called.

a fellow who is eating constantly.

An anchor; a grappling-iron.

to cast anchor.

or swab to weigh anchor.

a hawser or cable.

an anchor.

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 cast; morning; a time, a day; a term, an instalment; 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 31st, 13th, and 23rd, 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 employes, so called because once the names were marked at that hour, and the phrase now denotes the periodical days on which the roster is called.

to appear and answer to a summons.

to fail at roll-call.

pass by, to overdo.

to answer by a substitute.

to substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboosed.

time of death.

In Cantonese. The buttocks,—perhaps wrongly used for to squat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>昇</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>From grass and hair, alluding to the appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茛</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; smile, decrepit, in second childhood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呆</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>A small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; boozy, bewildered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冒</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>From a covering and eye underneath; occurs used for the next two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隱</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>To pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>征</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>Water cresses or other water greens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滑</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>From old and hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妪</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; smile, decrepit, in second childhood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>He is becoming very infirm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>息</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>A centenarian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>A small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; boozy, bewildered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>Beside one's self; irate and confused, bewildered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胸中不正則眸子</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>If the heart be perverse, the eye will be unsteady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冒</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>Unsuccessful and turning to drink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- 昇: 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.
- 滑: A river in the southeast of Kiangsu, in Sung-kiang fu; watery; stagnant water.
- 呆: An aquatic vegetable, otherwise called duck mallows, resembling the Nymphaea or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.
- 贬: The water chestnut (Eleoccharis), so called in Huanan.
- 負: We will gather the mallows out of it.
- 罀: From white over man, to denote the expression or countenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of 狸 a leopard; the contracted form 喜 is often used.
- 容 | mào  | The outward mien; gait, style, manner, form, appearance, habit; the visage, the face; in definitions, denotes the abstract quality of things, or the act of doing something; like, similar to; to draw a likeness. |
- 从 | mào  | The aspect of; one's manner. |
- 美 | mào  | Pretty, engaging. |
- 醜 | mào  | Ugly, homely. |
- 形 | mào  | The outline; figure. |
- 好 | mào  | Elegant; noble in conduct. |
- 花容月 | mào  | Fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon. |
- 善 | mào  | Be careful of smooth-faced fellows. |
- 勉 | mào  | Exerting his strength. |
- 劫 | mào  | The feeling of sedulous dread of offending. |
- 雲 | mào  | A cloth hood. |
- 妖 | mào  | Graceful, graceful. |
- 笔 | mào  | Pencil. |
- 皮 | mào  | A leather hat-shaped target, three feet high, shot at by horsemen. |
- 子 | mào  | He loves to wear the high hat; i.e. he loves praise. |
- 燕 | mào  | A winter cap. |
- 素 | mào  | An official cap of the Ming dynasty. |
MEH.

Old sound, me. In Canton, mé and mât; in Swatow, mé and mil; in Amoy, bek and mel; in Fuhchau, mah, mè, and mel; in Shanghai, mî and mé; in Chihfu, mé.

小麦

Wheat, or the grain with an awn, of which there are several sorts; it belongs to metal.

糙 | or 大 | barley.

莜 | or 油 | 麦 oatmeal.

三角 | or 三角 | buckwheat.

秋 | 秋 | wheat harvest.

芽 | 菜 | wheat sprouts, used in soups.

宿 | 冬 | winter wheat.

麪子 | or 麦 | bran.

拔 | or 和 | to reap wheat.

餘子 | wheat chalk.

From beast and hundred; occurs wrongly used for the next.

貘, mo

A tribe of ancient aborigines on the north, in the valley of the River Hwai, and after in the Ortous country; quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

The bleating of sheep.

The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, a term was a local term for necromancers.

In Cantonese read mât, An interrogative pronoun, who, what;

how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

叫 | _OCC 1 what is its name?

無 | 人 | not many persons.

亞 | | a term for servant boys.

老 | Mr. Such-an-one.

生 | 倒 | 生 you must come in anyway.

為 | 事 | do why don't you do it?

陌

A raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.

街 | | a market-street.

路人 | a rude fellow, a stranger; one who treats you coldly.

生人 | a complete stranger.

貘, mo

The Malacca tapir (Tapirus indicus), which the Chinese say was found in Szechwan, 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.

霽, mo

Small rain; misty dew that soaks everything.

霽 | 霽 | drizzling rain; applied to imperial favors.
From flesh and dispersing streams; the other forms are less common.

The pulse, the blood running in the veins; streaks or veins in wood; water courses in the ground; argument of thought, the idea running through; a line of succession; descent, parentage.

To look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

Shallow water; shallows, strands.

Pebbly; hard, solid.

The cakes of heaven, called wine mother, used in fermenting the grain before distilling; they are also called mallow or the intermediate barn, because they produce the result of fermentation or leavening.

A general name for berries, as blackberry, potentilla, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

One name for the strawberry.

The stalk of a shrub; a cane, a switch or stick; a gag; a classifier of rings, coins, seals, fruit, nails; one of each.

A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, a switch or stick; a gag; a classifier of rings, coins, seals, fruit, nails; one of each.

The name, a guess by throwing the fingers, the game of morra.

How many — as plums.

To cast lots among the worthy officers.

Close and fine work, said of temples.
MÉI

The old form represents the eye and the hairs above it.

The eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

拱 | or | 毛 the eyebrows.

蛾 | 清眼秀 | beautiful eyes.

蛾 | 不展 | contracted eyebrows, scowling, rueful.

州 | 一 a prefecture on the River Min above Kia-ting fu in Sz-ch'üen.

老君 | Lao-tz'u's eyebrows, -a kind of fine black tea.

蛾 | 彩 | the crescent, or young moon.

燃 | 之 | as much danger as if my eyebrows were singeing.

眉 | 委 | eyebrows which indicate long life, being bushy and long.

以之 | 委 | that he might get long life.

眉 | 眉 | beautiful eyes and brow.

扬 | 喜气 in high spirits, jelly.

問白毫 | white hairs between the eyes denotes the 眉, a mark of every Buddha, out of which light radiates through every universe.

From wool and eyebrow.

The lintel of a door or window.

梁 | a timber in the caves.

生女作 | 门 | to bear a daughter is like a lintel, - as it allows exit and entrance into other families when she marries.

MÉI

A famous peak, the 蜂山 in Kiang fu in the center of Sz'ch'üen near the Ta-tu River, in a district of the same name.

Like the next; also read 眉.

Fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

一 | 絲雨 | a slow drizzling rain.

一 | 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.

一 | 漠 a lake in Hunan.

一 | 湖 | a district in the center of Kwüeyehn.

所謂伊人在水之 | the man of whom I speak is on the river's margin.

一 | 貫 | a district in Fung-<thai>ang fu in the southwest of Shensi, lying on the River Wei; name of an old town in Lu.

From 女 | 委 | and 襟 to consult; contracted; occurs used for 眉 or 眉.

A go-between, an arrangement of marriages; to erect; a person or cause which produces an effect.

一 | 婦 | an old woman who settles matches.

一 | 謝 | to remunerate go-betweens.

一 | 人 | or | 作 | a matchmaker.

一 | 誘 | an attraction, an inducement.

一 | 以 | to interfere, to thrust one's self forward.

見舉面喜者使之 | he who is praised and loved gives occasion for sycophants to act.

知 | 了 the first movement of the fetus.

一 | 腹 | quicken; a quickened womb.

一 | 腹 | fat and strong, lusty; good looking.

MÉI

Soot; coal, charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

火 | 煤 | soot.

火 | 禎 | tinder, punk.

 İlk | or | 石 | anthracite coal.

 İlk | or | 油 | soft or bituminous coal.

 İlk | a coal-depot.

 İlk | 柴 | charcoal; it is burned from chestnut and willow.

 İlk | 植 | or | 植 | to dig coal.

 İlk | 根 | 石 | jet; fossil lignite.

一 | 禎 | A sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.

一 | 禎 | To cut, to pare off, to slice or divide up; to cut open, to dissect.

一 | 告 | 禎 | I now most particularly admonish you.

一 | 禎 | A door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

一 | 告 | 豪 | the double ring on a shepherd's dog.

一 | 一 | a door-ring; a lock with rings on the bolt.

From black and small as the phonetic.

Moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grime spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.

老人 | 鼻 | 鼻 also old farmers are usually sunburnt and have grimey faces.

一 | 黑 | swarthy.

一 | 姫 | A small delicate woman;
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 commend.

**妹**
A younger sister; a sister;

an old name of the capital of Cheu-sin, now Ki in Wei-hwi fu in the north of Honan, still retained in the village of 鄉 near Shansi.

From **woman** and not yet.

**妹**
A younger sister; a sister;

**妹**
A distributive particle, each, every, each one, any one; constantly, always; although; to desire.

**妹**
A kind of leather buskin of soldiers; a plant used to dye purple.

From **woman** and **eyebrow**.

Smirking, ogling, smiling, attractive; to speak soft words; to adulate; to flatter; sycophantic; dalliance, blandishment, passionate glances; to think of lovingly.

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分 | to take leave of one.

把 | to seize the sleeve, as at meeting a friend to detain him.

短衣 | so used as to [Confucius] made his right sleeve short, that he might easily attend to business.

接 | to roll up the sleeve.

寐 | From an old form of 夢 to dream and 未 not.

夜 | To rest from labor and doze; to sleep; to lose one’s ideas.

眠 | uneasy, disturbed sleep.

不 | rising early and late to bed.

从 | to dive under water and lay a wall; met. hard labor. (Cantonese)

梦 | to dream

假 | to nod, to pretend to sleep.

假 | 永 | I lie down undressed, and am sighing constantly.

从 | Grain and black.

从 | Grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smutty grain, covered with black spots.

抹 | To feel with the hand.

易 | Anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.

易 | 顾影自怜 | as I longingly think of my lord, it makes my heart ache.

疾 | sick from vexation and multiplied cares.

寝 | Dust; dusty.

熄 | the air full of dust.

息 | the misty fog is thick as dust.

色 | Color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.

盲 | dimness of vision preventing one discriminating colors.

息 | Interchanged with 肯, and, more in use, but the two are somewhat unlike.

息 | The eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly; long in time; vanishing, passing off, as an indistinct sight; to eye askance.

息 | 听 the morning light, when one looks up and thinks.

MEU.

中 | to consult with others.

圆 | to contrive, to plan.

主 | the contriver of a plot.

士 | a clever adviser, like Athiopel.

蛛 | A species of spider, also called 蚊 or Epeira, otherwise called 草蜘蛛 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 hafted spear, such as were stuck in chariots; it forms the 110th radical of characters denoting spears.

矛 | A lance with a narrow head; a spear.

矛 | the spear and shield oppose each other; i.e. it is a self-contradiction, a solecism.

矛 | star of Boötes.

矛 | spears and javelins.

牟 | From 牛 or 牛 mouth above to represent breath; interchanged with the next two.

牟 | To low, to bellow; to usurp, to incoerce on; to surpass; to like; to double; a vessel in temples to hold grain; barley; a weevil; the pupil of the eye.

牟 | to get gain.

牟 | a fly which eats the blade of grain; met. thieves, blacklegs.

牟 | to low; the lowering of kine.

牟 | to usurp.

牟 | in K’ai-fung it is the old 州, a small feudal state in Huan.

牟 | conferring on us the wheat and barley.

牟 | Barley; also called 大麥, or great wheat.

牟 | 麥 barley; it can either be cooked for food, or vinegar can be made of it, or sweetmeats.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEU.</th>
<th>MEU.</th>
<th>MEU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>眸</strong></td>
<td>The pupil of the eye; the eye.</td>
<td><strong>枹</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>明</strong></td>
<td>a bright eye.</td>
<td><strong>命</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>子</strong></td>
<td>the apple of the eye.</td>
<td><strong>山</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>子不用为</strong></td>
<td>the eye cannot play the hypocrite.</td>
<td><strong>月</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>藻</strong></td>
<td>a fixed eye, as when watching narrowly.</td>
<td><strong>為</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>存乎人者不莫良于</strong></td>
<td>all parts of the body, there is none more excellent than the pupil.</td>
<td><strong>人</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>茨</strong></td>
<td>Small bushy plants.</td>
<td><strong>於</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>草</strong></td>
<td>莎根 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.</td>
<td><strong>在斯</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>侔</strong></td>
<td>Equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.</td>
<td><strong>何為哉</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>者不</strong></td>
<td>他們 are utterly dissimilar.</td>
<td><strong>人來</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>造物</strong></td>
<td>not all things are not made alike.</td>
<td><strong>手</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>疋</strong></td>
<td>An enormous crab, called 螯, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.</td>
<td><strong>畝</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>觜</strong></td>
<td>An old name for Ting-yuen.</td>
<td><strong>故</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>倉</strong></td>
<td>An iron pan or boiler; a hin case or plating inside of a cap to protect the head.</td>
<td><strong>地</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>癸</strong></td>
<td>a kind of helmet with a flaring rim.</td>
<td><strong>税</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>金</strong></td>
<td>A cultivated terrace.</td>
<td><strong>丘</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>數十</strong></td>
<td>laying out the fields and collecting the revenue.</td>
<td><strong>服</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>數十里</strong></td>
<td>just a small half-acre fish-pond.</td>
<td><strong>名</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the mulberries stretch on for acres.</td>
<td><strong>延</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>延</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From forest and dart.
Luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the Immortals which probably refers to the quince rather than the papaya.

From luxuriant and heart; occurs interchangeably 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.

子之乃德 I am convinced how great is your virtue.
修治 earnest efforts to correct what is wrong.
功之赏 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.
盛 luxuriant, exuberant.
繁 or 俯 flourishing, numerous as prosperity.
才 fine, varied talents.
秀 beautiful verdure or foliage.
正其德 he sedulously cultivated his virtue.

子之 今 how skillful you are?
州 a large prefecture in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min.
贸 new 互 commercial dealings.
易贸易, interchange of articles.
隤 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'yu.

Old sounds, mai, mei, and ni. In Canton, mei, mi, and ni; — in Swatow, mi, bi, and ni; — in Amoy, bi, be, and fi; — in Fuhkien, mi, pi, and ni; — in Shanghai, mi; — in Chifu, mi.

From to go and rice; it can easily be confounded with shih, to narrate.
To deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed; stupefied, bewildered, as by vice; mad after, infatuated; besotted by.
误 deceived by, seduced.
魂幽 infatuated by, fooled, out of one's mind, bewildered.
昏不醒 dead to all remonstrance.
拐入口 to bewitch and carry off or kidnap people; — as by bewitching and charms.
威儀卒 to depart utterly from evil proper demeanor.
失物件 to carelessly mislay a thing.
鬼一 crazed, possessed.
一■ a thick shade; overcast, cloudy.
路出 of the right road.
執不悟 stolidly and willfully dull.
財一 mad after riches.

From 弓 bow and 勀 a seal contracted.
A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach everywhere, to pervade; to prevent, to close up, to stop; to complete; full, universal; an adjective of comparison like more, still; long; distant, prolonged.
一■ very many.
一■ still further.
月 a month old.
縫 to patch up, to disguise, to serene from.
縫不過 the patch is too small.
縫要 to use charms or take precautions against evil.
仰之高 this doctrine constantly grows more exalted to my mind.
俾爾附性 may you [O king] complete all your years!

in a small degree.
勒佛 Maitreya, the expected Buddha, who already controls the Buddhistic faith, and is believed by some to have been incarnate in Djetar; his name is explained by 慈氏 the compassionate name.

A plant called 烙 whose leaves resemble elm seeds, growing in pairs; it may be allied to the Berbina; another description says the seeds are red and edible, and that a pleasant soup can be made by boiling the twigs and adding rice to the broth; the bark can be made into cordage.

A vast expanse of waters.
河 水 wide and full is the River.
渺 an ocean-like waste of waters.
盈 the ford is full to overflowing.
A she monkey.

A fawn; it is also applied to
the new-born young of other quadrupeds.

A large species of deer 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 deer (Rusa
Scirnohi) of Formosa.

The cattle, elks, and
stags hid themselves — in the
wood.

Elk's horns, deemed inferior
to deer's horns in efficacy.

A stag.

An ugly awkward person.

Like those who live
on the river's bank.

A kind of rose called
resembling the cinnamon
rose.

What an ornament to autumn is the
Angelica flower.

Rice gruel, thin congee;
amacerated, dissolved by the
action of fire or water; semi;
entirely.

Boiled rice boiled to congee.

Boiled to a pulpy mass;
mottled, harassed, as by destructive
wars; oppressed, harried to
death.

Extravagant waste.

The state is utterly
ruined.

A scum floats on the
top after boiling. (Cantonese.)

An utter destruction.

Boiled to pieces; entirely
macerated; consumed,
destroyed, as a people by oppres-
sion.

A halter for an ox; to tie
up; to ally, to bind to one.

Not bound by a strong alliance.

A kind of liquor, called
rice, made from grain by dis-
tillation, and drunk without
straining; it resembles
double-brewed malt; the name is
derived from a small yellow rose.

From a net contracted, and
rice, intimating the way a
net covers things.

Universal, around; to enter
and go all about; deep; rash;
venturesome.

A state in the Han dynasty
lying near the present Kokando.

In the deepest fear
and distress.

The character represents four
grains on the figure + ten; it
forms the 110th radical of characters
relating to rice, its growth and
uses.

Rice after it is hulled; small
grains of other plants, even in-
cluding millet, maize, and grass; a
seed, a kernel; food; small things
like rice, as peas.

Soybean, or dried prawns.

Canary seed, the
grain of yellow melilot. (Sertaria.)

Rice flour.

Popped rice.

White sores growing on the
side of the nape.

or spic: sago.
From plant and a field.

苗

From not and hemp.

靡

Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; soldiers fleeing and defeated; to divide; overturned; poured out; not, without, not having; to implicate in crime; profuse, showy, extravagant; small, petty, selfish.

靡

slowly.

靡

无 费 no waste of it.

靡

口 不思 to reflect on it each day.

靡

命 常 the decrees of Heaven are not fixed.

靡

然 得風 to go with the fashion of the multitude.

靡

吾 公之 I will divide it with you.

靡

魅 妩 showy and elegant.

靡

停 | 于 坐邦 do not bring your country into peril.

靡

To feed an infant by hand, to give it congee.

靡

From millet and hemp.

靡

A name for a variety of or small glutinous millet (M. imum) of which spirit is made; it is now used chiefly in Chihli for the seed of the millet, and is not so frequently applied to the growing grain.

靡

An important affluent of the River Siang in Hunan, flowing into it from the east near Häng-shan hien; it drains a well watered region.

靡

From fish and rice; referring to its granular appearance.

靡

Fish-spawn, called 魽 in some places, but more commonly 魽子 or fish-young.

靡

From sheep and breath issuing forth.

靡

The bleating of a sheep, now usually written 咩; a famous man in the state of Tsu.

靡

From bow and ear.

弭

A bow without ornaments; at ease, resting; unbound, as a bow; to desist, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down.

弭

盗 安真 to keep down the seditions and quiet the loyal.

弭

恵 | 時 用 to remove the present calamities.

弭

筐 a halo around the moon.

弭

象 | 魽 腹 the ivory-tipped bow and shagreen quiver.

弭

心 之 罉 兮 不可 | 忘 the sorrows of my heart cannot be repressed or forgotten.

弭

耳 pendulous cars.

弭

From words and to misunderstand.

弭

A riddle, a conundrum, an enigma; to puzzle, to quiz.

弭

| 語 a hint, a double entendre.

弭

打 燈 | 拼出 writing put on lanterns.

弭

喫 | or | 喫 | enigmatical sentences.

MIAO.

Old sounds, mio and mok. In Canton, mio; — in Swatow, mio, ngi, biè, and bió; — in Amoy, tiao; — in Fuhchau, mio; — in Shanghai, mio; — in Chiýa, mio.

之 | 子 | 于 | those officers who went to the hunt.

魚 | 水性, small fry.

功臣 | 親 a worthy statesman succeeded by his son.

愛 | 花 | to love finery and display.

態度 | 條 her style and figure are both elegant.

黎 | many; prolific, like shoots.

蘆 | radish sprouts, used as greens.

舌 | 乃 | 心 | 之 | 心 | the tongue is the exponent of the heart.

勿 | 心 | unhappy, troubled, grieved. (Shanghai.)

In Pekingese. The flame, as of a lamp; a blaze.

火 | 太 | 高 | the lamp is too high.

苗

To wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.

苗

Light and beautiful, sylph-like, bright-eyed; in Amoy, 娘 means a strumpet, but in Kiangsi the word has a good meaning.

苗

Silkworms just emerging from their eggs.

苗 | or | 苗 苗 the worms hatched out.

苗

From hand and blade; it is wrongly used at Canton for the next.

苗

To trace, to limn, to draw; to design, to sketch, to outline; to copy paintings; to strike; to throw away.
to paint or sketch.
金 to gild; to make pictures in gold, as on lacquered ware.
蓝 blue flowered, as porcelain.
眉 to paint the eyebrows, alludes to conjugal love.
心 the mind can delineate distant scenes.
写 or 画 to describe well; word painting.

From eye and few; occurs used for 精 small.

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 fag end; subtle; all, nothing more or better.

能视 a one-eyed man can still see.
身 my unworthy self.
目 one-eyed; a cyclops.
幼 minute, very fine, delicate.
然有身 most minute is this single person, amid the vast creation.
靶 to aim at the target.
中红 heart aimed at the red eye.
微 fine, as the lines on a sector.
子子 小小 I am insignificant, only a mere child.

Occurs interchanged with the last.

Minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.
微 a nothing, an atom.
香烟缕 the incense diffuses itself little by little.

From water and to glance at.

The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.
茫 confounding, misty; hardly the subject of proof; doubtful and vague.
乎 how boundless!
分余恨 how inexplicable are my thoughts!

Formed of water three repeated.

The vastness of the sea; synonymous with the last in the phrase 茫. vast.

From wood and fur.

The tapering end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of the end of a year or season.

端的 of the year.
棵  a branch.
末 the little end, as of a post.

Small.

Read 楚. Alarm.

frightened, 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 disdains; to look coldly.

to disregard, as a law.

to insult, to show contempt.

to despise others.

dull, thick-headed; also, beautiful.

before a magistrate, one must rather slight him, i.e. not lose one's self-possession.

An adjective: admiration; perfect, excellent, capital; wonderful; subtle, mysterious, 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.

admirable, ingenious.

subtle or divine influence.

surprisingly clever.

From cornering and to have an audience; the second is a common contraction.

To honor the gods; a temple containing ancestors or gods, a fane; front hall of a palace; the Buddhists use it for the Sanscrit chaitya, and include tombs, tombs, and other objects of religious worship.

一个 or 祖 an ancestral temple.

an idol temple.

a vessel for a palace; a met. a likely, rising man.

the government.

a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors.

a sexton, a temple eurator.

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, bint; — in Fuhchow, miok; — in Shanghai, mih; — in Chifu, miok.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>茂, mich</td>
<td>composed of 魄 heavy eyes and 成 the evening hour, to intimate the sleepy feeling of a tired laborer; used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>beat out the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功</td>
<td>to exterminate utterly; to razze, to root out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>番</td>
<td>destroyed all the evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>he brought on his own ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>he extinguished the whole race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>過</td>
<td>the water was over my head when I crossed the ferry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>very insipid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>destroyed them utterly, as banditti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>抛</td>
<td>to pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耳</td>
<td>to pull the ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爪</td>
<td>peel off the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>to pinch the cheeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>to pluck out, as stray hairs from the eyebrows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIEN

**Old sounds, men and min.** In Canton, min; — in Swatow, mien, mi, and min; — in Amoy, bian; — in Fuhchow, mieng; — in Shanghai, mien; — in Chifu, mien.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>絹</td>
<td>silk; this and the next are interchangeable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珧</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>unbroken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>連</td>
<td>continued succession, as a drizzling rain or of passers-by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>連</td>
<td>continued succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言語連</td>
<td>endless talk; garrulosity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丝</td>
<td>fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柔</td>
<td>delicate, soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萧</td>
<td>the warbling little oriole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玫</td>
<td>delicate, weak as floss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**MIEH.**

- Bamboo 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.

**MIEN.**

- Blood or gore; the nosebleed; to defile, as by smearing, polluted, desecrated.
- 污 | to calumniate, to asperse and blacken. |
- 血 | to stain with blood. |
Mien.

Cotton

The cotton plant, probably so called from the resemblance of its fibres to those of the native tree (Bombax ceiba); it was called 古 or 古 by those who described it about A.D. 670, a name probably altered from the Sanscrit karsha.

| 花 raw cotton. |
| 煤 a wadded jacket. |
| 贼 a cotton quilt. |
| 坐 | flowers like sitting on a cotton bale; — secure, stable. |

From eye and people as the phonetic; its resemblance to 你 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.

| 牌 | a settee, a couch, a sofa. |
| 柔 | the drooping or pendent willow. |
| 睡 | a sleeping cow's form, is regarded as a lucky spot for a grave. |

The long sleep — death; particularly applied to the death of a monarch.

| 冬 | you use just so much room to sleep in; — i. e. enough is all that is necessary. |
| 绉夕不 | I did not sleep at all during the night. |
| 私 | the sleep of silkworms. |
| 联 | 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.

To reflect, to consider maturely; to recall to mind.

A contraction of 免 a bare.

To get off, to evade; to put away, to free from, to dispense 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.

| 免 | to take off the hat. |
| 罪 | to forgive an offense. |
| 害 | he need not come, said to a visitor. |
| 不了 | 写字 you cannot well avoid writing. |

| 例 | to elude the law. |
| 劳 | don't trouble yourself, do not put yourself out of the way. |
| 战 | to decline battle. |
| 使 | he need not come. |
| 焚 | 民 to remit the taxes. |
| 货 | 他來 saved his coming here. |

未 | 費身 he spares no labor or pains.

| 幾 | 不 | just barely escaped. |
| 障 | 無 | you cannot evade the hour of trouble by force. |
| 逃 | to escape from. |

Read wen’ and like the next.

To bear a son; anything new and fresh.

喪 | disheveled hair, as a mourner's.

| 甘 | stale, not fresh. |

To bear a son.

分 | or 分 | 婦 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.

| 强 | unwilling to do, by constraint. |
| 力 | diligent, strenuous. |
| 奋 | urgent effort; to stir one up. |
| 动 | to animate by words. |

To put down the head.

| 妄 | 首 to hang down the head. |
| 呸 | 眼 to stoop and peck. |

A yellow fish called in Peking 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.

| 晤 | a crown, a coronet; the diadem of the Chou emperors was shaped like a tassel; 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 Cantab's cap. |
| 堂 | 皇冠 an imperial, noble bearing. |
| 做 | 临 | it was finely and royally done. |
| 敵 | 有 a kind of linen mitre. |
| 端 | a crown properly worn. |
| 露 | 膳| 駭驅 your coronet has been seen in many campaigns; said of a vigorous ruler. |

The character is supposed to represent a wall to screen one; not the same as 亏巧 to beg.

An embrasure or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

Overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream; a name of the River Han near its junction with the Yangtsze 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.

| 洪 | 彼流朝宗于海 Lob this mighty current goes to its audience with the ocean. |
To half shut the eye, to look at askance; to ogle, to cast glances.

她 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.

Then longing for one.

The kingdom of Burnah; it is intended as an imitation of the first syllable of Myauna; Marco Polo speaks of Animen or Mien as the chief city of the country, called Ta-kung in Chinese for Ta-gong, which seems to refer to the town of Paghahn, whose ruins still attest the power of their builders; it lies near the Irrawadi River in lat. 23° 25' N.

Sunk in excess; flushed with liquor; drunk, intoxicated; addicted to.

Heaven does not flush your face with drink.

So given to drink that he had lost all character.

To stimulate, to urge on, to excite.

To endeavor after, to encourage one's self.

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the face, having the eye in the center of a profile and the forehead above; it forms the 17th 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's 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.

The expression.

The visage, the looks.

Yung has virtue equal to ruling a kingdom.

If he looked up and examined the mind of Heaven to follow it.

One-sided, ex-parte statement.

The four points of compass and their halves.

To give to personally.

To lose face or reputation.

Inside, the inner surface.

To his face; facing, to face.

Face to face, opposite.

Looking-glass.

The complexion.

In sight, before one.

Back to back; to his back.

To state to the emperor.

I scarcely recognized him.

When you go out, tell your parents; when you return, let them see you.

Go and do it without referring to me.

Thickskinned, barefaced.

Displeased with, turned against.

The surface of contact, as in mechanisms.

Then go and look for yourself.

A vast expanse of water is probably referring to Lake Tien in Yunnan.

Like the vast and open sea, a waste of waters.
**Old sounds**, mit and milk. *In Canton*, mit, milk, and mat; *in Swatow*, mit and bat; *in Amoy*, bit and bek; *in Fuhchien*, milk; *in Shanghai*, mil; *in Chifū, mi.

密, 密

From still and hill; the second form is merely a common alteration of 必 in writing.

**Lam**, 檗

From tree and hidden.

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 檗香 because it sinks in water; the lighter sort is called chicken bones 鸡骨, and the poorest common fragrance 檗香; it is the eagle-wood (*Aquilaria* or *Aloes-ylon*) of Eastern India.

蜜, 蜂

Honey, nectar; sweet, sugary; honeyed, flattering.

蜂 or 糖 honey.

波羅 the jack-fruit.

飴 confectionary.

有而腹有劍 his words were as honey, but his heart was like a sword.

餙 糖 sweetmeats made with arsenic; — delusive words.

王 the queen bee.

**Disp.**, 寛

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 素 was made of white dog fur.

To plaster a wall; to whitewash it.

**梁**, 篷

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.

女 a waiting maid.
民

from day and a mark.

From door and writing, referring to the obituary notices put up at front doors.

To feel for, to mourn with; indisposed, ailing; heartsick, grieved; to urge on, to encourage.

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.

To mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

To befriend one.

not worth one's pity.

grieved that they disregard the laws.
### MING.

*Old sounds, mān and ming.* In Canton, mān and ming; — in Swatow, mān and ming; — in Amoy, bāng; — in Hokhais, ming; — in Shanghai, ming; — in Chīfu, ming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Mān</th>
<th>Ming</th>
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<tr>
<td>鸣</td>
<td>From bird and mouth; it is very similar to chéng to lament.</td>
<td>Buss, hum, 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.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>喊</td>
<td>To cry out for redress, as to officials.</td>
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<tr>
<td>愎</td>
<td>To sing from feeling happy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畜</td>
<td>To move the fingers in playing the fife.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A small stream near Kwang-ping fits in the south of Chih-li, one of the headwaters of the Hii-to River.

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.

From sun and moon; others derive the second and obsolete form from 月 the moon and 因 a window.

Bright, clear; the dawn; plain, evident, open; ostensibly, apparently; brilliance, splendor; perspicacious, intelligent; to be illustrious, as in virtue; to illustrate, to shed light on, to explain; to distinguish clearly.

Empress of the Ming Dynasty.

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<tr>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hung-wu</td>
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<td>Founded the dynasty.</td>
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<td>Kien-wen</td>
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<td>Grandson of the last.</td>
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<td>Yung-loh</td>
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<td>Hung-hi</td>
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<td>Suen-tch</td>
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<td>King-t'ai</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Restored from his captivity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tien-shun</td>
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<td>Ch'ing-hwa</td>
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<td>Hung-chi</td>
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<td>Ching-tch</td>
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<td>Kiu-tsing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lung-k'ing</td>
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<td>Wan-lui</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tai-ch'ang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tien-ki</td>
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<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-ching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From mouth 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 号; a person; name, 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.

声誉, reputation, fame.

目的, the name of a thing.

买或沽 to fish for merit or notoriety.

号或字 the name or style by which a shop, person, or thing is known.

借 to pretend to; to assume another's name, as at the examination.

御 the Emperor's name.

乳 and書 and 官 are the infante, school, and official designations of people.

求 to seek reputation.

點 to call over the names.

花昌 to forge a name; to simulate another's name.

匿 to conceal the name; anonymous, an alias.

实在工 it is really beautifully done.

山 celebrated mountains.

歌谱常 correct instruction in established principles of action.

有無實 it is merely nominal.

数 or several persons.

久聞大 I have long heard of your fame.

為漢 and he was called a minister of Han.

不顾 regardless of one's reputation, recklessness.

職 an officer's card, a visiting card.

動無火 to stir up the nameless fire; i. e. to get angry, to be petulant; — a Buddhist expression.

冥 from day to cover, 昼 day, and 六 sì 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; wind uninform and immature, like a child's; the unseen world, hades.

冥 of heaven.

冥或閻 hades, sheol; the underworld.

幽冥 is hard to fathom the mysterious and obscure.

無將大車帷塵 do not push on a carriage, for its dust will only blind you.

冥 or 目 the joys of dysium.

冥不靈 stupid, doltish, unformable, heedless.

開路 to open the dark road, to ring bells and pray for the departed.

冥 an agent or messenger from hades.

冥 used with the last; also read 赤, red.

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 raining.

小雪 a still drizzling rain.

北海 the unknown and dark sea.

睨 the illimitable ocean; this name and 安 have been applied to the black ditch 黑溝 or kuro-šito, the hot stream which flows along the east coasts of Japan and Formosa.

瞑 from eye and dark; it is nearly synonymous with 眠睡眠.

瞑 to close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

瞑心目 to cheerfully shut the eyes upon this world.

瞑臣 the blind statesman, an appellation of Sz' Kwang 鮮 of Ts'in, n. c. 540.

瞑目不 fishes' eyes never close.

瞑 dull sight; to see and not to perceive.

瞑其中 people in love are blinded.

瞑不瞑 the medicine is not efficacious.

瞑 a young wife of sixteen; clear and pure.

瞑 to control one's self; to keep one's countenance.

瞑 a poetical name for the first moon.

瞑 An insect which eats young grain, probably akin to the hessian fly. (Cecidomyia.)

瞑之子 an adopted son.

瞑 a caterpillar which the sphex is said to adopt for its own.

瞑 drive off the caterpillars and young locusts.

瞑 from to see and obscure, referring to the difficulty of understanding minute things.

瞑 to take a look at, as something in a dark place, to examine what is minute.

瞑 to examine things in a dark place.

瞑 Read 赤, red. Plants growing in bushy clumps.

瞑 the heart-wood or pith of a tree; the name of a tree.

瞑 A bird from the Indian Archipelago, called 鳳 deoting its 腳明 or scorched brightness, and considered to be allied to the phœnix; it is beautifully marked, and is one of the pheasant tribe, whose plumes are used by actors.
From plant and famous as the phonetic.

The tender leaves or leaf buds of tea.

1 to prepare tea.

Fragrant tea.

A kind of white rose.

(Macartey's?)

1 lofty, as a flowering tree.

A strong kind of whisky called \\x7crying\

1 drink, very intoxicated.

The ancient form resembled a low fruit dish; it forms the 1st radical of characters mostly relating to dishes.

Utensils and vessels used in eating; bowls, plates.

All sorts of dishes.

The thoughts kept back is \\x7crying\

1 occurring, either from unwillingness or inability to express them.

Read \\x7crying\

Extensive.

The sun obscured; night, dark.

1 obscure.

To distinguish things by their names; to name, to discuss the names of things.

From \\x7crying\

1 month and \\x7crying\

1 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; behests, directions, requirements, orders; a symbol of power; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, weird, destiny, luck; an appointment from a superior power, one's appointed lot; the natural habits of; limit of the life of beings; animated, living creatures.

Happy, pleasant lines.

Unfortunate, luckless.

Fate, heaven's decree.

Life, existence.

To calculate fortunes.

My end draws near.

Old sounds, min and mok. In Canton, min; in Swatow, min and mok; in Amoy, Liu; in Fuhchau, min; in Shanghai, min; in Chiho, min.

From words and to fly high.

The extravagant words of a madman; falsity, error; to deceive, to err; to mislead; fallacious, misleading.

A great mistake.

Not the least error.

An error, a blunder.

Fabulous, incredible.

To promise with no intention of doing.

It is all a false report.

Wild stories; a canard.

Ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; error; to oppose.

The faggots of grass are bound round and round.

Good mendacious pains to teach their deep thoughts.

Apparently in error.

[Like one who] fears it will rain, and hesitates to go wrong.

A long life; over sixty years.

The horoscope; being, life.

A horoscope; a ruling influence over one's life, and its correlative of a ruling character over every five years.

The natural bias.

To receive orders.

The gate of life, a medical name for the right kidney, or a supposed passage between the rectum and bladder for the semen; in a woman, it is applied to the womb.

A case involving life.

The death-warrant; it is held by every governor-general.

To give life for life.

Alone in the world.

Everything has been done as required.

How will his inclination then be?

The three systems and twelve precepts of Buddha.

My luck is as thin as paper.

Read \\x7cdi\n
Mourning worn loosely; to wind around, to tighten.

The mourning hung loose, and his hempen cap was unbound.

Going around; in league with.

He carried the royal banner around — the place.

Silky, soft.

The order of precedence in the ancestral hall.
MO.

Old sounds, man evil mat. In Canton, mo; — in Swatow, mo, bo and bān; — in Amoy, lo, bo, and mhā; — in Fuchehau, mo and mō; — in Shanghai, mā; — in Chefa, mā.

From stone and hemp; it is sometimes interchanged with the next ; the second and ancient form is now disused.

1 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.

颜色 to grind colors.

打 | to polish.

鑽 to pass through, as affliction; to peg at, as study.

受災 or 折 | tried by misfortunes; harsh treatment.

照 | to scan in order to criminate the writer of a document.

勝以需 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.

氷 | water-mill, used for pounding bamboo or hulling rice.

如 | 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.

我去過 | 兩 I have gone there twice.

一月作工 | 億 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.

to pat gently.

攪 to toy with, to rub.

鼠 | to pilfer, to steal like a rat.

鬼 | you have the devil got into you!

雕 | operations of nature.

陰陽 | the elements act on each other.

伽陀 or | 鐵 the kingdom of Magadhā now Bahar or Darer in India.

耶夫 | Mahā Maya or Lady Maya, was Sakyamuni’s mother, called also 大千淨 Great Purity.

那婆 or 那羅 | a young Brahmin, a descendant of Manu.

In Cantonese. Slow.

你行 | you walk slowly.

The second form is unusual; similar to both 烏 槭 and 餐 餓.

To feed an infant by hand; to eat; congee.

在 | in Honan, steamed bread loaves.

粥 | feed it with congee.

一 | A cup for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

From demon and hemp.

一 | a malignant spirit, a devil, a demon.

鬼 | the evil spirit.

妖 | a mischievous spirit, a spook.

酒 | delirium tremens.

詩 | a poetic allusion or frenzy.

降服諸 | he subdued all the demons.

病 | delirious, raving.

瘋 | he is out of his head.

羅 | Mara, the Buddhist god of lust, sin, and death, called 慾界主 the lord of the world of lust, and 被暖善 the des-

trove, of good; his attendants are called | 子 | people of Mara, or 子 | sons and daughters (Mara-kyi-ks) of Mara.

一個 mushroom, the | 紅 common in northern China.

一個 a creeping parasite allied to the milkweed. (Metopoeis chinnensis)

A woman named | 母, who was Hwangt’s fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother.

In Pekingese. A wet nurse is | 母, but one in the palace is known as 母, from the ancient dame.

From hemp and small; the contracted form is very common.

Small, delicate; an interrogative particle; also used ironically; a sort, referring to something seen.

这 | this kind.

甚 | or 什 | what?

唉好 | eh! do you call that good?

你來了 | ah! have you come?

他來 | has he come?

你 | what do you say?

這 | that will do; so, this is the way.

小兒 | contemptible brats!

幺 | trifling, insignificant; an affair beneath notice.

那 | 爲甚 | 給我送了來 why then have you brought it to me?

Another form of the last.

Small, delicate and minute; commonly used in Fuhkien.
MOK.

Old sounds, mak and mat. In Canton, mok, màk, màt, and mat; — in Swatow, mok, biè, mòng, mê, mo, miànt, bak, and mek; — in Anmy, bòk, bò, bòit, bek, and moh; — in Fuheau, mòk, moh, mwak and màk; —
in Shanghai, mòk, nel, màh, and mio; — in Chifu, mò.

莫, mò.

The original form had 了 plants above and below 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 superlativine, nothing like, incomparable; an adjective of comparison; to plan; ample, great; tardy, late in maturing.

来, lái.

You need not come.

非, fēi.

Makes a strong postulate, as "非写错" unless you have written it wrong.

非他, fēi tā.

It can be nobody else.

若, ruò.

If or "如 nothing like it, not so good as, the best way is, better than the properest.

不是, bù shì.

It cannot but be so; is it not so?

大於, dà yú.

Nothing greater than heaven.

故, gù.

Don't say it, wonder not if; — a phrase implying comparison.

须有, xū yǒu.

It certainly must be brought about.

定, dìng.

It is quite uncertain.

过於, guò yú.

Nothing more than.

为, wéi.

Or "做 don't do it.

止, zhǐ.

Stop, stop! (Cantonese.)

往, wǎng.

There is no intercourse between us.

求是之, qiú shì zhī.

Seek the welfare of the people.

子曰, zǐ yù.

Confucius said. In literary ability, I am probably equal to other men.

道无神, dào wú shén.

Say not there are no gods, for there are gods.

Read mò. Quiet; dull, shady, evening; a species of sorrel, the Rumex acetosa, which can be eaten.

夜, yè.

The two are nearly identical.

The curtains hanging down, a screen; a tent, a large marquee; defences for the legs like greaves; a military secretary, a confidential clerk or aid.

府, fǔ.

An encampment.

友, yǒu.

Or "女 a private secretary, the official adviser of an officer.

作, zuò.

To act as clerk.

六, liù.

The six curtains; i. e. the universe.

遊, yóu.

A clerk out of employment.

長, cháng.

Silence during the silence of night.

漠, mò.

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; a careless manner; indifferent to, as pleasure.

淡, dàn.

Simple desires.

沙, shā.

The desert of Shamo or Gobi.

然, rán.

Vast and sandy, like a pampas.

不相聞, bù xiāng wén.

Of no consequence to me.

云, yún.

The spreading clouds.

寞, mò.

Still, silent, as at night; alone.

寂, jì.

No noise; quiet, as a sedate woman's apartments.

冷落, lěng luò.

Desolate and alone, like a hermit, or a man whose family has gone.

漠, mò.

Dust.

漠, mò.

Fine dust, atoms.

漠. To feel for or after; to feel and grasp; to cover with the hands.

漠. Feeling about for.

漠. Do not feel it; I don't know what to do, I can't say.

漠. It is impossible to decide.

漠. Rub or feel it once.

漠. Walking, groping one's way in the dark.

漠. To suppose, to reckon, to think that such was the case.

漠. Sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

漠. This kind to distress the people very much.

漠. 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 filary 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 corne; to soothe, to accord with, to submit.

漠. The sclerotica.

漠. One thickness of skin.

漠. The mesentery.

漠. When he plays chess, his eyes are skimmed over.

漠. To raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.

漠. He knelt on both knees to receive it.
MOIL

from to go and style: when read
shown, a synonym of 見 to slight.
To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high.

然不可復求 irrecoverably
go on, too far to be regained.
遠 | far distant.
神道元 | divine principles are
deep and abstruse.

The end of a branch, the
outmost twigs; the end, the last,
no more of; finally; ever, always;
the least or meanest part of; actors
who personify servants, liets, &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 | end of the world.
檀香 | sandalwood dust.
１了見 | at the last, finally,
the last one or time.
終 | the very last.
微 | subtle atoms.
研 | grind it very fine.
將 | the military officer.
得在共 | obtained the lowest or
last place.
想欲從之 | even if
I wish to follow or do this; I
don’t know how; or I have no
means of doing so.
之也已 | I would not go there.
謂 the last, the end (Shanghai).

In Shanghai. An illative part-
icle between the parts of a
sentence, then.

抹 | (or 1.脖子 in Pekingese)
to cut one’s throat.
| 業 | to rub a table.
| 西 | to wipe out an account.
| 糊 | to use cosmetics and

tinge.

The word | for the
jasmine, is thought to be
derived from the Sanskrit
metat, introduced by the
Buddhists.

A name for red socks.

The old name of a branch of
the Yangtsz River in Sz-
chuen, which formed a boundary
line, froth at the mouth;
to drool in sleep; foam, bubbles
on water; to perspire; to finish.

吐 | to sputter or spit out.
浮 | to float.
口 | or 滌 | expecation.
流 | for 流浸 bathed in per-
spiration.

from to go and style: when read
shown, a synonym of 見 to slight.
To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high.

然不可復求 irrecoverably
go on, too far to be regained.
遠 | far distant.
神道元 | divine principles are
deep and abstruse.

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outmost twigs; the end, the last,
no more of; finally; ever, always;
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spiration.
MOH.

MOH.

From black and dog or mouth, denoting a dog driving off a man; the second form is little used.

默, moh

Dark, cloudy, night; still, retired; secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.

黑, koh

From mouth and do not; similar to the last.

嘿

Silent, still; quiet, settled.

 Quiet, still; undisturbed.

A cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.

福气, fuk-yee, a happiness and misery are closely involved.

To speak erroneously.

In Cantonese, used in imitation of the word mark. A direction; a mark by which a thing is known.

打个字, mark it.

From wood and without.

模, mu

A tree that grew on Duke Chen's grave, which seems to have been a tree like the beech; a mold; a pattern, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.

子, so

A model.

子, sou

The usage; the rules to follow.

一, i

或, o

形, muh

or; or

骸, muh

a pattern; manner, fashion, style.

打, daw

to make a sign-manual by pressing the ink finger on a document.

模, mu

blurred, indistinct.

模, muh

he talks very ambiguously.

模, muh

Similar to the last, but not the same as such.

模, muh

to follow a pattern, to go according to the rule; a pattern, a muster.

嘉, jah

A fine plan.

僞, wai

counterfeit, a forged thing.

先聖之大德, shen-juh, to practice the maxims of ancient sages.

母, mu

The old form is thought to resemble the female breasts; it is distinguished from ren, 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, kuh

a mother; one's mother.

乳, lu

t a wet nurse, a foster-mother.

主, soo

the principal wife.

外, ou

or; or

岳, yu

a wife's mother.

繼, jee

or; or

後, hoh

a step-mother.

圖, too

the empresse-dowager.

大父, dahp

heaven and earth.

公, koh

eok 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 hanker for; aspiring, ambitions.

| 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 | 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. |
| 昏 | dark; the glooming. |
| 朝 | or morning and evening. |
| 年 | aged. |
| 春 | the last part of spring. |
| 景 | a sunset sky. |
| 朝往 | go in the morning and return at even. |

To exert one’s self.

| 聲書 | to study most diligently. |

The ground which the filial heart loves to think of; a burial spot, a grave; a tomb, a sepulcher.

| 碑 | a tombstone. |

To repair a tomb.

| 閣 | to open a grave. |
| 途 | the hole when open. |
| 烏 | the limits or wall of the tomb—are seven 尺 feet beyond the grave. |
| 註 | the epitaph. |

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 enlist volunteers. |
| 應 | to respond to a levy. |
| 部 | to raise troops. |
| 化 | to circulate a subscription paper to repair—a temple. |

To ask subscriptions to get up an idolatrous festival.

Old sounds, not and mok. In Canton, mok and mût; — in Swatow, mût, mak, m'ô, and bo: — in Amoy, bok and bût; — in Fuhchow, mok; — in Shanghai, mok and mên; — in Chiâ, mû and män.

| 有用 | nothing; unimportant. |
| 艾 | myrrh, the product of the Balsamodendron myrrha of Arabia, a name imitated from the Hindustani mû. |

| 理 | to secrete or keep back another’s things. |
| 极 | at extremity, not knowing what more to do. |
| 乾 | are opposites, — profit and loss, benefit and distress. |
| 奈何 | compelled to do, no alternative. |
| 礼 | to neglect courtesy and come short of one’s duty. |

Used with the last in some senses.

To end, to die; the dead.

| 出 | appearing and disappearing without any regularity, as clouds. |
| 感恩 | I can never forget your kindness. |

To end, to die; the dead.

| 殁 | in some senses. |
| 於 | the dead and living will both thank you; — said to friends who aid at a funeral. |

| 存身 | I won’t forget you in death. |

The rendering of the preceding characters is uncertain.
**MUH.**

| Regarded as a synonym of the | 伊再小人 characterized him as a mean fellow. |
| last, and also used for | 统之为外国人 regarded them all alike as foreigners. |
| to inter the dead. | From plants and eye; it is not the same as *tiew* "squinting."
| 偷合取容以致身 to contract underhand liaisons in order to let affairs go as they | A cultivated plant, a small leaf clover, or trefoil (*Medicago sativa*), the | 木 |
| list, will just bury you in their | | The old form represents a tree |
| ruins. | striking its roots down and sending branches up; it forms the 75th radical of a large group of |
| | characters relating to trees and wooden things. |
| From hand below water; it resembles *sah* to kill, but is | Wood; a tree; what grows on a tree; wooden; one of the five elements; met. the East, |
| only used as a primitive. | which wood affects; honest, unpretending, plain; in musical books used as a contraction of *moh,* to |
| To dive for anything under | strike the string when playing the lute. |
| water. | 多少株 | how many trees are there? |
| The old form represented the | 一株 | a billet, a block. |
| pupil within an oval; it forms | 香 | putchuck brought from India; the 香 | 香 |
| the 106th radical of characters | is a species of *Aristolochia*; at Ningpo a species of *Clematis.* |
| relating to the eye and vision. | 香 | 不flexible, honest. |
| | 部 | the class of trees in botany. |
| | | 四方 |
| 下 before the eyes, now. | 一株 | a square block; met. a stupid block of a fellow. |
| 反 | 不 | | 使用 |
| 人数 | 有 | the planet Jupiter. |
| | to strike the wooden bell, i.e. to pretend to have influence with rulers, and take bribes to |
| | | bring about an end. |
| | 伐 | to fell trees. |

---

**MUH.**

| Fine rain. |
| 望生殖 to hope for the soft rains to cause the herbage to grow. |

**MUH.**

| Certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it. |
| Mallards or wild ducks, but others say domesticated ducks; the former application is the usual one. |
| If you cannot carve a snow goose, you still may be able to produce a duck;—try your best. |
| The common people presented a duck. |

**MUH.**

| From a cow and to strike; it must not be confounded with *behew* 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-gounds; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher. |
| The shepherd of Heaven; an ancient term for a governor. |
| A shepherd boy; and hence 伐 | to fell trees. |

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**MUH.**

<p>| Regarded as a synonym of the last, and also used for to bury. |
| To inter the dead. |
| 偷合取容以致身 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 resembles <em>sah</em> 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 106th 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 chessboard; meshes of a net; the mind, the perception; a look; to eye; to designate, to name, to particularize. |
| 下 before the eyes, now. |
| 反 | 不 | 有 | how many are there? (Shanghai). |
| 人数 | 有 | a list of the articles. |
| 题 | 有 | a theme for an essay; a topic. |
| 科 | 有 | he rose to office by merit, not purchase; 科 | 有 |
| 某 | 有 | denotes the three highest literary degrees. |
| 中无 | 有 | supercilious, very haughty. |
| 前 | 有 | first particulars and then generalities. |
| 长 | 有 | long ears and eyes, a good detective, not easily gullied. |
| 請問 | 有 | please tell me the general points. |
| 無法 | 有 | he does not regard the laws. |
| 話物 | 有 | I have named everything. |
| 怒 | 有 | angry, looking displeased. |
| 當 | 有 | the barbarian eye, a name formerly given to the English chief at Canton. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>帅</th>
<th>to teach boys.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>to take or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>爲</td>
<td>it is a shepherd of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牧人 1 人</td>
<td>he is a shepherd of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a head husbandman.</td>
<td>an old term for overseer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>靈</td>
<td>a Chri-tian minister or pastor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUNG.**

Old sound, meng. In Canton, mung and mang; — in Swatow, mong, min, meng, and meng; — in Amoy, bong, bin, and eng; — in Fuhchau, mung, mang, mong, and mëung; — in Shanghai, mung, mang, and mong; — in Chifu, mäng.

From plants and covered over, as a pig under a covert.

A trailing plant, also called 女麴, the cypress-vine (*Ipomoea 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 thankfulness, obliged to, grateful for favors; to gemmon, the 45th diagram, denoting reciprocal; name of an ancient city in Honan, and of a tribe of aborigines, now preserved in Mung-hwa ting, in Hangchow, in western Yunnan.

古 | the Mongols, said to be an imitation of mengel or celestial. | 古 | the Mongols, said to be an imitation of mengel or celestial. |
| 1 | to direct the first studies. | 1 | to direct the first studies. |
| 士 | or 1 雖 an untaught man. | 士 | or 1 雖 an untaught man. |

Many thanks for, I will be obliged to you for, I beg the favor.

From grain and striped.

The waving, graceful appearance of grain; pleasing, beautiful; majestic, inspiring awe and admiration, like a divine or imperial power; cordial regard; to revere; to gratify.

| 穆 | mu' |
| — | — |

A benignant, loving eye; harmonious, affable; concord among relatives, neighbors, or nations; to cultivate amiable relations; to make or keep peace with.

親 | united, neighborly. |
| 和 | to keep peace in the villages and neighborhoods. |

To die early; to come to the end of life.

楚王其不 | is not the Prince of Tso near his end when young? |

The first of these is often used with the preceding; and the second is also defined thunder.

滋 | a misty rain. |
| 滋 | a misty rain. |
| 滋 | a misty rain. |
| 滋 | a misty rain. |

Small, drizzling rain; foggy; names of several rivers, one of which is in the southwest of Kunew. |

午 | a slight pain. (Fuhchau.) |
| 午 | a slight pain. (Fuhchau.) |

A covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak rain; to cover the head.

朦 | a screen; to cover, to roof. |
| 朦 | a screen; to cover, to roof. |

The sun below the horizon. |

朦 | the sun below the horizon. |
| 朦 | the sun below the horizon. |
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MUNG.

Ephemerula or sandflies; small flies over or inure or water.

From dog and first.

A fierce, violent dog; strong.

From evening and blindness contracted, the last form often occurs in its compounds.

From heart and blind.

Dull, senile, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind.

From the evening and blindness 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.

Just awakend from sleep, is intimating that the mind is not quite collected; it is the name of a mountain in Wu-tai hien of Shansi.

Old sounds, na and nap. In Canton, na; in Swatow, na; in Amoy, ma and "la"; in Fuhchuan, na; in Shanghai, na, ha, and "ma"; in Chi-fu, na.

From hand and a slave or joining; the second form is unauthorized but it 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 将, placed before the noun.

To point to a place or thing; an interrogative particle, which, where; the unauthorized character 那 used in Kiangsu for you in the plural number, seems to have been designed to denote that man, or those men.

That I certainly, no mistake about it; a death clutch of a case.

A matter which has been torn in some way.

NA.

From city and weak giving the sound.

To go where are you going?

(-) which year and month?

What should I do? I know that he would come?

How can I beat such treatment?

One which one of them?

One who man?

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 这; that, there, 
then.

1 裏 it surely is there.

你 Oh, you! you, Sir; a re-
spectful form of address, also 
written 尊呼 you, and otherwise.

1 處 or 1 兒 or 1 邊 兒 there.

1 個 that, as a man or thing.

1 些 人 those few persons.

誰能 who then is able?

1 一 件 兜 there, that spot.

1 度 such, thus, way.

1 樣 不 妥 that kind will not do.

Read *na*. An ancient state in 
the present Ping-liang fu 平凉府 
in Kansuh, called Ch'ao-no 軍

1 吳 a phantom man; one story 
makes him to have been foster 
brother of the third son of Wân 
Wâng; and to have destroyed 
Tâ, kî's spirit when she returned 
to heaven.

王在在館有 1 其居 the 
king is here, even in Hao, dwel-
ling in peace.

佛不 1 to enjoy endless hap-
piness.

哪 A colloquial, final particle 
used in replies, denoting cer-
tainty; an interjection of pain 
or surprise; an interrogative 
word.

沒 1 there is nothing; there are 
no more.

何其難 1 where's the difficulty 
in it?

在哪兒 1 還在那兒呢 
is he here or there?

Read *toh*, or *bo*. The cry of 
1 呵 made by people who exercise 
demons.

Read *no*. The name of a my-
thological character.

1 吒 a spirit; one story 
makes him to have been foster 
brother of the third son of Wân 
Wâng; and to have destroyed 
Tâ, kî's spirit when she returned 
to heaven.

Read {to}, the last mother; an 
old form of 姐 sister.

在 Cantonese. A dam; the 
female of animals.

猪 1 a sow.

亞 1 granary, old dame.

形 1 a girlish boy, effeminate.

蛤 1 a frog.

雨 1 mother and child.

療 Disease; ill.

在 Cantonese. A scab.

擦 1 a scab of a sore.

結 1 to form a scab.

痘 1 the small-pox scab.

In Cantonese read *na*. With, 
together with; even, alike; or; 
to join in, to take part with; to 
stick to, as glue.

我 1 you. I'll go with you.

埋 擔去 carry them all at one 
load.

枯 sticky, unctuous.

我 1 我 剃 頭 I've shaved him 
often.

NAH.

Old sounds, nap, no, and nat. In Canton, nap and nat; — in Swatow, nap; — in Amoy, lat and lap; — in Fuhchau, 
nak; — in Shanghai, nah and nath; — in Chifu, na.

捺 From hand and a plow.

nâh' To press the hand down 
heavily; in penmanship, it is 
the sweep to the right.

- 撒 1 one stroke to the 
left and one to the right.

- 瑚 1 a copper clarinet. (Canton.)

1 底 to pull waxed-ends.

納 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.

1 真 to pay taxes in kind.

1 稅 to pay taxes in money.

1 女 to present a daughter to 
the Emperor.

1 受 to receive, to take in.

1 福 are you well? may you be 
happy!

1 凉 to get the cool breeze.

谷 1 to contain or take in; 
liberal, generous.

望祈矣 1 I hope you will 
favorably take — my gift.

其言不 1 I cannot asent to 
his words.

1 厭 in sorrow; melancholy.

1 職 to purchase office.

1 妾 or 1 寵 to take a concu-
bine.

置 1 to place carefully.

出 1 致命 make known abroad 
our orders and receive all peti-
tions.

1 信 to send betrothal presents.

賓 1 介 respectfully escort 
the setting sun.

1 朵 a Manchur word for cere-
monies of marriage.

納 From hand and within.

To put a thing in or under 
the water, to immerse or dip; 
to stain.
Nail

From clothes and within.

To patch; to line; to overlay; padded or quilted; priestly garments; met. a Buddhist priest.

A lined coat.

A lined coat.

A quilted lining.

A fur lining.

or I, a priest.

To dress in a wooden lining, i.e. to be put in a coffin.

(Cantonese.)

To take a wife; to get; to go in.

A fat little child, a handsome chubby child.

A rope or hawser made of bamboo with to tow boats; to mend a hodge.

A bamboo tow-rope.

To track a boat.

links or toches made of old bamboo hawser. (Fuhchau.)

A kind of striped seal probably from Corea, described in the Pan Ts'ao 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 肉 from the west.

A synonym of the 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.

The inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden time; 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.

my bones and flesh are scarred and blistered; pressed out of measure.

To fire a cannon.

1  to press on the eye to cool it, as with an agate.

Name of a fragrant plant.

\[\text{Nai} \text{ na}\]

Old sounds, nai and nat. In Canton, nai and na; in Swatow, nai; in Amoy, nai; in Fuhchau, nai and nè; in Shanghai, nò, nai, and nè; in Chiifu, nai.

Similar to '疲' 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 he; 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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{者 at this time, at this period.} \\
\text{如 or 若 but as to.} \\
\text{死面 if he is dead and buried too.} \\
\text{此周之父 this is Cheu's father.} \\
\text{可 will then do.} \\
\text{无不去 if not, then I will not go.} \\
\text{何府形同木偶 how is the prefect like a wooden statue?} \\
\text{爵父 the grandfather with the father.} \\
\text{不可乎 is it then quite impossible?} \\
\text{天道 that was heaven's rule.} \\
\text{功 was your work.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{圣神武文 he was altogether wise and divine, brave and accomplished.} \\
\text{汝心 you must constantly cheek that heart of your's.} \\
\text{有吉者 those who are destinate of virtue and principle.} \\
\text{唯之休 only by your virtue.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

From plants and the next contracted; 1 is read jing in the dictionaries, but with a different primitive and meaning.

The small tubers which grow around the taro called 芋 and 毛芋 in Shanghai; they are not unlike teats in shape.
From women 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. Head; the nipple; a teat.
2. A cow's milk.
3. A wet nurse.
4. To nurse; nursing.
5. Cream.
6. Dried milk cake; cheese made by the Mongols.
7. A grandmother; an old lady.
8. (Cantonese.)

1. And; small; the wife and concubines; as ⅔ denote all the married woman in the house, the harem.
2. A bride; the appellation of the daughter-in-law in the house.
3. You ladies! especially those older than the speaker.
4. And; large; the vợ and concubines; or the three wives of one man.
5. A siesta; an ancient term.
6. My wife; wife!  
7. Nurse! ma (Cantonese.)
8. The child is weaned.

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.

| 船尾 | fasten it astern. |
| 烟货 | be pays for the fireworks. |
| 两脚 | to tag after one. |

An iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.

調 和 鼎 | to keep the country in order, as a premier does.

From trea or great and to exhibit; the second is the commonest form.

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 Nyctantes, in Sanskrit mallaṅka; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; an interrogative or adversative particle, how? what way? but.

何天 | you must be resigned to Heaven.
何 | what shall be done now? what next?
出 | must make up my mind to it.
无 | I could not help it; there is no help for it.
心 | I would like to eat, but I am full.
甚麼 | what can you do to help yourself?
隔 | but the stream lies between us.
不或 | you must (do or) bear it.
慈悲 | no alleviation of grief.
不 | I must needs depend on him, but he would not agree with me.

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 | To bear with, to endure; to suffer, to forbear; patient.

谁 | who can stand it? who can endure — such treatment?
惯 | I am well used to it.
守時 | bear the present times patiently.
不能 | I can't be so bothered; I have no time for it.
性 | patient kind temper.
性 | a placid temper.
難 | it is hard for [the girl] to pass her spring-time of life so vainly.
有能 | great ability.

有 | to be able, a synonym of "can."  

能 | to be able, a synonym of "can."  

故聖人 | 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.

有幾 | not a great while.

等 | a little.

來 | come in a little while.

愚 | ignorant of affairs, unacquainted with the world.
Old sounds, nam and nan. In Canton, nam and nan; — in Swatow, lam, nam, lan and nan; — in Amoy, lam and lan; — in Fukien, nang; — in Shanghai, me and ma; — in Ch'fu, nan.

天之方 | Heaven is now sending its calamities.

受 | fell into trouble.

未堪家多 | I am unequal to the many cares of state.

人寜世間 | a doer always thinks the world goes hard with him.

大 | the impossible to escape this affliction.

月 | the sufferings of childbirth.

鵞 | how can you reprieve the birds and beasts?

互相反 | mutually obnoxious.

死 |之節 he died honorably for his country.

In Shanghai. Now, at this time.

朝後 | from this time forward.

未 | then.

男

From field and strength, because strong men are required in tillage.

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 Chou dynasty.

父 | 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.

爵 | a baron.

家 | pertaining to the husband.

又 | men and women.

南

The original form represents plants vigorously bursting forth, and leaning towards the south.

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, austral; summer.

方 | the southern regions; southerners.

可使 | he can face towards the south; — he can reign.

向 | southward.

枝 | 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.

何 | to chisel the hands in prayer.

無 | from Sanscrit nuna adoration, explained as 皈依 humbly trusting; to recite prayers; a formula like the 了 of the Roman Catholics.

無 | (or in full) 無阿彌陀佛 namah amitabha to call over Budha's name.

無 | or 無先生 at Canton denote Tao priests who use formulas and spells; elsewhere Buddhist priests are also intended.

地 | 北天 he is there and I am here; — we are far separated.

貨 | 船 at Peking, a shop which sells Canton goods.

周 | 召 | the odes of Chen and Chao.

雙 | gold; an old poetic name.

海 | the south regions, as Canton, or the Indian Archipelago, according to the speaker's position.

海 | a famous Canton city.

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.
Incessant talking; gabble.  

忘 \n
Forgetful.

Of you stop study for three days, thistles will grow in your mouth;  
— continual study is necessary to attain rank.

汚 \n
A name given in the Archipelago to the fruit of the Cynometra cauliflora, the Malay puck-andjing.

Like the last.

The noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.

汚 \n
Incessant talking.

譁 to grumble at another.

過他 he call them over in his hearing.

NANG.

Old sound, mng. In Canton, nong; — in Shanghai, nong; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, nang; — in Chifu, nang.

囊 \n
From囊 a satchel and囊 to praise, both contracted.

琴 A bag, a sæk; a purse; perquisites, salary, property; to put in a bag.

行 \n
Baggage; a havresack.

空 \n
The bag is empty; met. poor.

皮 \n
A leather saek.

解 \n
To open one's purse, to pay money.

官 \n
Official income.

酒 \n
飯袋 Only a wine-bottle and rice-bag; — you lazy lout!

囊雪 They bagged the fireflies and reflected the snow — in order to study.

壓 An unauthorized character, composed of insect and south.  
The immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown, are so called in Kwangtung.

壓 or 嚔 An unfledged locust.

To boil meat; dried meat.

In Cantonese. The flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.

肚大 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.

兩一尺 Two spans make a foot.

倒 To push down.

篙竹 — 船人 To lumm a whole crew with one stick; — to rail at a class for the fault of one.

In Fuhchau. To push out or away, as by the hand or foot.

壓 to push open; to push off, as a boat.

鞭 \n
From赤 red and 韌 flexible.

To blush, to turn red, but not with any desire to reform; a blush.

顔 Blushing.

赤心面 To make your face hot.

赤面 To mortify at heart and blushing.

能無顔然 [can you see this] and not blush for very shame?

鹽 Too salt. (Cantonese.)

禮 To venerate, to respect; to be in awe of; reverence.

不不懼 neither terrified nor discomposed.

壓 An unauthorized character.

探取物 [easy as] feeling for a thing in a bag.

在 former times, days gone by; previously; passed by.

昔 Anciently.

昔 on that former day, lately, recently.

不念者 Forgetful of former times.

彩 The crowned cock. (Gallus cristatus.)

壓 Muddy; water dammed up or thick, so that it will not run.

壓 Muddy water.

壓 To fend off; to push from one with violence; to stab.

推 To force one's way, as through a crowd.

釘針 To stick in the needle and brandish the thread.

壓 An unauthorized character.

壓 In Pekingese. To speak through the nose; an indistinct, nasal enunciation.

壓 A nose stuffed like a bag, as one who has a cold.

壓 Dust, dirt; a cave.
NANG.

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.

他有 | 干 (or | 耐) he has ability; he is clever at business.

否 | 可 it can be done?

人 | 所 not he can do what others cannot.

折脚的 | 走行走 the lame are able to walk.

不 | 再 you cannot do that again.

爾 | 何 how can you presume to defame me so?

無 | 不 | or | 金 | almighty, powerful, omnipotent.

無 | 也 incapable; powerless, uninventmental.

無 | 也 the action or function of a machine.

In Cantonese. Unlucky, illomened; to walk on the heels; to tie up, to connect with, attached to; to accompany.

日 | 明 | 了 to meet a bad sign at the new moon.

' | ' | 叫 | jing | jumping along.

' | ' | 走 | jie | toe it up, as a boat.

In Shanghai. An adverbial termination like ly, following verbs; just, nothing more, in which cases it is an expiective.

危險 | dangerously.

稀 | 很 | very rarely.

那 | 那 | that way, how? q.d, what-ly?

如同皇帝 | just like the emperor.

NANG.

Old sound, nio, mao, mo, nok, and not. In Canton, nio, mao, and nan; — in Swatow, nio, nan, lo, and lau; — in Amoy, nan, and no; — in Fuhchau, mao and no; — in Shanghai, no and nang; — in Chifu, mao.

Nao.

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.

一 | 对 | a pair of cymbals.

一 | 钩 | a watchman's hook to grate thieves.

鬱 | 聆 | noisy disputes.

者 | 夙 | 天下 | 言 | the whole country was annoyed by their disputations.

嘥 | nio | from mouth and slave; used with the last, and also read nan.

嘥 | nio | clamorous vociferation.

嘥 | nio | the noisy bickering of people.

數 | 千 | 言 | babbling out many thousand words.

讓 | 諾 | a street brawl.

號 | 聲 | they bawl, they clamor; said of drunken guests.

嘥 | nio | perturbation or confusion of intellect; beclouded; boastful.

嘥 | nio | vicious desires becloud the mind.

嘥 | mao | in order to check those who brag and disturb.

猴 | nio | from dog and flexible, alluding to its long soft hair.

猴 | nio | a species of monkey, also called 黃頭獼猴 or gold-thread entellus, having long yellowish hair, larger than the common monkey; and described as clever in scratching the tiger; it is probably the entellus.

猴 | mao | a mountain near the capital of Tsi, not far from the present northern boundary of Shantung, famous in ancient history.
NAO.

子之茂兮使我手 | how skillful you are! you met me going to Mt. Nao.

Also read 育.

A large and fierce watch-dog, with long, shaggy hair, like the Mongolian shepherd dogs.

住 | long haired, as dogs.

苗 a tribe of aborigines still existing in Sz'eh'ing fu in the northwest of Kwangsi.

From heart and husbandry.

Dryed and vexed.

Read 育. Pleased, glad.

A mineral. in salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal-ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.

The brain; glossy, smooth, like marrow; gum camphor.

The head; wet the mind or capacity; the wits.

The skull or brain-pan.

Read a head-dress shaped like a broom.

From water and exellence.

Also read 義, 義.

The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market; a bustle, hum, tumult; obstreperous; to seold, to rail; to make a disturbance, to embroil.

热 | a great noise, a great stir and parade, as at a review.

热 | to play, to romp.

热 | to scold one.

事 to make trouble.

酒 a carouse; a drunken rout.

大 | a great tumult.

不 | always in some mischief.

票 to bother with petitions.

高 | an enthusiastic reception.

相 | to berate; to talk harshly.

花 a great display of lanterns, as on the 15th of the first moon.

车 | a proud impracticable fellow.

装 great parade and glitter.

扫 a head-dress shaped like a broom.

In Pekingese. To occur suddenly, to meet anything untoward; troubled by, particular about.

了一身的水點 | I got well splattered.

連陰天 | there will be several lowering days.

及 | typical about his dress.

From water and exellence.

Mud, slush, ure, thoroughly wet; a certain stream.

泥 | deep mud, as after a long rain.

肥肉 | fat meat disgusts one.

读 chou. Harmony, as seen in a well ruled state.

读 chou. Gentle; delicate, as a girl.

约 easy, graceful.

"The ulna or outer bone of the arm; others say the humerus.

肘 | the fore quarter, as if of a bullock.

读, rh. Hot and broken, as overdone meat.

按 to handle. to play with; to prop up.

按 | to fumble over, to play.

别 | don't spoil that by handling it. (Pekingese.)
NEI

Old sound, mui. In Canton, noi and mui; — in Swatow, lai and mui; — in Amoy, lou; — in Fu-chau, noy and nui; — in Shanghai, noi; — in Chin, nei.

餃 nei

From to eat and stable or to depute; the second of these is least used, though most proper, and is also read nei? to feed.

餤 nei

Hungry, half famished; to expose to starvation; putrid fish.

餟 nei

Fish | 香肉敗不食 do not eat putrid fish or tainted meat.

凍 nei

His wives he exposed his wife and children to cold and starvation.

餐 nei

Like the last.

Putrid fish.

鰻 nei

魚 | stinking fish.

內 nei

From入 to enter and 出 a border from out of it.

Within, inner, inside; internal, in distinction from external; interior; in the court or palace; in; that which is inclosed or within; near to, personal; among, in the midst of; the internal organs, the viscera; the inner rooms of a house.

庭 nei

The Inner Land, China, the secluded land; into the country.

其 nei

One or 貴 | my wife.

尊 nei

Your wife.

庭 nei

Stop at the female apartments.

庭 nei

Or 大 | the seraglio.

庭 nei

My own nephew.

庭 nei

Deeply engraved on my bowels; i. e. affectionately remembered.

有 nei

If he has book learning; — a mere theorist.

中 nei

A group there are some among them.

NEU

Old sounds, nu, net, and nok.

鰨 nu

A rabbit or hare was once thus called in Kiangnan.

Read nu. The name of an official | Jack in the Liang state during feudal times, about B.C. 300.

穀 nu

Also read k'ao. Milk; to give milk to, to suckle, as was once done by a tigress in the state of Tsou.

於 nu

Suckled by a tigress, as was a child named Ten | 養 when cast out in his infancy.

穀 neu

From plow-handle or metal and disgrace; the third form is obsolete.

穀 neu

A hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear grounds of grass; to study.

穀 neu

To root out weeds.

穀 neu

To hoe and weed.

穀 nei

To plow with the pencil and hoe with the tongue; — to be a pedagogue.

猕 neu

A snapping dog, a snappish cur.

猕 neu

A servant of Earl Tsao mentioned in history about B.C. 630.

猕 neu

A marine animal, the 朱 | 朱, having fins and a fox's shape; probably a seal.

猕 neu

A kind of pine growing in Kiangnan, the 梓 | 梓, whose wood is suitable for coffins.

猕 neu

A kind of bark used in dyeing pink.
哀

哀 (āi)
From mouth and clothes.
To grieve for, to compassionate, to feel for; to sympathize; sorrow; grieving; lamentable, distressing, sad, woful; mournful, minor, as music; pity, grief, compassion; urgently, heartily; a launet, as for a dear friend; alas, alas!

【例】
哀 to sorrow; grief; pity for.

矣 (ài)
A signing, mournful tone; an interjection of disgust or regret; a tone or word of reply, yes, so; a belching sound.

矣 to ask in alarm.

矣 aido, how sad!

矣 husbady I used by nurses.

矣 From earth and a particle.

埃 (āi)
Pine dust, the particles floating in the air; in some places used for dead as dirt, i.e. stiff, stark, dust that no longer moves.

毒

毒 (dú)
From mother and scholar; it resembles tab, toxic.

毒 One who has no principle; given up to lust.

毒 a rake, a vile fellow.
如彼迴風亦孔之| like going against the wind, which puts one quite out of breath.

暼
ai
To blech; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

| 呀 哄 哄 an exclamation of surprise, heiyah!

暖
ar
The sun hidden by clouds; obscured, clouded.

| 1 | moon behind clouds.
| 1 | dim. as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

薺
ar
Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

| 1 | hidden, shaded.

晙
a fragrant.

| 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.

艾
ngai
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.

| 絨 moxa punk; it is also used with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for stamping.
| 符 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon.
| 把 mugwort, steamed to dispel pain.

保
I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜末| the night is not yet over.

少| a beautiful woman.

老| an old man.

天下| the country is now quieted.

| 旗招福 the mugwort standard brings luck; a phrase used at the dragon-boat festival.

From stone and to hesitate; the second form is mostly used.

| To hinder, as a rock in the road; to embarrass, to oppose; to impede, to limit, to stop progress; to restrain, to let, as one’s conscience does; to be an offense to, to irritate; an objection, a restraint, a hindrance.
| no objection, that will make no difference, no harm in it.

有
for to offend one.

| 口 to hesitate in telling.
| 石| a stumbling stone.
| 若 injured by, stopped.

總不| not does not at all interfere with or impugn.

妨| a hindrance; there may be serious consequences.

| 禁以禮樂 [sages] restrained the people by etiquette and music.

不| this is no obstacle to this, but it vitiates that.

四無| a Buddhist phrase denoting four kinds of limitless knowledge (prajñāparamitā) that belongs to every arhat, who knows every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

闕
| Analagous to the last.

| To shut a door to keep others out; shut off by a wall; stopped by, headed off.
| prevented.
| 傷| hindered by an injury.
| 止| deterred, restrained.
| 進則山| if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills.

鵝
The hen of the 桃蟲鷄 or tailor bird.

鰥
From to eat and mugwort, referring to the odor.

鴉物| things spoiled.

### NGAN.

| Old sounds: an, ang, am, and angan. | In Canton, an, on, ém, am, ang, and angan; — in Sianfo, an, am, and ang.
| in Amoy, an, am, gan, and jen; — in Fukien, angang, ang, and eng; — in Shanghai,
| ngai, én, ang, and ngan; — in Chifu, an.

From shelter and a woman under it, denoting peace; it is much used in proper names.

安| still quiet; rest, tranquility; peaceful, calm; at ease, not fearful; to settle, to tranquilize, to make easy; to place, to lay down, as a cup; to substitute, to put for; to put to rights, to mend; contented; an interrogative, how? how can? where? as a preposition, in, during.

| 1 | 樂 joy, content.
| 1 | 樂 to a mere man of pleasure; a term derived from the son of Lin P’ei, who took it easy when he lost his crown.
| 你 | make yourself easy.
From leather and cane as the phonetic.

A saddle.

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 recreation hall, or small temple.

Cover

To become a nun.

A convent, a monastery.

A nunnery.

A summer retreat.

Soldiers' huts.

A fruit first brought from India; the aumo or mango. (Mangifera indica.)

Read wu, The bottom or low part; a pig-sty.

Devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

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. On Mini Paladin Hom.

A personal pronoun, common among uneducated people in the north; I myself; it is also used in singing.

The quail is 㗅, but the term is applied to two or three species of Coturnix, of which the Coturnix dactyloenas is one.

To cover your hand over it.

Flake to put out, as a fire; to quash.

To feel the pulse.
1. 月支银 to pay wages by the month.
2. 茶狱 he grasped his blade and stood ready.
3. 据 according to law.
4. 摩 to shampoo.
5. 畴 to give security, to pledge.
6. 手 to lay the hand on the heart, as in self-examination.
7. 兵 to halt the troops.
8. 据 according to the evidence.
9. 止 stop it.
10. 扳眼 to play on the keys — as when testing the pitch.
11. 察司 the criminal judge in a province.
12. 牵 to rein a horse.
13. 以手 物 to press the hand on a thing.

Read ngok. To repress, to press, to press down.

爱其旅以 工族 he then marshaled his troops to stop these invaders.

岸 From a steep bank and 干 a shirt.

ngok A shore, bank, or beach; the edge or brink of a stream; a high cliff; end of a journey, the goal, the object of effort; steps of a palace; a high forehead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.

1. 上 on the bank.
2. 上 to go ashore; to disembark.
3. 無涯 無 boundless and shoreless.
4. 回頭 is the shore is just behind you; you can mend your ways.
5. 魄 a fine-looking person.
6. 擔 tie [the boat] to the bank.
7. 两面股 both banks are wall-ed up.
8. 道 the end of a doctrine.
9. 隔 separated from that shore beyond the bank.
10. 上恩财 when he has been dragged ashore, he'll think of gain, as a man rescued.
宜 1 宜君 some are put in one jail and some in another.
到彼 1 to reach that shore, — by crossing the Sansara, the equivalent of parin or paramita, which is the 六渡 or six means of passing over, of which the last is 須多 or wisdom, and alone fits the soul for nivarna.

**NGAN.**

*Old sound, en. In Canton, yun; — in Swatow, àn; — in Amoy, un; — in Fukchau, ūng; — in Shanghai, ūng, — in Chifin, īn.*

恩 1 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, heartfel, partial to.

皇 1 or 天 1 imperial favor.

天 1 divine, heavenly grace.

**NGAO.**

*Old sounds, ngo, nga, and ngay. In Canton, ao, an, o, and ng; — in Swatow, nga, ao, tao, kao, and ka; — in Amoy, ao, ngo, o, and nga; — in Shanghai, o, and ngo; — in Chifin, ao.*

霧 1 to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.

兵 1 destroyed all the troops.

大戰 1 a bloody field of battle.

騙 1 to deceive, to impose on.

霧 1 to warm or bake in a close vessel; in Canton, it means to boil or stew meats; to warm in water.

齋 1 to stew vegetables.

夜 1 to watch, to sit up nights.

熟 1 stewed thoroughly.

**NGAN.**

塵 1 A well dressed, elegant woman.

黑 1 turned black, as ripe mulberries or spilled dyes; 突然 sudden, quick.

然而雷擊之 how suddenly the lightning struck him!

**NGAO.**

霧 1 a hollow, where rain collects.

霧 1 a hollow, where rain collects.

霧 1 a hollow, where rain collects.

霧 1 a very tall man.

彼交匪 1 in their intercourse they were not proud.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>遐</td>
<td>qùo</td>
<td>To ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四海</td>
<td>sì hǎi</td>
<td>To roam over the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遐</td>
<td>qùo</td>
<td>to go and see shows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>xiào</td>
<td>A vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and willful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㩧</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>resolute; proud and overbearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然不顧</td>
<td>rán bù gù</td>
<td>stubborn and careless of consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>Occurs used for 愛 proud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>A degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an official; to dislike advice; high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手大哉</td>
<td>shǒu dà zāi</td>
<td>how exalted he is; as Lao-tse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>rán</td>
<td>the ery of weeping and sobbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燥</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>It is often wrongly used for the next from confusion of radicals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燥</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>To boil, to cook by boiling; to parch grain, to kiln-dry; to distil; to simmer; to brew or decoct; to hanker for; to disturb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糟</td>
<td>zāo</td>
<td>to boil cakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>mò</td>
<td>to decoct medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜</td>
<td>yè</td>
<td>to watch all night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羣</td>
<td>qún</td>
<td>the people were all perplexed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不過</td>
<td>bù guò</td>
<td>to long for; unable to resist, as a drunkard his cups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>to see, as opium; to simmer to a paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Shanghai. Offensive; repellant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侶</td>
<td>lǚ</td>
<td>Not disgusting, nauseous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勿過</td>
<td>wù guò</td>
<td>I can't endure it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟠</td>
<td>pán</td>
<td>A large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable; it is probably the powerful mastiff of Tibetan shepherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>shén</td>
<td>a powerful massive dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勢</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>Strong, brave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>力</td>
<td>lì</td>
<td>great prowess, fearless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>啸</td>
<td>xiào</td>
<td>A loud wailing; a mournful choral, as of happy beggars; noise of many voices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>齊</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>all are clamoring at once, every one teases us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哭</td>
<td>kū</td>
<td>children crying for food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哀鳴</td>
<td>āi míng</td>
<td>doeful is the screaming — of the wild goose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撴</td>
<td>zhé</td>
<td>To shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍾子</td>
<td>zhōng zǐ</td>
<td>to ring a bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆子</td>
<td>bǐ zǐ</td>
<td>to throw dice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㩧</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>to shake the lots, as when divining...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筷</td>
<td>kuài</td>
<td>to joggle the table. (Canton.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椅</td>
<td>yǐ</td>
<td>to shake the post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琴</td>
<td>qín</td>
<td>Musical instruments in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琴八琅之</td>
<td>qín bā láng zhī</td>
<td>to play on the eight (or all) instruments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奏雲</td>
<td>zòu yún</td>
<td>the distant band is playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>pò</td>
<td>A stony surface, covered with pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>shān</td>
<td>see the stony hills as if following one another in a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>From ear and pleased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refusing to hear another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>不想听也; indifferent to vocal sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noisy cries of a mult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>卉</td>
<td>huì</td>
<td>A sea-monster allied to the unte, which bears up the earth; a kraken which carried off the Pung-lai mountains where the genii lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>into the eastern sea; its legs were used by man as to the four poles of the earth; this table may refer to the ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>神</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰢</td>
<td>xì</td>
<td>Like the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>tóu</td>
<td>a gargoyle like a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乍</td>
<td>zhà</td>
<td>I cannot express the obligation I shall feel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乍</td>
<td>zhà</td>
<td>to perch alone on the whale's head; i.e. to become the cramm-quin or first Haulin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰨</td>
<td>xì</td>
<td>a species of scorpaena (Pterois); and the 鯨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翔</td>
<td>xiáng</td>
<td>The nippers or large claws of the crab, called also 解 锵; 朽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哙</td>
<td>huì</td>
<td>The buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a depot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>哯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綦</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>The stem or cut-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶯</td>
<td>yīng</td>
<td>An indelicate bird, probably a species of owl, with a white body and red mouth, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翔</td>
<td>xiáng</td>
<td>To fly like a hawk, to skim; 翔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From dress and hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>襜</td>
<td>jué</td>
<td>A robe; an outer garment to keep off the cold; its edges are not made like a horse's hoof, and it does not open in front; like the 袴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>zhǎng</td>
<td>a lined coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袴</td>
<td>pán</td>
<td>a fur lined robe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 laces used to be placed, and one can be quiet; retired, deep; mysterious, obscure; within, further than one has penetrated; estate; office; collected; blended; general, warm.

Banks and bays; a bay, inlet, cove, or bight, which can shelter ships; a dock for repairing ships.

A round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.

A bowl, deep cup.

A earthen bowl.

A wooden bowl.

A tobacco-box.

A half a glass, as of drink.

Deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.

Sails and a projecting forehead.

A hollow, cavernous eye.

A gull (Larus), including also the tern and other similar marine birds.

White or grey a brownish gull common near Macao.

A piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.

The bays and headlands along a coast.

The people are hibernating; they keep in their houses.

Assuming, haughty, lofty; name of a man in the Shang dynasty, son of Han-tsuh; called Hui 215 who was so strong that he could pull a boat on the land.

To grind.

In Cantonese. To reach up (or out) to with the hand.

To the reach out a little further.

To vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.

Respectful, careful, attentive.

In Pekingese, read yin.

To excite, to irritate.

Read yen. Stingy, mean.

Excessively close and saving.

A bowl, deep cup.

A earthen bowl.

A wooden bowl.

A tobacco-box.

A half a glass, as of drink.

A gull (Larus), including also the tern and other similar marine birds.

White or grey a brownish gull common near Macao.
To vomit; the sound of retching; to spit out; to disgorge, to give back unwillingly; a child's prattle; to quiet.

吐 to spit blood, to bleed at the lungs.

作 a disposition to vomit.

吃 to puke; to cascade.

丝 to spit coconuts.

啦 or the child prattled to her.

回出 to pay back money.

Read 𠮶 Loving words; to be kind to.

言語 1 kind and consoling talk.

殴 The second form is common in cheap books.

殴 To fight with sticks or fists; to slap; a cudgel; to bully; to wrangle; to switch up; to drive on.

打 to maul as in a riot.

傷 to wound by beating.

辱 to disgrace a scholar by a blow.

戮 to beat to death, to kill in a brawl.

From man and satyr.

偶 An image, an idol, a statue; a pair, a match; an even number; a corresponding thing or quantity; double, paired.

偶 A pair, an even number; two persons plowing together; a fellow, a mate; to match; to pervade all nature, thoroughly.

配 to pair, to match.

干 in thousands of pairs they weed — their fields.

面 they (長 and 萬) in Confucius' time were plowing together, — and refused office.

對影 is to make a mate of your shadow.

結束 The large rootstock of the Nelumbium, used for food.

蓮 the water-lily root.

藕 or confuits of this root.

粉 arrow-root made of it.

繩 snap 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 to rasp the roots, — and dry the water for the flour.

芽 tapering fingers of a lady.

熟能 The time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

They To soak, to steep, to macerate; to rot or soften by soaking, as hemp.

霉 moldy and spoiled.

癈 dampened and spoiled; rotted by water.

臭 soaked till it smells.

芬芳 delicious fragrance.

Read 亦 Bubbles on water.

泡 frothy spume.

駄 To gallop wildly.

In Cantonese. Stupid.

懵 dull, heavy; no aptness or spirits for.

仔 a dunce.

訛 From words and to change or do; the second is heart used, and often wrongly read 訛.

訛 To lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to rouse, to move; to promulgate error; to move about; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; a fabulous sphynx that could speak and lie; an ignis fatius.

訛 or 讜 false stories.

訛 1 to propagate idle rumors or fables.

訛 or you would reform your hearts and change all the states.

訬 1 not a single error in the characters.

訬 1 to extort money by false pretences.

訬 如 1 如 振流 my mind flutters like a dangling banner.

訬 南 to arrange the transformations of summer.

訬 superficial, erroneous.

訬 to pare away the corners of a thing and make it round; a ring.

訬 方 方 round off this square piece.
Like the last.

To move; to influence; to civilize.

and was translated to the moon; she represents the Diana of the Chinese.

Suddenly; a moment, momentarily; falling, imminent.

To chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.

To intone or hum verses; a common practice with literary men.

High, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.

A rocky cliff.

A general name for nocturnal moths, millers, and sphinges.

The silk worm moth; its head high and proudly.

The domestic goose, which has a bill 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.

a quill-pen.

a kind of teal.

a small cash, counterfeit cash, big as a goose's eye.

the present of a goose and jar of wine, — at a wedding.

myself led the squadron of ships.

a white albatross (Diomedea exulans); the webbed feet are made into bags.

A small species of artemisia, or mugwort, whose tender stalks are edible when boiled; it is also called the tansy-leaved wormwood.

Formed of a spear and hand combined, denoting the grasp on a spear; it resembles "shao" to exchange.

The first personal pronoun I; mine, my, me; our; we, us.

Our dynasty.

who or who; we all.

who belongs to me.

myself.

who I will go with you.

Continued.

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.

famishing.

the hungry goat 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 members of destitute families who are propitiated on the 15th of the 7th month in a general festival; each being is divided by the priests into 36 classes, and are represented as tithes in the mouths like needles' eyes; this condition is one of the six paths of transmigration or "yong"; the demons, or "preetis", 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, ngik, and ngak; — in Swatow, ngak, ngik, ek, at and hia; —
in Amoy, gok, ok, gek, lek, at, and ek; — in Fuzhou, ngak, ngok, lok, ngao, ngial, ahk, and ak; —
in Shanghai, ak, ngok, ok, hok, ngok, and uh; — in Chifu, uh and wia.

Used with the next two.

An ancient principality lying on the Yangtze' River in the present Hupel, and often applied to that province; an old name for Wu-chang ft; a boundary.

Prince Ngoh of the Sung dynasty; his tomb is at Hang-chin.

From heart and responsive; the second form is seldom used.

To shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

1然 frightenied, startling.

1不能能 to he so thunder-struck that he could not answer.

Honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind.

直 to speak plainly.

千人之諸諾不如一人之諾 the sympotic assent of a thousand persons is not equal to the unbiased opinion of one scholar.

Intended to represent two persons singing in alternate strains; occurs used for the last two.

To strike the drum in interludes of singing; to startle.

or or some of them were singing and some of them drumming.

In Cantonese. To lift up, or stretch out the neck.

高頭 to perk up the head.

The receptacle of a flower, inclosing also its persistent calyx; called also 花托 or the flower's support.

A cliff, a precipice.

根 a beach or slope at the foot of a cliff.

Stones piled up in a dangerous way.

The sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.

劍 the point of a sword.

1列列 the peaks and aiguilles; — as of mountains.

From 鳥 bird and 罕 rare, q. d. because of the terror it causes.

The osprey or fish-eagle; also called 鳥 鷹 fish eagle; the term is applicable to all birds of the genus Halitrus.

立 to patiently wait, as this bird does for its prey.

秋關 荒 in the autumnal examination he became a kajin.

晨鴿程 the osprey has spread its wings and the rook begins his journey; — met. a successful graduate.

The roof of the mouth, more usually called 口 腔; those of swine are esteemed a delicacy.

內 the mouth.

上 the roof of the mouth.

斷 the gums.

White or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; whitewash, plaster; to plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

From mouth repeated and king; no etymology is given; occurs used for 無 startled.

A grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

作 a term for the five years in the cycle with 五 in them.

Harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

言容 his manners and conversation were repulsive and harsh.

From fish and dawning, at 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.

紳劣吏朋比為奸 the rapacious gentry and uncumplimentary underlings make a worthy union of rascals.

魚 an 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.

1 the creaking of a cart; unceasing.

頭 the forehead.
角
the temples.

外
over and above the fixed amount; low military officials.

数
the legal or settled number.

匾
a tablet, such as are placed over doors by graduates.

然
suddenly.

无
there is no vacancy in the number.

宽
a liberal allowance.

昼
1 day and night he uneasiness acted thus.

手加
he puts his forehead. — delighted at the good news.

颅
The root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.

頸
an animal resembling the lemur.

疾首
1 to drop the head and knit the brows, as when in pain.

厄
From the cliff and a seal, or a door and one: the first also specially means a knot in a tree, and the second, a small inner door; both are like the next.

厄
Impeded, cramped; in difficulty, distressed, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.

困
miserably off.

危
in danger.

窮
poor but light-hearted.

命
his fate will be to experience jeopardy by water.

呢
From mouth and impeded; also written ai 喑 to crow.

呢
The cry of birds.

岐
the cackling of a hen.

呢
the note of birds.

韋
A yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

之
put a yoke on him.

制
to restrain another in his actions.

啝
From place and impeded, as an army by a defile; it is also read ai and used with 門 a pass.

雑
A dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent.

穢
a defile, a gorge.

囲
to guard the passes.

困
in great straits.

In Cantonese. To deceive, to impress upon.

鉅
From metal and impeded; an unauthorized character.

鉅
A bracelet or bangle.

金
gold wristlets.

脚
an anklet. (Cantonese)

鎅
a plated or inlaid ring.

鈴
Straitened for fool; famished; one says, it is used with 餅 to hiccough or belch.

臍
Putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.

塡
1 to stop a crevice with clay.

塡
Read khich, Bute clay.

石
a levee near the ancient capital Chang-nan in Shensi.

退
From to go and why.

退
To stop or bring to a standstill; to reach; to cut off; to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle.

母
by no means stop the sale of rice.

難
it is hard to curb one's last.

難
to repress the wicked and encourage the good.

阻
to embarrass.

心
然 how then can I feel depressed?

絶
1 to cut off, as a way.

亟
to neutralize (or eclipse) the fame of the ancients, — by not emulating them.

闇
From door and in; used with the last; it is also read gin.

愗
To shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.

遏
1 to hide from, to keep snug.

壅
1 to stop the flow of water; to prevent a thing coming to another's ears.

歲
the years of the cycle which have in them.

旨
an old name of Ho-shun, better and Shansi in the west of Shansi.

Read yin. 1 氏 the Huang-nu term for a princess, used in the History of the Han dynasty.

釬
An ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.

翠
葉 the headdress ornaments are made of feather work.

邂
To encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.

邂
the honors of life I never can meet again; — said by Ku Yu in his Ode.

掲
To seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.

持
to get the control of.

掻
from hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.

掻
To gripe, to clench; a grasp; to have the hand over.

挮
1 to grasp a handful.

挮
1 to hold him by the wrist a long time.

力
1 to throttle a tiger by main strength.
To hide away.

In Cantonese. To keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; to open it: to secrete.

I 埋 | 1 hide away.

1 into | 1 keep yourself closely bid.

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.

I 你 | 1 your, I 姑 | 1 sister of a nun; some of the former do not shave their heads.

仲 | 1 the infantile name of Confucius, taken from Mount Ni 丘 to which his mother prayed, and which her son's cranium was said to resemble.

Read ni, near.

1 远 | 1 far, all is quiet, both at home and abroad.

The name of the hill, 丘 in Lu, where the mother of Confucius prayed; the preceding form is now generally used.

A twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low.

耳語 | 1 whisper.

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.

哆囉 | 1 wooden cloth; usually contracted to the last word, as in 大 | 1 broadcloth, and 小 | 1 kerseymere.

他有什麼病 | 1 what is his illness?

是往西去 | 1 is he going east or west?

to go to

如何是孝 | 1 what then is filial piety?

he is not dead but asleep.

若好了 | 1 is better.

a

1 to go to the shop.

In Cantonese. A relative pronoun; this, the nearer of two.

我 | 1 this; 處 here.

1 place.

妮 | 1 a slave girl.

小 | 1 a maid of work.

肉 | 1 to blush, to color.

恥 | 1 a feeling and look of shame.

彼有 | 1 he looks ashamed.

From flesh and difficult.

From water or earth and near as the phonetic; the first is generally applied to meire, and the third is peudite.

Mire, slush, mud; dirt, clods, earth, soil; to daub with mud and dirt; irny, dirty, adhesive.

一塊 | 1 a lump of dirt.

土 | 1 earth; soil.

金色 | 1 a pinchbeck color.

礦 | 1 adobie, mud-bricks used in walls.

拖 | 1 帶水 [as it] dragged through mud and water; said of a bad style.

增 | 1 adobe walls.

紅錦 | 1 to paste brocade over the window.

首 | 1 to put one's head in the mire; said by courtiers.

於 | 1 to seal or paste a letter.

1 grass wet with dew; soft and glossy, as leaves.

Read ni? Bigoted, opinionated, attached to; dominating on.

於風水 | 1 a firm belief in geomancy.

人 | 1 one lost to reproof.

拘 | 1 not in his opinion and beyond argument.

住 | 1 stuck in the mud, mulish, obstinate.

rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

From a man and 古 thou contracted.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; your's.

1 of your.

1 you; used for one or more persons.

貴姓 | 1 what is your surname?

老客 | 1 my good Sir; old gentleman I used in direct address.

與 | 1 not in it is no business of your's.

是 | 1 this form of the preceding is used in Kiangsu for the first person plural, we, us; as 

個 ours.

1 自家 ourselves.
NIANG.

Old sound, niang. In Canton, niang; — in Swatow, ni, niang, and jiang; — in Amoy, niang and jiang; — in Fuzhou, niang and nong; — in Shanghai, niang; — in Chifu, niang.

From woman and good.

娘 niang A girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess; often applied to insects and flowers, to indicate their beauty.

阿 a mother.

二姐 the younger sister.

姨 a maid-servants.

姨父 father and mother.

行 a mother's and her friends.

新娘 a bride, the newly-made lady.

师大 a schoolmistress.

夫 the madam, used by concubines.

后 the empress is usually so addressed; a goddess, and used like Our Lady; as 天花, Our Lady of the Small-pox.

作 a bridesmaid.

乾 you, my good woman; — said to workwomen.

娘 the goddess Tien-hen, the Amphitrite of the Chinese.

雪衣 a poetical term for the cockatoo, from its plumage.

子 a female general, like Joan of Arc.

送 at Ningpo, a term for a go-between; they also act as paranymphs.

家 my wife's family.

嬤 Troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

不問翁 哭子 哥 don't you hear the cry of fathers and mothers mourning for their children?

酿 niang 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.

酒 to ferment spirits.

酒 a sweetish kind of rice beer.

黃瓜 a cucumber stuffed with mince-meat.

蜆 the bee works its honey.

成大患 to bring down a great calamity, as on a state.

疑起蜂 to excite suspicion and create strife.

酿 Mixed, blended.

niang Mixed, various sorts of grain mixed together.
NIAO.

A climbing plant, the expression-vine; an epiphyte like the mistletoe, was also once denoted.

From 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.

to the door of the dying.

Dancing, squirming and climbing, as a mountebank.

A long, flexible piece of wood.

In Cantonese. Small, delicate, pretty; tapering; natty.

of the hand.

ridiculously long.

Atmosphere, becoming small.

From body and water; it is also read hu, and is otherwise written in this sense.

Urine; to urinate.

To make water.

Incontinence of urine.

To wet the bed.

NIEH.

Composed of three ears, showing one ear coming close to two ears; occurs for shen, and take.

To whisper, as when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lie; to take up, as one's garments.

To vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.

wordy, garrulous.

A little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

sable and fox furs are very warm.

To tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

To go up.

in active service with the army.

not to move a step.

To track, to pursue a trail.
A horse with a quick trot or amble.

To pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or nippers; to filch; a pinch.

To collect with the fingers; to work or knead with the fingers, as in clay; to fabricate, to trumper up, to find a pretext for accusing another.

To inform against falsely.

To involve others by groundless accusations.

To knead the bowels.

To insinuate against.

A worker in clay, a molder, one who makes models of people in costume.

Wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

Composed of earth sometimes altered to work, and mortar contracted to 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 Yu-shih hien 濮社縣 in the east of Shansi.

Not black; — i.e. my integrity is unstained.

The defiled vessel, i.e. the world; also the Sanscrit nirvāṇa or nighban, the Buddhist state of beatitude in deity, explained by Parshvanath or Sudama, a monk who was the founder of the Jaina religion, and from which two sects of Jains, the Mahāvīra and Śvetāmbara, have sprung, are both life and annihilation; indifferent to all joy or sorrow.

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 preserve the cattle from falling in.

To stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

Worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.

Also read k'ip.

An empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire, as pottery is; cracked, having flaws.
Nien

Old sounds, nien, niem, and nium. In Canton, nim, nium, niem, and chin; — in Swatow, nien, niem, ni, and jien; — in Amoy, lium, lium, and liam; — in Fuchien, niang and tieng; — in Shanghai, ni and niu; — in Chiue, nieu.

年
niem

A year, a revolution of the seasons; the years one has reached, but not used like su 40 岁 for the years of one’s age.

現 | 二 | 四 | 歲 | this year his /age is twenty-four.
少 | 1 | young; a minor.
老 | 1 | old, gray-haired.
| 總 | 長 | aged, growing old.
| 來 | 1 | or 下 | next year.
| 去 | 1 | or 過 | or 1 | last year.
| 1 | yearly; year by year.
| 尿 | 1 | or 尾 | close of the year.
| 1 | first of the year.
| 守 | 1 | new-year’s congratulations.
| 過 | 1 | or 休 | to perform new-year’s rites.
隔 | 1 | 同 | about the same age.
同 | 1 | 畢 | graduates of the same year.
好 | 時 | a prosperous year.
多 | 暮 | 於 | through many years’ duration.
不 | 盡 | 天 | a premature death.
高 | 1 | for ever, perpetually.
等 | 者 | of the same age.
華 | 華 | 度 | I have mainly spent the best of my days.
育 | 象 | 之 | the age of gymnastics, i.e. 15 years old.

詩 | 一 | 顏 | select me a proper
| 禮 | 線 | lazy in plying the
| 筷 | 鈕 | needle.
| 書 | to look over a book.

粘
niem

Paste; glutinous, viscid; to paste or attach to; to stick up; attached to a person

1 | 貼 | 告 | to paste up an edict.
1 | 補 | to put out a word and paste
| in | clean paper on which to write a
| correct character.

此 | 徹 | 之 | I will have no
| 事 | 手 | thing more to do with it.
1 | 封 | or 1 | 封 | to paste an
| envelop.

草 | 色 | 之 | the grassy green [of
| 頭 | 天 | the hills] reached to the sky.
1 | 抄 | 一 | 紙 | an inclosure or supple-
| 撥 | 離 | ment, such as are attached
to a document.
1 | 虫 | caterpillars that eat millet.
1 | 晃 | to drool, to dribble.
1 | 棒 | to put birdlime on a rod.

In Pekinges. To fade, to wilt; to wither, as flowers.

From hand and to divine.

粘
niem

Glutinous, viscid; rice.

1 | 得 | 很 | very sticky.
1 | 米 | the common table rice,
| of which there are many varieties.

From fish and to handle contract ed for the sound.

鮧
niem

A general name for the mud
| fish | ; a bull-head, whose pec-
| toral fins are very stout, a
| Pinnaclatae common at Peking, of
| a dark greenish tint, with four cirri,
| and about a foot long.

1 | 魚 | 鮧 | a trailing plant found in
| Homan, with long tendrils at
| the axils, and the flowers in a
| head like clover.

From foot and pears or truly; the second is most used.

蹎
niem

To tread to powder, to stamp
| on; to cast out; to connect;
| to grasp; tight; urgent; to
| tread in another’s steps.
Read ɕiɛu in the dictionary.

To pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

快 | to hurry on after.

不 你 | you cannot catch him.

濡 | Muddy, splashes; 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.

藏 | to successively take throws at gambling.

點 他 | soak the pencil full of ink.

濡 | Muddy water.

漬 | 淹 | dirty and drunk.

痣 | 忿 | filthy, as from perspiring profusely.

Read 瑶. A branch of the B. Wôi in the southeast of Shansi.

念 | From heart and now.

念' | To reflect on, to ponder over; to remember and consider; to regard; to meditate; thoughts; thoughtful; to repeat; to meditate; to learn by heart; to chant or drone; thoughts, reflections; in Buddhism, the power of memory (survivo-baha), of which the 1根 (survivo-drya) is its organ, and 四处 are four objects on which it should dwell.

思 | to think of.

懷  or  服 | to reflect on, to bear in mind.

所當 | to bend the mind to.

不忘 | in constant remembrance.

父母 | to remember one's parents.

書 | to learn or commit books.

佛 | to repeat Buddha's name.

除 逐 | put away wandering thoughts.

NII.

Old sounds, nî, nh̪, ngiâk, niêk, and nî. In Canton, nî, yîk and ngâk; — in Seatem, nîk, niê, ngâk, and chî; — in Amoy, tîk; — in Fuhehak, nîk and ngâk; — in Shanghai, niêk; — in Chîfu, ni and i.

匿 | A big wine jar; to hide, to secrete; to abscond, to elude search; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine.

匿 | anonymous, to give an alias.

匿 | to hide away; to keep out of sight, as from creditors.

匿 | to conceal a parent's death and not put on mourning; — a crime in officials.

匿 | to hide or run away.

匿 | to keep out of sight.

匿 | to hide or run away.

匿 | to keep out of sight.

匿 | to have a grudge, and yet appeared friendly to the man.

匿 | To blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.

匿 | Ashamed at what one has done.

匿 | mortified.

匿 | chagrined and abashed.

匿 | A fabulous tree, said to be a thousand feet high; it flowers once in a millenium, and perfects its fruit in nine more.

匿 | The sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, favorites.

匿 | to be familiar with rascals.

匿 | to be hand and glove with.

匿 | a familiar, a constant attendant.

匿 | 晃 | to come near to Us.

NIE.

From to conceal and if.

匿 | From water and weak; the first is also read nîk and the second and usual form is meant to deplet a man under the water.

匿 | To sink, to drown; to be drowned, to put under the water; to suffocate; sunk in any excess, reprobate; greedy; fond of, doating on.

匿 | lovesick, blindly doating on.

匿 | inebriate, given to drink.

匿 |於名利 ambitions of fame and wealth.

匿 | submerged, drowned.

匿 | a female infanticide.

匿 | he ruined his people.
From worms and bid.

The disease of worms in the intestines.

From insect and two; it is properly read \( \text{te} \), a synonym of 昆. but it is read like the last, probably from the primitive.

Plant lice; small insects on leaves.

| 1 虫 aphides. |
| 1 虫 | 1 a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

Carious teeth; the toothache

\( \text{ni} \)

To mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.

| 1 牙 to speak with the teeth shut. |
| 1 牙 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

To grasp; to catch hold.

\( \text{ni} \)

To seize, as a bird.

In Cantonese: To carry in the hand.

| 1 高 to carry higher. |
| 1 高 | 1 bring it here. |

Mournful; anxious and care-worn from want of food; to long for.

| 1 悔 to think of fondly. |
| 1 悔 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| \( 1 \) 如調鰆 sad as if he had nothing to eat. |
| \( 1 \) 如調鰆 | 1 I sorrow and sigh till I feel as one pounded — in a mortar. |

\\

Patty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick; a kind of papier-maché stuff of hemp-tow, line, and oil used to cover pillars.

| 1 上子 put on some glue. |
| 1 上子 | 1 do not associate with unjust men. |

Formed from an head and an 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 relieve, as a sick man.

From to go and to rise against; the next is the original form, it is also read yih.

Rebellions, seditions, illegal; contaminous, 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;

to comply; in the Chen dynasty, to hand in a memorial; among phthisicus, fatal, not likely to recover, as a patient with small-pox.

| 1 恨 willful, stubborn, froward. |
| 1 恨 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 反 or 迸 to rebel; to rise, as insurgents do. |
| 1 反 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 行 perverse; to go backwards, as a mule. |
| 1 行 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 模 outrageous, rude, violent. |
| 1 模 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 不 the did not think of any treachery. |
| 1 不 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 風開船 [he will] start in a head wind; — he is headstrong. |
| 1 風開船 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 天命 [his majesty] respectfully complied with the orders of Heaven. |
| 1 天命 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 忠言 [to reject wholesome advice. |
| 1 忠言 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

| 1 逆 thoroughly turbulent and unprincipled. |
| 1 逆 | 1 of a little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled. |

From 于 a spear and 习 cavity, intended to represent a forked spear.

Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

\( \text{ni} \)

Old sound, nim. In Canton, にん and にん; in Swatow, にん; in Amoy, にん; in Fukehau, ぬん and ぬん;

in Shanghai, にん; in Chi Fu, にん and にん.

\( \text{ni} \)

To thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.

| 1 针 the she threaded her needle to mend the garment. |
| 1 针 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 秋緯以為佩 I will braid a fillet of orchid flowers to keep as a remembrance; — met. |
| 秋緯以為佩 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

To move.

| 1 段 to try the strength of a bow. |
| 1 段 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

From heart and you; an unauthorized character.

| \( 1 \) 喜 \( \text{ni} \) the second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect. |
| \( 1 \) 喜 | 1 you, Sir. |

| 喜 (also written 你) your Honor; you, Sir. |
| 喜 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 喜 their, Sirs, is also used, but not so frequently. |
| 喜 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 1 令 let me tell all of you about it. |
| 1 令 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

From precious and to use.

| \( 1 \) 賃 to rent, to lease; to hire, as a house; to charter, as a vessel. |
| \( 1 \) 賃 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 1 出 to lease to another. |
| 1 出 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 1 租 to take on lease. |
| 1 租 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 1 招 to invite lessees; to let. |
| 1 招 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| 1 永 a perpetual lease. |
| 1 永 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |

| \( 1 \) 僱 I am engaged to work for them. |
| \( 1 \) 僱 | 1 I cannot forget your kind acts. |
TING.

Old sound, ning. In Canton, ning and ying; — in Swatow, leng and ngeng; — in Amoy, leng, lin, and geng; — in Fuzhou, ning, ugeng, wing, and ngik; — in Shanghai, ning; — in Chifu, ning.

凝
ning

From ice to suspect; its authorized sound of ying has been retained in the south.

To freeze, to congeal; to coagulate; to turn, to curl; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled; abundant, vigorous, collected; accomplished, brought to a close.

1 结 or 1 住 to freeze; to turn sour; curdled.
1 喜 great happiness.
1 神运视 to look afar with fixed gaze.
1 憩 much felicity.
1 聚 gathering, as clouds in a storm.
1 寒 very cold, freezing weather.
1 根 stern, strict, rigorous; adhering to old usage, as a martinet; unaccommodating.
1 利 flourishing, vigorous, as plants.

總其 thus all their duties will be well done.
1 固 very precise.
1 命 to accomplish the decree — of Heaven in one's favor, as a righteous prince does.

1 Composed of a shelter, and the heart above a disk, intimating the gratification that food gives the heart; the second form, having breath under neath, is the common one, but since the reign T'ang Wang, it has been contracted to the third form.

Rest, repose, quiet, tranquillity, 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 lie; how, why; followed by a negative, it becomes a term of comparison, rather, better, then, more desirable; enters into the names of many places.

1 愿 I had rather, I prefer.
1 安 quiet repose.
1 死不辱 I prefer death to disgrace.
1 可温衣不可乱步 he had rather wet his robes than quicken his steps — to get out of the rain; said of a formal official.
1 静 tranquil times, as after a rebellion.
1 其惟永 its repose will be lasting.
1 死不去 I had rather die than go.
1 無謙 nothing like being humble; but, 無 is sometimes better rendered certainly, really.
1 可信其有不可信其無 it is better to believe that it exists, than it that does not.

耗敦下土丁我躬 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.
1 不我顧 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?

聆
ning

To direct.

叮 to charge straitly, to enjoin upon, to reiterate orders.

Plants growing thick and like a jungle is 菲, applied to wild plants and shrubs.

蓋 a marshy herbaceous plant of the habit of hoarhound. (Marrubium.)

聽
ning

Ear-wax.

挖出盯 pick out the secretion from the ear.

竈
ning

Regarded as identical with 宅, but written in this form out of respect.

A surname.
1 波府 Ningpo city or prefecture, is often so written.

濴
ning

泥 the slippery mud which is made by a rain.
1 池 very shallow water.

佞
ning

From man. 信 belief contracted, and 女 woman, because her confidence is easily won.

Eloquent, persuasive, insinuating; artful, specious, flattering; tart, ready in reply.

奸 treacherous; subtle.

我不 I am unready of speech.

焉用 why argue with him?
1 妇 an artful woman.

In Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

蝶 a screw-driver.
1 轉頭 turn your head around.

風 a weather-cock, a trimmer.
1 頭 to shake the head when refusing a thing.
NIOH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yék; — in Swatow, ngiok; — in Amoy, piök; — in Fuhchau, ngiok; — in Shanghai, nitek and nok; — in Ch'ina, yu.

From 虎 tiger and 爪 claws received; it is also read yok, and 毡.

Unfeeling, harsh; cruel, tyrannical; barbarities, outrages; to maltreat, to harry; troublesome, rude, rudeness; oppressors; natural calamities.

為 | to act savagely.
乃 to maltreat the people.

残 | to ravage; to misuse inhumanly.
天 | heaven.
降 | sent.
火 | great calamities.
作 | the.
竖 | five.
之 | they.
刑 | just made the five punishments.
日 | means.
法 | oppression under the.
治 | name.
行 | of.
暴 | he.
他 | has.
有 | dared.
要 | to.
就 | become.
一 | cruel.

Oft disease and harsh; also read yok.

癱 | disease.
癱 | fever, especially a remittent fever; febrile complaints, influenza, ague.
鬼 | an irregular fever.
痘 | an intermittent or remittent fever; the cold fits are 痧 1 or 痘 1.
痘 | and the hot fits are 痘 1 or 痘 1.

NIU.

Old sounds, nu, ngu, and nuk. In Canton, nau and ngau; — in Swatow, niu and gu; — in Amoy, lin, jiu, and giu; — in Fuhchau, niu and ngiu; — in Shanghai, nu; — in Ch'ina, niu.

呼 | the cry of a child.
niu | the imperfect speech of an infant.

牛 | The original form represents a head and two horns with a tail behind; it is the 93d radical of characters relating to bovine animals, and is sometimes read gin.

An ox, a cow; a bull; horse, cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

公 | or 牛 | a bull.
牝 | or 母 | a cow.
肉 | beef.
水 | a buffalo.
贵 | common cattle; a bullock.
奶 | milk; cheese.
油 | butter.

我 | we.
車 | our.
我 | our.
 ह | we.

皮 | a leather lantern; - met. a stupid fellow.
宿 | the ninth zodiacal constellation; — in Capricorn.
自 | he.
羊 | goes.
祖 | from.

百 | venetian blinds, so named from their resemblance to tripe.

笨 | a dolt.
善 | I am used like an ox.
土 | the clay ox, — made in.
在 | the spring to propitiate crops.
牛 | cow-bezoar.
郎 | or 見 | the constellation.

割 | an insect with long antennae, yellow and white spots; probably a kind of Cerambyx beetle.
難 | why.
難 | use.
難 | an ox.
刀 | clever.
難 | to kill.
難 | a chicken? — you.
難 | should.
難 | proportion.
難 | the.

臥 | earth piled at the foot of walls to protect them from injury.
大 | the.
木 | bowing of.
大 | a big ox.
木 | a.
大 | Buddhist.
木 | measure.
大 | of.
大 | distance.
大 | of.
大 | five.

木 | An unauthorized character much used by the Mau hui, probably a corruption of 女 for which it was formed.

A law.
木 | a.
小 | a.
木 | girl.

木 | melons just set.

从 metal and a horary character.

niu | 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.

粒 | or | a button.
抑 | or | 一 | a button.
抑 | or | 一 | a button-loop.
結 | a corded or knotted button.
花 | ornamental buttons.
樞 | 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.

結
(niu)

To twist, or turn with the hand; to wring or wrest; to sprain; to collar, to seize by the neck; to wriggle; gripped; cramped, as one's muscles; to reflect on.

轉
(niu)

A thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; its leaves resemble the apricot, the bark is reddish, and the branches are very crooked, but their wood is good for bows; another name is 悠 and 畦枝's everlasting branches; this plant resembles a Prous or wild cherry, but its affinities are doubtful.

Read 'ch'eu. Manacles, handcuffs.

扭
(niu)

To turn over; to flirt, as with a fan; to throw the arms about.

轉

To turn over.

扭

To do a door-knob; turn the key.

轉

To seize a man, and report it to an officer.

扭

To wring dry.

扭

Wood with a crooked grain; met. a cross-grained fellow.

扭

His affections are very inconstant.

扭

A dog which is silky and needs coaxing; a fox's foot steps; proud, inclined to evil; to escort or guard; familiar with; doing repeatedly; accustomed to.

扭

Like the preceding.

扭

Accustomed to; annoyed.

扭

Willing to do.

扭

Read noh, when used for 汝.

扭

To be ashamed.

扭

To blush.
### NOH.

**Old sound, nok.** In Canton, nok, nut, and nuk; — in Swatow, nut, nai, and nio; — in Amoy, lok and lut; — in Fuhchau, nok and nuk; — in Shanghai, no and neh; — in Chiifu, nin.

- **訣** From *words* and *is*.
  - A reply in answer to a call or order; an assent of approval; a nod; to promise.
  - 謹 | to answer a call.
  - 輕 | a rash promise.
  - 千金 | his single promise is worth a thousand taels.
  - 許 | to make a promise.
  - 無宿 | do not let the night pass without fulfilling your promise.
  - 不敢 | no one will dare to refuse his call.
  - 台 | I am under great obligations for your sure promise.
  - 唯而不 | answer [a father] promptly, and not with promises.

- **詆** To step firmly, to tread down.
  - 踏 | To step.
  - 踏 | a child just learning to walk; a toddling infant.

- **唸** In *Cantonese*. To work or tread with the feet; to mix up, to press with the feet.
  - 出腸 | trampled out his bowels.
  - 衣服 | to tread out clothes, as a washerman.

- **衄** To bleed at the nose, supposed to arise from fright; a defeat, a rout; to be dismissed.
  - 警 | dreadfully frightened.

- **訟** To speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.
  - 口 | to stammer.
  - 夏 | he wishes to restrain his words.
  - 當 | an impediment in the speech.
  - 嘆 | the wailing of infants.

### NU.

**Old sound, no.** In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and no; — in Amoy, ló; — in Fuhchau, nu; — in Shanghai, nu; — in Chiifu, nu.

- **奴** From *woman* and *hand*, because slaves lay their hands to things.
  - 及 | formerly a person bought with money, chiefly now those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt; in Fuhchau, often used for I.
  - 鐵 | your slave; used by only Manchus when addressing the emperor.

- **訃** From *words* and *slave*; also read qú and zúo.
  - 訃 | an indifferent jargon.
  - 釀 | tippled with drink.
  - 警 | their brawling disturbs my ears.
  - 加 | to brawl at angrily.
Great strength; violent.

1 力争强 to strive with one's utmost effort.

From child and slave; it is sometimes written 弱, but that form is now usually written 弱.

A child; my children; anything weak and tender, which needs to be soothed.

妻 1 wife and children.

I weakly; as a woman

予 1 我 will immobilize you with your children.

駕 1 a weak old horse, a broken down steed.

| 駕 | 1 駕 I am like a jaded horse, but will still exert all my strength; — said by old officers to the emperor.

駕 1 from its inventor, Chu-kôh Liang; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.

方 1 to shoot a crossbow.

怒 1齐发 all the bows were discharged at once.

鼓 1之末 [it was like the] strength of a spent bow; — met., a great cry and little wool.

A kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Amoor River.

怒 1 to exert the utmost strength; to agonize for, to strive for, to put forth the last effort; a desperate, deadly struggle; in penmanship, a perpendicular stroke.

怒 1 to do good with all one's energies.

怒 1 Granulations, as in the eyelids; the healthy granulations on a sore; salt-rheum, pustules, roughened skin; psora.

専去 | 向不用刀针 a special skill in curing granulated (or proud flesh), without using the knife or needle.

怒 1 From flesh and slave as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

怒 1 Granulations, as in the eyelids; the healthy granulations on a sore; salt-rheum, pustules, roughened skin; psora.

怒 1 痛 \\

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.

1 色 flushed with rage.

1 气 嬋 anger hurts the liver, — and by sympathy the eyes.

發 1 angry; to express anger.

不 1 do not get angry with those not implicated.

沖 1 in a great rage.

怒 1 and 娇 1 are opposites, denoting outrageous noisy anger and repressed indignation.

怒 1 氣 衝 his rage even lifted his cap.

日和視 they eyed each other angrily.

敬 1 明神 宜無悔 1 I deeply reverence the gods, and they ought not thus to be angry with me.

請息雷霆之 1 pray abate your thundering rage.

威 1 sternly angry.

女 1 a masculine woman.

女 1 the goddess of flowers.

女 1 a Bullist term for the opuscornis, or wives of genii, from which probably arose its poetical use to denote a swallow.

女 1 the tenth constellation, the stars ε μ ν in Aquarius.

女 1 or 希氏 a goddess whom some think denotes Eve.

織 1 the constellation of the Weaver, the three stars α ε δ in Lyra, worshiped by women on the 7th of the 7th month, when this and the constellation Aquila are nearly equidistant from the zenith at midnight.

女 1 a Taoist nun.

女 1 a lady superior.

女 1 a custom of feudal princes sending to salute their daughters.

女 1 于 郡 he married her to the neighboring king.

女 1 何人 who are you?

女 1 則 異子 他 are you, then, so different from them?

女恐 女瞿維子與 1 when fear and dread prevailed, you and I were all in all.
NÜN.

Old sound, nan. In Canton, nün, - in Swatow, lau; - in Amoy, lwan; - in Fu-chau, nung; -
in Shanghai, nung; - in Chi-fu, lau.

NUNG.

Old sound, nong. In Canton, nung and yung; - in Swatow, long; - in Amoy, long; - in Fu-chau, nung and yung; -
in Shanghai, nung and yung; - in Chi-fu, nung.

From water and to cultivate.

濃 (nun) Thick, as liquids; heavy, as dew; strong, as a decoction; rich, seasoned, spiced; lowering, as clouds; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty. 

濃 (yung) Full of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant. 

濃 (nung) | 1 | unceasing muttering; in Shanghai used for so so; it will do; let it pass 

濃 (nong) | 1 | indistinct talk. 

濃 (shang) | 1 | vainly bawling all day long. 

濃 (hang) | 1 | not passable; I will do it; - an unwilling assent. 

濃 (kung) Thick, close set, like grain trees or corn. 

濃 (kung) | 1 | luxuriant, dense, as trees or corn. 

何彼 | 1 | what great luxuriance! - as a peach tree in full flower. 

農 (sun) The first person I, in which sense it was used in the Tang 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 "I can" in Kiangsu, it means you, thou, as 自家 you yourself. 

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A heavy dew; and used with 潮 in this sense.

In Pekingesian 读
Soft, miry ground, where water has settled.

地下 1 得很 the ground there is very miry; — unsafe.

水
Pus, matter; to slough away; to rot, as stubble or compost.

血
Blood, bloody sloughing.

暖
Warm, warmed; bland, mild.

風
A genial breeze.

手
Hand to warm the hands with the breath.

不
It has nothing to do with cold or heat; it must be done.

今天 1 的 it is warmer today.

NUN.

Old sound, non. In Canton, nian; — in Swatow, nian; — in Aamy, Iwan; — in Fuhkean, ndang and nong; — in Shanghai, nian; — in Chișă, nan.

暖
Warmth; to warm nearly or exactly.

暖
Like the last.

暖
To warm, to put near the fire; warmed; friendly, kind.

気
A base, warm vapor.

春
Spring time; balmy.

頜
Filled and warmed, well provided for.

人情
People's feelings are changeable.

煎
From to cut and at.

煎
To send a present of food to make a feast.

房
A house-warming.

暖
A bridal feast.

女
Or a feast given three days after a wedding.

温暖
Warm water; the water left after bathing; old name of a river in Chihli.

漫
Hot bathing water.

暖
Weak, unable to work from illness.

O.

Old sounds, a, ha, and ya. In Canton, a and 0; — in Swatow, a and 0; — in Aamy, 0; — in Fuhkean, 0, a, and 1; — in Shanghai, a, ha, and 0; — in Chișă, a.

阿
A high ridge, the bank of a stream; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near, leaning against; a bean; to eringe, to flatter, to assent; an answer to an order denoting assent, as aye, aye, Sir; beautiful, as trees; who? what? an exclamation, alas! O! this character and 亚 are used as sounds before proper names in the south of China; also in the phrase

李 the emperor's sons.

唯之與 1 相去幾何 to reply Sir! or Ah! — where is the great difference?

1 嫦 奉 CONST to servilely agree with one.

丘
A slope or hillside.

斗
The son of Lin Pi, A. D. 260, a confirmed sot; met. a blockhead and shiftless fellow.

魏
Asafetida.

家中
Who is that in the house?

比
Following another's lead, servile.

姐
elder sister.

不
Not, not having a mind of one's own.

未
Flexible, lithe, graceful; delicate, like a girl.

娘
Mother.

香
A fairy who helps Lei-kung.
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’eh’uen, or the squirming of a snake itself.

An ancient feudal state in Sz’eh’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.

掌嘴 | slap his mouth! — said by a magistrate.

巴 | to attach one’s self to a rich or powerful man for one’s advantage.

结到手 | hang on (flatter) one in hopes of a reward.

锡 | the erust in a boiler.

不得有兩 | would that I had just one tael!

國 | a title of Manchuria origin, meaning a brave chevalier, and nearly equivalent to knight or baronet.

兩 | two ancient states, now used to denote Sz’eh’uen.

蛇 | a python, fabled to swallow elephants; its bones made the hills in Jilin in the north of Human.

豆 | the croton-oil fruit.

在 Shanghai. About, nearly.

里 | about a mile.

半夜 | it is nearly midnight.

哲
Large mouthed.

吧 | the crying and wrangling of infants; dumb.

呀 | a dumb man.

喚 | a stammerer, one who stutters.

莫 | don’t make such a hubbub or babbery, as this phrase has been imitated. (Cantonese)

國 | or | Java, a contraction of 印度 | Malay or Batavia.

貀 | a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

羊尾 | dried or cured sheep’s tails.

疤
Disease of the joints; a scar.

瘡 | or | 瘡 | a cicatrix, the mark of a wound; a large scar, a nesus materne, or birth-mark; the latter is the vulgar phrase.

眼兒 | a distorted or scarred eyelid.

好了瘡 | 忘記疼 | when the scab is healed one forgets the pain.

芭
A fragrant plant.

芭 | a banana.

芭蕉 | a cylindrical jar, of a plantain shape.

蕉扇 | a palm-leaf fan, — so called in Nanking.
The part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.

The handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.

The part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a target.

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 Dionysius of Syracuse; one who defies legal control.

A small affluent of the River Wei, called 水 near Sengan-fu in Shensi.

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.
PA.

1 a term for an old Mohammedan.

阿 a long narrow necked trumpet, made of brass, used in camps or theaters, and at funerals.

啣 a flower's strandy (Datura); also the fox-glove (Rohmannia), and other trumpet-shaped blossoms.

PA.

Old sounds, p'a, p'at, p'ak, ba, and bat. In Canton, p'a; — in Swatow, p'o, p'è, and p'a; — in Amoy, pa and p'a; — in Fuhchau, p'a and pa; — in Shanghai, p'o and pò; — in Chifu, p'á.

From plant and white.

The corolla or inflorescence of a plant.

From a large contracted, and to collect as the phonetic.

A guitar with four strings, the is pear-shaped, and resembles the harp of Pythagoras; to draw the hand in when thumping it.

The horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.

To walk without advancing.

Used for the next.

A bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coif.

A kerchief, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children.

A foreign lady's veil.

Red, a red veil, worn by brides.

Read mil, A turban or fillet worn by soldiers.

PA.

Letter, to stop work.

作 let us have done talking.

試 to strike for wages.

試 to foreclose an examination by the candidates refusing to attend.

官 to dismiss from office.

去 or 走 be off!

不了 it cannot be helped or resisted.

寫 just write it, that's all.

欲不能 he could not stop though he wished to do so.

這樣 那樣 will you have it this way or that?

客人出門去了 has not the visitor gone out?

如何 休 why is the affair stopped?

读 p'ai for 胃. Wearied.

读 p'ai. To escape from evil consequences.

郎 A father; Mohammedans address their mollahs by this term, as 张 mollah Chang.

阿 or papa.

安 a kind of beetle to break clods in a field; a rake; to gather straw.

枇 loquat stems; — a kind of sweetmeat.

姐 a woman's name.

姐 the headdress of a female done up double.

客 客人出門去了 has not the visitor gone out?

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阿 or papa.

爬 Interchanged with 把 a rake and with 托 to paddle.

To scratch; to crawl, to creep; to claw, to rake up; to climb, to clamber, to scale; a gridiron; a pick.

饭 to eat with chop-sticks.

行 to crawl, as a tortoise.

上 to climb up.

手 to climb and scratch.

牛肉 a beefsteak, so named from the gridiron.

接 to serach.

釘 an iron rake, used like a hoe.

郎 the village women rake up the chips.

山虎 a chain of hills; the ivy; a grape (A up-laspie) that climbs like the ivy. (Pelliges).

起来 to creep up or out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAH</th>
<th>PAH</th>
<th>PAH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>囍</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last; also read &quot;p'at&quot;.</td>
<td>囍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p'at</td>
<td>A turban to cover the head, which the Fukillian sailors still use; a napkin; turbans of different colors were used after the Han dynasty to distinguish ranks.</td>
<td>布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It 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.</td>
<td>布</td>
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<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>Eight; to divide; opening out. daring.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拙</td>
<td>The original form represents two</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>things back to back; it forms</td>
<td>拙</td>
</tr>
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<td>the 12th radical of a few incongruous characters; the second form is used in checks for security.</td>
<td>拙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eight; number eight.</td>
<td>拙</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sixteen.</td>
<td>拙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 王, 头 a cuckold, one who forgets all virtue.</td>
<td>拙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to divide, alluding to the composition of 分 to divide.</td>
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<td>to divide, alluding to the composition of 分 to divide.</td>
<td>拙</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | 肖 叫 seven hands and eight arms; — agile, clever. | 拙 | One not he won't pull a hair; classed, he'll give nothing. | 拙 | From "plant and to pull up."
| | 寶 the eight precious things, which the eight gemini carry in their hands. | 拙 | To pull up grass. | 拙 | The is a species of Smilax, the croaking stem of which is hard and still, and the root edible; the same term is applied to the unexpanded leaves of brake. |
| | 書 an octagonal table. | 拙 | To exert one's strength. | 拙 | A sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross. |
| | 友之交 intimate, friendly. | 拙 | Eminent above all his fellows. | 拙 | 取 as also a ram and perform the sacrifice to the road guardians. |
| | 子 没 見一 蹦見 not the first stroke of the eight is to be seen yet; — nothing at all has been done. | 拙 | To capture a city. |
### PAL.

OLD SOUNDS, PAI, PAT, BA, AND BUT. In Canton, pai and pa, — in Swatow, pai PEI, and pi; — in Amoy, pai, pee, and pi; — in Fuzhou, pai and pi; — in Shanghai, pai, P6, and PAI; — in Chin, pai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>顯</td>
<td>Yu did homage to his excellent words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>To worship the gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>埋</td>
<td>To worship at the graves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>託</td>
<td>To request, as a favor of another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>To return a visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>To go and see a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>A minister of state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>To memorialize the emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>句</td>
<td>I willingly take your lead, or learn of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>I made him a low bow, but did not kneel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>To salute with folded hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>階</td>
<td>A card-case or envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>I acknowledge your superiority; you do it better than I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>What office has he been appointed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>只</td>
<td>Don’t clip or bark — the tree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 裏

panied from a Sanskrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

### 負退

From strike or to go and seize; meaning that robbers take away with or destroy properly; 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.

### 升

From hand and to stop.

From hand and to stop.

From two hands down on the ground; others derive it from hand and head to the earth.

To honor, to reverence; to kneel to, to make an act of worship or obsecration; to visit, to salute, to pay one’s respects to; to appoint to an office; a salute, an obeisance, a visit.

### 事

The affair is ruined.

門風 | to disgrace the good name of the family, as an erring daughter.

風俗 | To corrupt public morals.

### 种

From grain and small.

Tares, cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic grass cultivated in China; dissemblers, hypocrites.

草 | False grain.

### 胆

Used with the last; denoting only the grain.

### 韌

A leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

### 煞

Used from heart and prepared.

Exhausted, debilitated, ro" strength.

### 依

He is altogether knocked up; he appears quite weariéd out.

### 累

Utterly exhausted.

### 体

Very rude, unmannerly and rustic.
To eradicate; to reverence.

In 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.

A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel; or the timber at the stern; sometimes wrongly used for 仁棚 the hazel-nut.

Good white rice, or millet, well washed and hulled, which is usually reckoned to be three-fourths of the paddy, but of millet equal only to three-fifths.

Those were [like] course, these [like] line — rice.

Ear | flat ear-rings.

Gold | silver medals given to soldiers.

虎頭 | the tiger-head tablets at a yamun on which edicts are put.

打 | to gambol, to bet.

行 | 該屬 | he gave orders to his subordinates.

牙 | 神數 | to divine the fates by divinities.

詐 | to request an official permit.

From bamboo and a board; 排 is often used instead in Canton.

A raft of wood or bamboo; name of a river near T'ang-yang hien in Kiangsu.

竹 | a raft of bamboo.

From hand and to more; 這個 is also read 這, and sometimes written 這棚, made of two hands deciding, an unauthorized form.

To pierce; to open out a thing, to separate its parts; to snap in two.

鎬 | to make a saw.

開 | to make a cut or open a thing, as a cake.

了一角 | broke off a piece.

The noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; another says, the noise of snoring.
P'AI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>派</th>
<th>P'AI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.</td>
<td>a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tribe or clan; to branch out.</td>
<td>a tribe or clan; to branch out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.</td>
<td>the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.</td>
<td>the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to distribute books.</td>
<td>to distribute books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the same generation in a family.</td>
<td>of the same generation in a family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>are white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fine spot!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send him on ahead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my entire posterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honest, upright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the whole is a made up story.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to appoint each to his place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 烏 | PAN. |
|---|
|  The sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers. | The sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers. |

PAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old sounds, pan and ban. In Canton, pan; — in Swatow, pan, p'än, p'wän, p'wai, pien and peng; — in Amoy, pan, p'än, p'wän, and p'eng; — in Foochow, p'ang, p'wang, p'w'ang, p'ang, and p'ien; — in Shanghai, p'än, p'wan, b'än, and b'än; — in Chihli, pan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 班 | PAN. |
|---|
|  From two 玉 gems and 刀 knife; to divide a gem and give one to each prince; used with the next. | From two 玉 gems and 刀 knife; to divide a gem and give one to each prince; used with the next. |
|  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. | 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. |
|  a class of men. | a class of men. |
|  door-keepers at a yamen. | door-keepers at a yamen. |
|  a turn; to take one's turn. | a turn; to take one's turn. |
|  it comes my turn. | it comes my turn. |
|  to take one's turn, and to retire from it. | to take one's turn, and to retire from it. |
|  torturers, the "black set." | torturers, the "black set." |
|  official messengers. | official messengers. |
|  a servant in constant use. | a servant in constant use. |
|  dismiss the court; to give way to the next set. | dismiss the court; to give way to the next set. |
|  of the same rank or class. | of the same rank or class. |
|  to seat each one in his place. | to seat each one in his place. |
|  each one standing in his place. | each one standing in his place. |
|  to wield an ax before Lu-pan 露 the god of Carpenters; — met. to be concealed. | to wield an ax before Lu-pan 露 the god of Carpenters; — met. to be concealed. |
|  a children's game of striking a taw; it resembles marbles. | a children's game of striking a taw; it resembles marbles. |
|  to return with the troops after victory. | to return with the troops after victory. |
|  a supercargo; a manager; the head of a firm. (Cantonese.) | a supercargo; a manager; the head of a firm. (Cantonese.) |
|  to arrange in order, to give each his duty. | to arrange in order, to give each his duty. |
|  a company of actors. | a company of actors. |
|  to publish to the empire. | to publish to the empire. |
|  sent a sailor up the mast to lookout. | sent a sailor up the mast to lookout. |
|  Variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to mildewed and spotted things. | Variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to mildewed and spotted things. |
|  a mottled black kind of bamboo. | a mottled black kind of bamboo. |
|  mixed lustring. | mixed lustring. |
|  variegated. | variegated. |
|  theatrical costumes. | theatrical costumes. |
|  pastules, pimples, white spots. | pastules, pimples, white spots. |
|  mottled, spotted. | mottled, spotted. |
|  like the last. | like the last. |
|  Veined, like agate; marbled. | Veined, like agate; marbled. |
|  ring-streaked. | ring-streaked. |

班 An unauthorized character.

班 A blotch; discolored spots, such as come before smallpox breaks out; purple spots.

班 petechiae have come out.

班 to probe the spots.

班 From 舟 boat and 炎 turning, here equivalent to 煽; it is used for 班 and for some of its compounds.

班 To drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort; way, manner of; an affair.

班 many ways.

班 the eighteen kinds of military drill and fencing.

班 that sort, such, these, so.

班 the same, alike, as.

班 entered pari mirena.

班 or and all kinds of things; every variety.

班 To remove from one place to another; to transport; to bandy, to discuss.

班 or to move one's residence.

班 take the goods on board.

班 take the goods on board.
PAN. | PAN. | PAN.
---|---|---

1. **來** | 1. **去** | 1. **以戴**
去 to carry things here and there.

2. **更** | 2. **改** | 2. **表率**
enough to transport stores for the army.

3. **喜** | 3. **非** | 3. **以戴**
he likes to move right and wrong; to compass his ends; said of an unscrupulous man.

In **Cantonese**. To cleave.

4. **細** | 4. **細** | 4. **分**
the skin of a fur; a wimnowing fan; set, fixed, as a board; obstinate, dolish; unbending, solemn; the board on which names were written, a register.

一塊 | one board.

5. **打** | 5. **手** | 5. **半**
| to keep the blocks of a hook; to print or publish a work.

打手 | to ferule the hands.

| blocks which have been re-cut for a second edition; blocks retouched that have been worn.

收 | castanets.

7. **過** | 7. **橋** | 7. **板**
| to pull up the planks after crossing the bridge; to act like a dog in the manger.

三 | a ship's gig, a row-boat.

8. **古** | 8. **人** | 8. **作**
| an old fashioned man, one not up to the age.

作 | boards to inclose or secure a thing, as Chinese books, when lettering them.

| a flying dispatch from court; it is put between boards.

公文 | stiff, not apt to take a hint.

10. **主** | 10. **難** | 10. **半**
| an old man; the head of a shop.

難 | captain of a junk.

11. **要** | 11. **顯** | 11. **半**
| to a rest in music.

顯 | unheeding, firm, precise; too solemn, very grave, rather gloomy.

12. **精** | 12. **神** | 12. **半**
| the husband with the wife.

神 | it is certainly so.

13. **條** | 13. **係** | 13. **半**
| it is not certain; not fixed, variable. (Cantonese.)

係 | Synonym of the last.

| a schedule, a register; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.

板 | to make mud walls.

15. **板** | 15. **板** | 15. **板**
| they bound the planks firmly in tiers.

| a census or register of the people.

17. **板** | 17. **板** | 17. **板**
| he threw down his baton and resigned the office.

玉 | tinkling stones hung in the wind to jingle.

18. **板** | 18. **板** | 18. **板**
| laws of planetary motions.

| The lower or under tile made flat for forming channels for the rain.

20. **板** | 20. **板** | 20. **板**
| Great.

| From to divide and to an ox, (the latter standing for a thing,) which is large and can be halved.

22. **板** | 22. **板** | 22. **板**
| To divide in two; a half; a large piece of; the greater part of.

23. **板** | 23. **板** | 23. **板**
| to divide equally.

24. **板** | 24. **板** | 24. **板**
| or the larger part, the greatest half.

25. **板** | 25. **板** | 25. **板**
| the night, midnight.

| as old again as you are.

年 | about fifty years old.

27. **板** | 27. **板** | 27. **板**
| a middle aged man.

| in great doubt.

29. **板** | 29. **板** | 29. **板**
| a very little while.

30. **板** | 30. **板** | 30. **板**
| a son-in-law.

31. **板** | 31. **板** | 31. **板**
| half dead with fright.

32. **板** | 32. **板** | 32. **板**
| a piece of ice.

33. **板** | 33. **板** | 33. **板**
| a wife after having her half one's life.

34. **板** | 34. **板** | 34. **板**
| to halve.

35. **板** | 35. **板** | 35. **板**
| to stop halfway, to fail to complete a thing.

36. **板** | 36. **板** | 36. **板**
| a profile as of the side face.

37. **板** | 37. **板** | 37. **板**
| not half-way there.

38. **板** | 38. **板** | 38. **板**
| now it appears, and then it is gone, as smoke or thin vapory clouds.

| a woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.
PAN.

伙伴  
pan  
A comrade, a fellow, an associate; to follow, to attend on.

陪同  
To accompany one.

陪同游叢  
You are very happy in your rambles.

苟且偷安  
To keep the mentes company, by sleeping near the coffin while it is in the house.

陪  
A boy who waits on a bridal pair.

優待  
To rumble and enjoy one's leisure.

老友  
An old comrade; a pleasant term for one's wife, a Joan.

陪同  
A path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist, as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

耕者議  
The farmers yielded the landmark.

份  
A bank.

河  
A quay or bund.

偏  
To reject insidious, seductive leadings.

道侕  
Side of the road.

叛  
From to turn and half:
To rebel, to revolt; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.

逆  
To rise in rebellion.

背  
To conspire against, to desert from.

剥  
To throw off allegiance.

贼  
A rebel.

贼  
To plot rebellion.

姦  
Beautiful and glittering, as the stars around the north pole.

糾  
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.

馬索  
To fetter a horse, as when training him to amble.

道  
Restricted by reason.

任  
Detained, as by business.

磕碰  
Dressed in one's progress, prevented in any way.

脚  
A button loop, is often so written.

脚  
To stab the toes.

在埃克豪. To brush away; to strike, as with a rope.

風蚊  
To brush away mosquitoes.

裤  
Like the preceding. Ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

裤  
From criminals scolding each other and strength; it resembles pant to distinguish.

到  
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 inquire into.

偽  
To prepare for, to make ready against.

罪  
To inflict punishment.

货  
To contract for goods.

酒  
To prepare an entertainment.

差  
An officer's confidential deputy, who manages for him.

案  
To depute one to attend to a case.

得  
Well manged.

不來  
It cannot be obtained; cannot be brought about; impracticable.

安排  
All is well arranged.

事  
To manage an affair.

大  
The lingering punishment. (Cantonese.)

在 Cantonese. A sample, a muster.

茶  
A sample of tea.

對  
To compare musters.

瓣  
The carpels or division of an orange; a slice, as of a melon; a slip.

花  
The petals of a flower.

蒜  
The scales of an onion.

兩  
Two slips only, as a tract or issue of a single play.

扮  
To dress up, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit, dress, ornament.

打  
Or a dress, dressed, a gay show; to dress gaily.

色  
Gay processions.

假  
To simulate policemen.

故  
To dress up in the old style, as in processions.

便  
To carry children on high frames in processions.

戲  
To dress as an actor.

民  
To dress as a commoner and inquire into affairs.

凉  
Fruit or preserves.

凉  
To seize with the hand; to move.

動  
To shake.

在 Cantonese. To beat.

棍  
Take a stick to him.

扭  
Synonym of 腳 a moose.

扭  
To tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.

帽  
A hat-band.

繫  
A oar-tie.

漉  
From water and together.

漉  
Deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

身  
I am muddled all over.

泥  
Slush, mud.

漉  
Beware lest there are thorns in the mud; med. take heed how you injure the feeble.

溝渠  
Sewage.

河  
An unlucky star.
From eye and turning.

An eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.

| 潘 | 与 | name of a tributary of the River Wei, the | 潘 | 潘 |

From insect and a trunk, like the next.

To curl up, to crouch under, to coil around; writhing, squirming; curling around, wresting; to commit to.

To hinder and irritate others by abusive talk.

A cicatrix; marks, pits, or other scars on the skin.

A scar of a wound.

From foot and sort; occurs interchanged with the next; the second is another form of "pan" to jump.

To bend the feet under one; to jump.

To wind up an affair.

An old name of Men-ming hien 茂名縣 in the southwest of Kwangtung.

A platter, 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; curved, coiled, winding; to coil, to wind, as rope.

To transfer the business to another.

To wash, or wash a bathing-tub.

To wind up an affair.

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.

An old name of Men-ming hien 茂名縣 in the southwest of Kwangtung.

A frill, or a coil of incense stick.

Traveling to Shensi, can't I travel to Kiml.

A few in the west of Shensi, where Tai-kung 太公 fished; a kind of flint fit for arrowheads.

Toward the river.

One's feet, the pelvis.

To speculate rashly.

To act recklessly; to venture any way.

An affiliate of the River Han in Yün-yang hien in the northwest of Honan; dirty rice-washings used to scrub the face.

To hold on for support.

To inform against an accomplice.

To grasp, to drag; to pull down or towards one; to raise the hand; to clamber, to mount, as a tree; to implicate.

To be of help.

To crouch under.

To be of help.

To be of help.

To be of help.

To be of help.

To be of help.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>橱</td>
<td>櫥</td>
<td>p'AN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used for the last.</td>
<td>A tray; a waiter; a hut; to rejoice; to turn around.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>約</td>
<td>在陸 he is happy in his hut on the plateau.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭发</td>
<td>the hair curled roughly for sleeping.</td>
<td>头发</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髪未</td>
<td>his hair is still black.</td>
<td>髪未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磐</td>
<td>a large rock, a foundation stone; a conspicuous rock, like the Tárcean; firm, stable, immovable.</td>
<td>磐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子之安</td>
<td>peace like a great rock.</td>
<td>子之安</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盗贼</td>
<td>the banditti are leagued together.</td>
<td>盗贼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顶山河</td>
<td>his throne and dominion are firm as a rock.</td>
<td>顶山河</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塔</td>
<td>imposing, as a gateway.</td>
<td>塔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>a wide sash of leather made hollow to hold things; a purse.</td>
<td>紅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>a lady's silken girdle.</td>
<td>糖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鏡</td>
<td>a mirror appended to the girdle.</td>
<td>鏡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錵之</td>
<td>帶 his majesty gave him a fine girdle.</td>
<td>錫之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斧</td>
<td>From slice and half.</td>
<td>斧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伴</td>
<td>An division, a half; to join.</td>
<td>伴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫婦</td>
<td>the husband and wife are now united in one grave.</td>
<td>夫婦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>In Canton, the placenta; also called 婚生; in Peking, it means a falling womb.</td>
<td>瘦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 橫 | Extravagant; an old woman. | 橫 | 橫 | p'an |
| 口 | going to and fro; back and forth. | 口 | p'an |
| 薦天 | a Buddhist name for the Hindu Vishnu. | 薦天 | p'an |
| 珥 | to crawl towards, as when showing great reverence. | 珥 | p'an |
| 从knife and half. | To divide in twain; to halve; to decide, to judge; a decision, a verdict; to join two halves to see if they match; to marry. | 从knife and half. | p'an |
| 批 | to give sentence. | 批 | p'an |
| 批 | an official decision, a verdict. | 批 | p'an |
| 封 | to join in wedlock. | 封 | p'an |
| 官 | the Decider of Life in hades; he has a book in which people's fates are written; the Chinese Atropos. | 官 | p'an |
| 通 | a syndic in an inferior department, under a sub-prefect. | 通 | p'an |
| 书 | a check or seal divided to serve for proof when compared. | 书 | p'an |
| 从hand and half; often used for 拼 to risk. | To separate; to mix; to divide; to throw away. | 从hand and half; often used for 拼 to risk. | p'an |
| 口 | to throw a stone. | 口 | p'an |
| 嘴 | hickering. | 嘴 | p'an |
| 膜草料 | to mix the fodder. | 膜草料 | p'an |
| 財 | to speculate rashly. | 財 | p'an |
| 用 | to mix properly. | 用 | p'an |

| 袨 | Occurs used for 預 and for the next three; it is sometimes written like the third. | 袨 | p'an |
| The semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; an affluent of the Grand Canal near Tsingtau fit in Shantung; used for 判 to divide, to direct. | 袨 | p'an |
| 預 | to pass [on the bridge] to the college-pool; — i. e. to become a stultita. | 預 | p'an |
| 堂 | the college of a prefecture; in olden time the state college. | 堂 | p'an |

| 翁 | to divide or spread abroad, as the heavens and earth. | 翁 | p'an |
| 口 | to enter the public schools for becoming graduates. | 口 | p'an |
| 潤則有 | the marsh too has its shores. | 潤則有 | p'an |

| 沫 | Used with the last. | 沫 | p'an |
| To melt as ice. | 
| 沫 | the ice has thawed. | 沫 | p'an |
| 沫 | before the ice melted. | 沫 | p'an |

| 順 | Used for 沫 a pool. | 順 | p'an |
| To manage. | 

| 浯 | The banks of a stream; water flowing. | 浌 | p'an |

| 髜 | A loop; a sash; a belt or band; a chin-strap; to loop. | 髜 | p'an |
| 髜 | a button-loop or tie. | 髜 | p'an |
| 帶 | a girdle. | 帶 | p'an |
| 帽 | a hat-hand. | 帽 | p'an |

| 好 | Not the same as 會 耳 some. | 好 | p'an |
| A clear, piercing eye; a beautiful, bright eye; lan- guishing eye of a female; to glance at. | 
| 望 | to hope for anxiously. | 望 | p'an |
| 雨 | looking for rain. | 雨 | p'an |

| 深蒙 | I am deeply thankful for your kind regard. | 深蒙 | p'an |
| 願 | to look watchfully. | 願 | p'an |
| 仰 | 當事 I shall earnestly expect your reply. | 仰 | p'an |

| 巧笑倩兮美目 | how artful her smiling dimples, how bright her beautiful eyes! | 巧笑倩兮美目 | 倩兮 | p'an |

| 純 | Clothes suitable for summer wear. | 純 | p'an |
| a long light gown worn in summer. | 
| 读 | Plain, undyed cloth, suitable for under-clothes in summer, like coarse grasscloth. | 读 | p'an |
奔

From three axes in a fright, or from the same contracted under an apposition.

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, bustle; urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.

走 to scamper, to flee; to hurry about.

騷 to hasten, like a courier.

奨 to return home to bury a parent.

淫 a clandestine marriage.

天涯 to go over the world, as a trader.

走去 running about, busy.

逐 to drive out.

波 disequited, uneasy as the bow.

告 an urgent report or notice.

波劳苦 toiling and toiling in the anxieties of life.

騏走 to walk in a dignified way, as in performing rites.

鶴之 the hury-scurry of a convoy of quails.

These are both regarded as synonyms of the preceding, applied chiefly to horses.

To run, to hurry off.

騏馬騏 the two spans galloped off rapidly.

鈴 an adze; the helve 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.

扞 to plait the queue.

本

From a tree and 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, etc.

1 and 末 are opposites, as 物有 末 things must have a root and apex, an essence and qualities.

國 my native land.

錢 capital in trade.

折 or 侵 to encroach on one’s capital.

上’ to petition the Throne.

好 事 able, clever, capable.

院 I, the governor.

身 I, 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.

地人 natives of a place; the aborigines, those who live in it.

為 to square all accounts, as at a bank’s.

貲 or 財 to sell under cost, to lose in trade.

手 a visiting-card of an official sent to his superior.

抄子 a plagiarist.

木水源 my root and fountain, i.e. those who brought me up or patronized me.

屬可惡 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.

君子务立而道生 the princeley man attends to what is radical; and when that is established, practice comes natural.

人生 Brahma as the creator.

春

From waste land and 斟 an officer, contracted in their combination.

A basket or hod for carrying earth, manure, or grass, used by bricklayers and farmers.

荷 a dirt hod.

雀之 努 the toil of a farmer.

笨

From bamboo or heart and root as the phonetic; the first is most used, and also means a ship’s deck.

Stupid, doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship, dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

愚 thickheaded.

大刀 a dandy.

刀 a dull or useless knife.

工 an unskilled workman.

上 on deck.

遙 To walk or run quick’

命似的 running as if for dear life.

投 to go to meet or seek one, in order to get aid.
**P'AN.**

*Old sounds, ten and p'en.* In *Canton,* p'ân; — in *Swatow,* p'ân; — in *Amoy,* p'ân; — in *Fukian,* p'ân and p'ông; — in *Shanghai,* p'ang and p'ông; — in *China,* p'ân.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p'ân</th>
<th>A stream flowing into the Yangtze' River west of Kiu-kiang; water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p'áu</td>
<td>A bowl; a tub; a basin, a cup; an ancient measure for grain; a jar on which persons beat time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p'án</td>
<td>Used with the last in 覆子 a species of wild raspberry (<em>Rubus idaeus</em>), growing in Hupeh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Read p'ân, and used for 萃 Fragrant, as flowers.*

**PANG.**

*Old sounds, pong and bong.* In *Canton,* pong; — in *Swatow,* pong and bong; — in *Amoy,* pong and bong; — in *Fukian,* pong, p'ông, and p'áu; — in *Shanghai,* bong and bong; — in *China,* bong.

| bong | From city and flourishing; this character formed part of the name of Lin Pang. 邦 the founder of the Han dynasty, and respect for him led to its disuse, and the prevalent adoption of 郡 as a synonym, and this has gradually led to a modification of its use in modern books. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bong</th>
<th>A region contiguous to the emperor's territory; one which has been conferred on a person by patent for his merits, and still forming part of the 朝 or demesne; a sief, a region, a country; a region beyond the frontier; to confer the rule of a region.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bong</td>
<td>A thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground in Nganhwai; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 cover 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 succeed, 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.

忙 | to assist.

官 | a lieutenant-colonel.

补 | to try to eke out a deficiency, as in one's expenses.

者 | a substituted policeman.

口 | one who speaks for another.

手 | a subsidiary drum.

或 | to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.

船 | a fleet, a squadron.

茶 | 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.

火 | 财 made a grand speculation.

大 | 銀 some money.

如 | the preceding.

对 | to oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

个 | to screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to wrest from; to beat.

人 | a boatman.

表 | 紙 to beat a man thousands of strokes.

棍 | a club, a shillelagh.

From wood and side; occurs used for the last.

A support put on a bow; to propel a boat; to beat; a splinter or slip; to bamboo; the rule for choosing graduates; a list of successful candidates; to praise.

金 | the official list of these men.

名 | 無名 his name is not in the list.

眼 | the "eye of the list," a term for the second scholar in the land; the idea is that he is second in order, as the eye is under the forehead.

掠 | to rob with violence.

入 | 出身 a tsions' entering office.

明 | a list of subscribers, as for repairing a temple.

榜 | to praise, to countenance; to commend for one's own ends, to celebrate.

好 | 頭 a firm standing when drawing the bow.

作 | 一個 槍 make a model or drawing of that.

名 | what is your name? — said to a literary man, whose name is supposed to have been once published.

男 | a boatwoman.

Similar to the last.

Tablets or books on which registers are inscribed to be kept as archives or records; a model for a shoe sole.

粉 | a board to inscribe the debts at an eating-shop.

From bone and side; this and 膀 are often interchanged, and this is also read 'pang.'

Anciently the pelvis, the big bone; now used for the arm bone, the humerus.

肩 | the shoulder bone.

腕 | 肘 the elbow.

To bind the edge of a shoe.

从 silk and country.

To tie, to bind, to bandage; a bandage.

松 | loosened the things.

紧 | to it tight.

腿 | leggings or gaiters.

背 | 住 his hands are tied behind.

市 | bind and take [the criminal] to the market-place, — and execute him.

To vilify, to injure another's good name; to detract.

誹 | to slander.

是 | 異 to talk of other's faults, to defame.

書 | a scurrilous book.

侮 | to vilify, to defame.

請 | 正事 to reproach that which is good.

A double boat made by laying two alongside and fastening them together; this is done when drifting with the current; to swim or float.

人 | a boatman, a waterman.

蚌 | Thin nacreous, fresh water mussels (Unionidae), long and thin shelled; large and thick marine mollusks, as the Mya and Ostrea.

蛤 | a clam or mussel.

精 | the naifd in the oyster.

老 | 生珠 the old clam has a pearl; — an old man has a child.

鰷 | 吐持漁人得利 when the snipe and oyster nip each other, the fisherman is the gainer; — said of going to law.

棒 | A club, staff, cudgel; a stick to beat with, as a drumstick; to strike, to cudgel; used to imitate the report of a gun; — bang!
Old sounds, p'ong, bong, and p'an. In Canton, p'ang; — in Swatow, p'ang; — in Amoy, pong, pang, and po'w'an; — in Fuhchau, p'ang, p'ing, p'ong, and pw'ang; — in Shanghai, p'ong; — in Chiup, p'ang.

磅

Great rain; the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

渦

A abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm.

霧

厚 thick falls the driving snow.

難

The noise of stones crashing down.

磅

唐 to occupy great space.

In Cantonese. A pound avoirdupois, or a pound sterling, in imitation of the word; to weigh in pounds.

十二兩為一十二 taels make one pound.

茶 to weigh tea.

砝 large weighing scales.

镑

To scrape off, to level; one says a water-level.

水

as slapping the water.

土 燕 緬 緬 Indian corn or maize in the ear, from its resemblance to a drumstick. (Pekingese.)

子 腹 Indian meal.

In Pekingese. A wing.

雞 腿子 a fowl's wing.

野 翅 a pair of wings.

從 man and side; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

頃

Near; the side; to depend on, to lean.

晚 dusk, early candlelight.

依 to lean against; a rest, a support, one to lean on.

人 門 to depend on others for living.

近 approximating in quality.

王 事 the king's business is urgent.

左右 了 both the right and left sides.

耳 風 a mere ear rumor.

道 立 stood waiting, as for the procession to pass.

旁

Composed of 二 two referring to doors, and 方 square underneath; the second antiqua form shows something of the original.

磅

Great, extensive; the side; everywhere; lateral, side-ways; by the side of, near; following.

邊 the side.

八 a bystander.

根 木出 sprouts or suckers springing up near the root.

門 a side-door.

信 言 don't heed people's talk.

觀 者 the looker-on sees clearly, as in a game.

海

the seaside.

若無人 as if nobody was near by him; — proud.

招 俊 everywhere to seek able men — to put in office.

騤 馬 the four horses went on without resting.

午 in confusion, from a variety of affairs; crosswise; transverse.

近 adjoining; approaching.

徃

To walk by the side of a cart, as the driver does; used like the next in 往 timid, fearful, in a fright.

徃

徃 scared, intimidated.

葉

A medicine, called 牛 whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

脯

From flesh and side; it is interchanged with 胸.

脯 the shoulder.

脯 the lower ribs.

脯 inflammation of the bladder.

子 the arm or shoulder.
### P'ANG.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'ang</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蹲</td>
<td>A kind of sow used in the central provinces, called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>站</td>
<td>Dull, stupid; fatty; to cover close; to line, as the bowels with fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爬</td>
<td>A crab, a sea crab; met. a harpy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踌</td>
<td>The swimming crab. (Fortunatus.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>趾</td>
<td>To go on hastily and wildly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踏</td>
<td>Rushing on; urgent to get forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>龛</td>
<td>From dragon and a shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>龐</td>
<td>A high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>置</td>
<td>I am greatly obliged for your kindness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脭</td>
<td>Fat, hearty; jolly, as if one had nothing to disturb him; the half of a carcass; a slice, collops on the ribs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凹</td>
<td>His mind is enlarged and his body at ease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌</td>
<td>He is all fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>A fat fellow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PANG.**

From hill and a friend as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

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.

山 | The mountain rushes to its fall; the state is ruined.

血 | I fear that the emperor is dead.

血 | Or blood; flooding at childbirth or from disease.

水 | A great rain; what a fall! 

安 | To fall in ruins.

羊 | Your flocks come, none injured, none diseased.

被 | Knocked down by the cannon.

角 | To knock horns; a emphasis for the lowo.

肋 | As if their horns were falling off.

In Cantonese. A fracture, a flaw, a breach; to nip out.

亞 | If a harelip plays a file, he only loses his breath.

在 Fuhchau. Dull, stupid; fatty; to cover close; to line, as the bowels with fat.

產 | An issue of blood, dysmenorrhea.

產 | A miscarriage.

產 | A puffy or drop-sical swelling of the flesh.

產 | 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.

產 | To fill up the grave with earth.

產 | A stiff bow; full, complete, furnished.

產 | A man of real talent and fine person.

產 | A strong bow; met. stout archers.

產 | The recoil sound of a bow.

產 | The space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate.

產 | The customs there are orderly and moral.

產 | Also read p'ou.

產 | His mind is enlarged and his body at ease.

產 | He is all fat.

產 | A fat fellow.

產 | A cloth to carry an infant on the back; to bind, to tie; to strap up.

產 | To stretch or pull, from the confusion of the initial consonants.

產 | A town near T'ai-shan in Shantung.

產 | Sometimes used for or to stretch or pull, from the confusion of the initial consonants.

產 | Close, crowded, jammed.

產 | To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convey, a messenger; to conduct, to cause.

產 | Accordingly became comrades.

產 | To send a messenger.

產 | Make them work with their associates.
Pång.  

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 to sew a fur in style.

鴨蛋 to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.

好 to put in order.

不怕折 | 骨 don't fear breaking your ribs.

子 to guage weights.

論人品 to weigh people's merits or qualifications.

From water and soldier.

pång  A wet dock for calking; a side-creek or canal where boats can go; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

洋涯 |  a creek at Shanghai.

跳 |  to leap a ditch, as in racing.

絃 |  to pull a crossbow to its full stretch.

Ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword; an emperor had gems, a prince had gold.

來 |  his scabbard ornaments gleam brightly.

Lushant, full of leaves or fruit.

spång  1. The thrifty oil-trees and the flourishing plants.

pång  A loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

Pång.

Some of these characters are also read p'ang. Old sounds, p'eng, p'ång, bang, and båm. In Canton, p'ång, p'ung and p'ang; 
in Swatow, p'eng; in Amoy, p'eng, peng, hong, and ping; in Fuhchau, p'eng, p'ång, peng, p'ang, and p'ung; 
in Shanghai, p'ång, p'ång, pung, and hong; in Chine, p'ång.

The noise of a drumming sound.

The noise of dashing waters.

The crashing roar of a falling rock is | 磅, probably in imitation of the sound.

Like the next.

The ancient name of a place in the south of Shensi.
The noise of water.

A mineral.

The noise of striking boards together.

A coarse plant of which brooms can be made, the "chaff," probably like a coarse kind of yarrow or Achillea; to cause, to make; to have oversight.

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.

The noise of drums.

From plants and all; it resembles chwarz an orchid.

Grassy, luxuriant; bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a plant.

A monstrous bird, like the rath or roc of Arabian story, and the simurg of the Persians; the Chinese fable that it was transformed from the leviathan, and some think the extinct Aepyornis of Madagascar may have been heard of and exaggerated.
A scaffold or staging for weddings, plays, &c.; a framework; a shed or banksal of attap, for which it is interchanged with a sail; a booth; a mess of ten men among soldiers.

to put up; to take down and do it over again.

the corporal of the head mess.

like woodcutters and humbermen.

an open staging.

an awning-maker.

a watchman's lodge.

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 refreshment of worshipers.

a shed for storing things.

a shop awning, a street screen.

arch the awning.

To associate with; to assist; to help; to recommend or bespeak.

Formed of 鼓 a drum and 形 shape contracted in combination.

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'ing-liang 坑 in the east of Kansuh.

full of one's self.

do not stay by his side.

Confucius said, I venture to compare myself with our old P'ang; supposed to have been a worthy officer of the Shang dynasty; he is now called 祖 and 祖 and the Cantonese say that his wife weeps whenever a sudden shower comes up.

a district near the capital of Sz'ch'uan, named after an ancient tribe.

the exciting beating of drums; numerous; a crashing noise; handsome, strong; grand, as an array.

an old name for the city of Sh-sien 徐州府 in Kiangsu.

the horses] pranced grandly in their cars.

Very fat; bloated, like a sow.

obese; puffed out, swollen.

flatulent; the belly distended, as from overeating.

A land crab, common in the rice-fields, or on seaside beaches.

crab's eggs.

a clawless crab; — an inefficient, lazy lout.

Loose hair is

when it hangs down the back.

the hair dressed in puffs on the temples, and worn over the ear; a style common in Canton.

Same as 拈 which has now superseded it.

To receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

to drink out of the hands.

took up a handful.

a sweet smell.

From hand or stone and together; the second form is most common.

To run upon or against; to bump; to try; to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.

hit against him.

to meet, as in the streets.

a trial.

thump against.

it depends on my luck.

when you get to the cross street, then turn.

to meet disappointment; a vexations nonplus; got into trouble.

to divide the cost of a meal equally among the eaters.

they ran against each other.

to play cards.

the vessels have collided.

I have not come across one, — as a book.

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, puk, bo, bok, and p'ot. In Canton, p'o and pao; in Swatow, pau, p'fan, p'nak, po, and p'o; in Amoy, pau, p'au, po, pu, and p'ot; in Fuhchien, pau, po, and p'ik; in Shanghai, po and bo; in Chiiu, pao.

包 (pao)

From 包 to infold and 包 self, representing the fetus inwrapped in the womb; the second and original form is now used as the 20th radical of a few inconnu- grous 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 勾 to hook the string of the lute.

1 工 科 to take a job and find the materials.
1 辦館 a shop that provides entertainments.
1 實 I will change it if it is not good.
1 支 結 I am sure that it will be accurate.

打 1 to wrap in a mat, as a box; to mat.
能 | 容 | patient, forbearing.

没 | 含 | he has no self-restraint; impatient.
1 頭 a fillet, a headband.
1 在 | 裹 | it is included or reckoned in.
1 壁 | to screen, to contemplate; to harbor, as a criminal.

管 | 你 | 無事 | I assure you there's nothing to fear.
1 擾誚詞 | to conduct a lawsuit.
1 條皮 | a wrapper, such as is wound around bedding.
1 袋 a bundle; to wrap up.
1 起來 bundle it up.

鋼 | 1 | to strengthen a joint with copper.

開 | open the bundle; to take a contract.

所 | 甚 | 廣 | what it includes is very wide, as a proposition.

1 涵 to comprehend, to involve.
1 三 | three bales, as cotton.
1 1 | 錢 | to farm or contract for paying the taxes.
1 搭 | a double purse or fob.
1 種茶 | puchong tea.
1 糗 | a meat patty or steamed dumpling.

苞 (pao)

The husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.

1 桑 | 永 | 水 | enduring for ever.
1 竹 | 1 | 松 | luxuriant bambus and thirify firs.
1 降 | 貢 | 茅 | 不入 | you have not brought your tribute of fine mats.
1 祭 | to blossom.
1 直 | presents of food, which used to be wrapped in mats.

胞 (pao)

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.

衣 | 同 | 兄弟 | uterine brothers.
1 尿 | the Bladder.
1 妹 | 妹 | own brother’s sons.
民 | 若 | 同 | Confucius] regarded the people as brothers.

善 | 蔘我 | it will be well to keep my child’s seconds.

保 (pao)

From fire and protection; an unauthorized character.

To heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthen pot; a sakepan; a grenade.

水 | 水 | to heat water.
1 砂 | 砂 | or | 瓦 | a coarse earthenware pot; a keldeerece pot.
1 丢火藥 | to throw stick-pots.
1 水 | a kettle of water.

穿 | 1 | to let the secret out. (Contemne.)
1 頂 | 1 | try your last chance; one more throw.
1 1 | 1 | to hit a copper skillet.
1 鼠 | 趙 | | try a pot through the rat-hole first; — a thief’s phrase for using a decoy.

褒 (pao)

Long robes, such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to hand, to praise; in titles, commendable, illustrious, serene.

恥 | 1 | praise and blame.
1 獎 | 1 | 美 | to extol, to magnify.
1 拜 | to salute again, in order to show double respect.
1 字之 | 樂於華 | one word of [Confucius] commendation was more honorable than an embroidered robe.

寶 (pao)

From shelter with a gem, pearl, and vase 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 bezoar, a medicine.
1 你 | 1 | 贊 | what is your shop name?
1 貝 | 1 | 貝 異 | costly, rare, precious; my jewel, my delight; a pet, the baby; to esteem.

為 | 善 | 1 | goodness makes a thing precious.
1 貝 來 | my little pet. my darling, my jewel.
1 三 | 1 | 佛 | Budha, law, and priesthood (tri-ratna); these theological abstractions personified are worshiped as three gods.
From the 10th to the 13th centuries, a spoon and two spoons, because ten tithing men go in succession. Ten families made a 保 or tithing in the Chin dynasty; the next character is now used instead.

From the empire and stupid, but some say that the primitive is altered from 子 to trust to; occurs used for the next.

To protect, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be sure; for, to warrant; to secure, to keep safe; a protector, a guardian; bail; an advocate; happily: tranquilly.

Trust to bless as God does.

Nurse tenderly.

A watchman.

To take care of one's health.

To regard one's own safety.

A middleman.

Their spirits tranquilly enjoy their offerings.

A village elder or constable.

A constable, a headman.

To preserve it from future injury.

To get a neighborhood to be bail for one.

To preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

To promote, to electioneer for.

An endorser.

To insure against, as fire.

To secure ships, as 1 商 or hong-merchants formerly did.

A surety.

It is left unsettled or insecure.

Chief guardian of the heir-apparent.

To give written bail for.

As one protects her infant.

A vintner.

A family tutor.

A small earthenwork 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 an s^k or township, larger than a k'ah, or or tithing, ruled by elected headmen; a want or parish in some cities, derived probably from citadels formerly erected in them.

A defense, a wall.

Peace be within thy walls.

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.

Luxuriant; thick herbage that makes a cover; sprouts of a pollarded mulberry; even; to store up; to cover.

His head is toused as a bramble-bush.

To magnify.

Expand his natural gifts.

To eat enough; satiated, satisfied, gratified; fluttered, happy.

A very learned man.

I have dined.

Eaten too much.

Fed and warmed.

Hunger and fullness are much as people please.
Dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.

Fish monger's fish to carry a princely box to lay met.

To inquamate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

A plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grab up.

A carpenter's plane.

A box-plane for shaving tobacco.

The teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.

Eye projecting eyes, which physiognomists say indicates a harsh temper.

A water-melon row of teeth, at Canton denotes a man whose projecting incisors enable him to scrape a melon easily.

A name for spotted felinine, as the leopard, panther, jaguar, cheetah, or omees; the leopard is the insignia of military officers of the fourth rank; spotted, marbled; as big or like a leopard's spots.

Gold or silver shavings.

Wood to smooth boards.

To correct, as a style; to polish; to arrange properly.

To dig a trench.

A entry-comb.

The second and unusual form, composed of enclosing and 
ap 
man, refers to the meaning; interchanged with the last.

To incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

Also written like the last.

A censor who used to remain on guard five days in the office, called 直, because he crouched in his post like a cheetah.

A 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 debase a superior; to unite.

Who receives favors must require them.

A retribution for evil deeds.

To avenge one's self on an enemy.

The retribution has come quickly.

A secret reward, as by the gods; an open reward, as from men.

An answer.

For general information; a public notice.

The daily Court circular.

A notice put up at doors to announce an honor received.

To send a courier to the capital with good news.

A messenger; a hand-bill, a placard.

May the gold sprinkled card speedily announce — that you have become a high graduate.

One who reports a thing; a newsman.

To plead age for retiring.

To recompense.

A courier.

To pay duties on moving goods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>萌</th>
<th>I hope to reward your kindness; I shall try to requite you.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>遗</td>
<td>met a divine retribution, as when struck by lightning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>本追源 to requite one's ancestors by sacrifices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>何以 I how can you repay me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>这</td>
<td>I received my family letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>司</td>
<td>司 the Speedy Recompenser, a deity in municipal temples before whom oaths are taken with great solemnity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

暴 qiao

Originally composed of 日 sun, 出 emitting, 井 to receive, 米 rice (or 本 source), intimating the effect of the sun in ripening grain; now contracted to 日 sun and 慕 respect; the second and antique form is composed of 夜 tiger and 慕 criminal, a lexigraph hinting at its meaning.

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 ft square.

P'AO.

*Old sounds, p'o, p'ot, p'ok, bo, bot, and bok.*

| 抛 pao | To fling, or throw down; to cast off, to reject; to toss up; to cut, to deduct; in mechanics, to project. |
| 1 鐵 | to cast anchor. |
| 1 菸 | to abandon, to reject. |
| 1 別 | to abscond. |
| 1 梭 | to throw the shuttle. |
| 1 除 | 多少 how much do you take off? |
| 1 頭 | 頭面 to appear in public; said of women. |
| 1 逃 | to play or throw ball. |
| 1 放父母 | to leave one's parents, to go from home. |

| 虐 pao | to harry the people. |
| 風 | a fierce wind. |
| 虎 | 虎 to throttle the tiger, as Fung Fu did; a fearless daredevil; brave to excess. |
| 羅 | a demon who kills one of the successful graduates of the tainz list soon after they are gazetted. |
| 強 | 之徒 an unscrupulous wretch. |
| 野 | very angry. |
| 人 | suddenly. |

Read pao. To dry in the sun; to discover, to exhibit, to proclaim. 一日之iod to put it in the sun one day. 之于民 to show to the people.

P'AO.

*Old sounds, p'o, p'ot, p'ok, bo, bot, and bok.*

| 爆 | Also read puh, and used for the last. |
| 野 | To sun, to air. |
| 野 | 野 to dry books. |

爆 pao

To burn, to sear; to snap, to pop; to crackle; to blast rocks; to chap, to burst or shrink from dryness; hot; sputtering, crackling; to dry by the fire.

| 野 | a crackling fire. |
| 野 | a string of fire-crackers. |
| 野 | 窒 coal that snaps. |
| 捐 | 贤 baked rice. |
| 捐 | 瓮 the hoops have burst. |
| 烟花 | various kinds of fireworks. |
| 爆棚 | chapped, cracked. |
| 爆花 | to let off fire-works. |

爆 pao

Passionate.

| 野 | 譣如雷 he flies off in a passion, like a clap of thunder. |

裸 p'ao

To roar, as a lion or bear; to bluster; furious, raging. 野 to put on bravado.

| 着 | 着 the angry bluster of officials in the yamun. |

裸 p'ao

To roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.

| 毛 | 毛 roast-pig, hash, and soups. |
炮 (p'ao)  
A calabash or bitter squash, used for drinking, or making musical instruments; a gurglet shaped vessel.

炮 (p'ao)  
A robe longer than a 罩 (chao); a long inner garment which covers the skirt; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

炮 (p'ao)  
A hard shell gourd.

炮 (p'ao)  
A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.

炮 (p'ao)  
A calabash for drinking.

炮 (p'ao)  
A calabash or bitter squash, used for drinking, or making musical instruments; a gurglet shaped vessel.

炮 (p'ao)  
An envelop or any cloth made of the dried shell.

炮 (p'ao)  
An envelop or any cloth made of the dried shell.

炮 (p'ao)  
To take in hand, as a husbandman does his tools; used for 炮 (p'ao)  or 炮 (p'ao).

炮 (p'ao)  
A frog-gun, i.e. a mortar.

炮 (p'ao)  
A water blister; a bubble.

炮 (p'ao)  
A bubble; froth, spume.

炮 (p'ao)  
From water and envelop as the phonetic; used with the next.

炮 (p'ao)  
From する (suru) and to envelop.

炮 (p'ao)  
A robe longer than a 罩 (chao); a long inner garment which covers the skirt; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

炮 (p'ao)  
A hard shell gourd.

炮 (p'ao)  
A calabash or bitter squash, used for drinking, or making musical instruments; a gurglet shaped vessel.

炮 (p'ao)  
An envelop or any cloth made of the dried shell.
chastise—or unimportant. Just Old 1

the let alas rf/*~t vessel 1

I have raised a blister.

1. A pustule on the face. 2. A blisters on my feet. 3. To strike, to clench: the sound of beating a clatter-

pou. To strike, to clench: the sound of beating a clatter-

ing noise. To strike, to clench: the sound of beating a clatter-

ing noise.

I have raised a blister.

1. A pustule on the face. 2. A blisters on my feet. 3. To strike, to clench: the sound of beating a clatter-

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ing noise.
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 beget; to oppose; to prevaricate.

Hand back of the hand.

Shoulder the back; the backbone.

Heart a rest; a sleeveless jacket.

時無無費 you have therefore no one at your back or side to advise you.

寒 endured up with the cold.

佗 humpbacked.

向 front and rear, as of a house.

遙 to resist; contemptuonis.

後 behind it.

信 or 敬 to apostatize.

約 to discard treaty obligations.

口言 to talk of one behind his back.

發 or 搭 to have a carbuncle on the back.

相 back to back; opposition.

負 to carry on the back.

書 or 出來 to repeat a lesson; to say memorable.

除 a shady spot not reached by the sun.

地裹 aside, a retired spot.

兒 the obverse of a coin.

諺 翻娘 to disregard one's parents.

非 to leave one's home, as to get a living.

着手 to walk with the hands behind the back.

面 the back side, the rear.

却前言 to violate one's word.

答言 倘 many [fair] words, but hatred behind one's back.

地 clandestine, underhand.

In Cantonese. Unusual, rare; secret.

十分 exceedingly rare, as a character.

講 語 to make signs to one.

耳 hard of hearing.

In Pekingese. Unlucky; to miss a chance.

你真了 you are truly unlucky.

From man and back.

俏 pêi' To reject, to discard; to stand away.

莫立 do not stand improperly.

民不使 the people do not dislike their superiors.

 dévelop' Every person has his own back.

From clothes and skin.

被 The covering of a bed; to cover; to put on or dress one with; to reach to; to protect; to provide or prepare; to suffer, and thus becomes a sign of the passive voice, showing that what follows was suffered or done; a proposition, by, from.

綿 or 寫 a quilt en coverlet.

水災 benefited by a flood.

及天恩 heaven's blessings came to him.

馬汗 a saddle-cloth.

人欺負 misused by others.

具 all is ready.

光一日 his glory reached to all places.

罩 sheets, as for a bed.

害 injured, misused.

佗羅經 a pall with Budhist prayers on it.

胎 or 線 a cotton wool quilt without a cover.

風吹着 the wind blew on him.

餞 to console with friends.

In Cantonese. A conjunction, or, one of two; a particle expressing certainty.

公 or 婦 is it a male or female?

係 yes, it is.

點樣 then what? how will it turn out?
pèi  From 人 man, and 否 not altered.

pèi To rebel, to oppose authority; low, vulgar; to withdraw; to increase; a fold; a hundred times.

pèi 水勢 the water rushes faster.

pèi 部 unseemly, vulgar, lowbred.

pèi 加一 double it.

pèi 十 tenfold.

pèi 世遺 to leave the world and its vulgarities.

pèi 增 懒 overburdened and perplexed, as with varied affairs.

pèi 文 very learned, good memory.

pèi 一 加藻  /// extra care in putting it in order.

pèi 如三 To suppose a trader gets 300 per cent.

pèi 烤 To dry by or over a fire, as tea is cured; to hatch eggs artificially.

pèi 火 kiln-dried.

pèi 乾 to dry; to cure by drying.

pèi 茶 to fire tea.

pèi 鴨苗 to hatch ducklings.

pèi 炊 to make fretted work, as with metals.

pèi 火 to dry before the fire.

pèi 的 脾 roasted till it is crisp.

pèi 貝 The upper part represents the body of a cowrie, the inner strokes the teeth, and the lower its feelers; it is the 16th radical of characters relating to values and trade; used with the next three.

A cowrie shell or Cyprea, used for money in China in early feudal times; its name 金 referred to the denticules; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property; adorned with shells; shell-like.

pèi 锦 rich brocade.

pèi 蜷 and 子 are Manchu titles of nobility, belle and peisse, somewhat like baron and baronet.

pèi 紫 合 or 文 mottled or colored cypreas.

pèi 帽 a helmet ornamented with shells, used in old times.

多 the pesto or palayra palm; it is also incorrectly applied to the peul or Indian fig.

棋 A lofty tree in India and Burmah, the Borsorus or palayra palm, of whose leaves books are made; called 多樹 in Sanscrit pata, and also 棋 the tree of reflection.

棋 Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.

棋 罰 to cut the round flat stone or carving on a string of beads, which hangs to it like a cross on a rosary.

貞 Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.

貞 A bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of mealy bulb called 貞 or 貞 贞 found in Sz'ch'ueh and Chihkiang; it is the root of a liliaceous plant (Fadalnian), and used in fevers and ointments.

貞 An animal allied to a wolf, called 貞 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.

貞 为奸 they are banded together in their traitorous schemes.

貞 折戟之命 my fate is as bad as a lettered hing-pèi; — I am quite helpless.

貞 A two year old heifer; the first is also defined an ox with a long body and long legs.

貞 From chariot and not ; the second and irregular form is common.

貞 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.

貞 our kind.

貞 司一 he regarded them all alike.

貞 同 comrades; alike, same sort.

貞 見大 they are his seniors; a rank above this.

貞 唯 you all — i.e. those older than the speaker.

貞 唯 we all; — i.e. your juniors.

貞 無 incomparable.

貞 一 to leave one's place.

貞 利之 traders, merchants.

貞 前 seniors; those who have the pas.

貞 同 a colleague.

貞 一 子 throughout his whole life, during life.

貞 類 different sorts.

貞 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.

佩 to wear a sword.

佩 不忘 I will ever bear it in my memory.

佩 深恩 I shall ever remember your great kindness.

佩 愧 I greatly rejoice to remember you.

佩 to wear or have on the person.

佩 不如服 I will yield to nobody else, I cannot give in [my opinion] to the others.

佩 去 when mourning is laid aside, wear all your ornaments.

佩 知子之来之雜以贈之 when I know those whom you wish to have come. I will give them of my girdle ornaments.

佩 Gems worn by women, girdle ornaments; tinkling things hung in the wind.

佩 貞 the girdle appendages tinkled as he went.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese (P'ei)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>a flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>to return from a long travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绷</td>
<td>to go on a journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悶</td>
<td>It is interchanged with <em>pù</em>, 諛 to mislead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>To rebel; to set one's self against nature or usage; perverse; contumacious, unreasonable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禮</td>
<td>univil; crabbed, as when rude to friends, and civil to strangers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese (P'ei)</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>From flag and market; the contracted form is most common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其</td>
<td>A pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag; to fasten on a pennon; to journey, to take a trip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>their white streamers fluttered brightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 streaming out and fluttering, like a banner; or the long tendrils of the bean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>飛揚 the fluttering flags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese (P'ei)</th>
<th>English Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>This sound and 旅 often run into each other. Old sounds, p'ei, bēi, p'ai, p'ī, bit, and pāt. In Canton, p'üi, p'i, and pi, — in Swatow, p'i, pāi, pūi, pie, and hai; — in Amoy, p'ī, pō, p'āi, and pī; — in Fukien, p'i, p'ū, pāi, pī, and pai; — in Shanghai, p'ē and bā; — in Chihli, p'ēi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>From spirits and whether.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>Liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to safety; surfeited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>From one and not; occurs interchanged with 不 and as an adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>Unequaled; first, distinguished; to receive with respect as orders; an expletive or intensive particle, adding elegance to the style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>the eldest son of a king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>著</td>
<td>名 an unsurpassed reputation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘉</td>
<td>乃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>景</td>
<td>your great and illustrious ancestors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麦</td>
<td>The noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>枚</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>Sturdy, stout; valiant, robust; many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>is near the Yellow River in Wei-hwui fu, in the northeast of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>11 all are strong steeds fit for the chariot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Chinese (P'ei)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>坏</td>
<td>A mound; unburnt or sun-dried tiles or pottery; to stop a crack in a wall; a back wall; the model of a thing, by which it is to be molded; crude material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泥</td>
<td>unburnt earthenware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砵</td>
<td>to get out a rough block, as for a statue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>置</td>
<td>a model, a rough cast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多</td>
<td>1 they had many sun-dried utensils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>黃土盖英豪 now only a cloak covers the hero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砖</td>
<td>bricks not yet burnt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烟</td>
<td>子 rough stones for pipe months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柔</td>
<td>Idle; frighten, alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柔</td>
<td>柔則 the weak will be much alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>The luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脱</td>
<td>脫 a species of green skin-ted turnip, of a sweet taste like the rutabaga, grown about Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疟</td>
<td>A disease not yet developed; one says, the pain of dyspepsia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>From flesh and not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胚</td>
<td>An embryo, a fetus one month old; an unformed, unfinished thing; misty, uncondensed vapor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>胚 pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身</td>
<td>fat, in good liking. (Canton.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身</td>
<td>子 a marplot, a dolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨</td>
<td>From blood and not; it occurs used for the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨</td>
<td>Coagulated blood, of a dark red color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赤</td>
<td>赤死 if his face is the color of clotted blood, he will die.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read 便, 便. Another name for oats is 便, not now used.
P'EI.

A place in the state of Lu.

P'EI.

The second form is most-used.

P'EI.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes; an old name for Hoh-fun 合肥 in the center of Hainan Island.

P'EI.

From step and not; it is sometimes wrongly written p'ei 俳 an actor.

P'EI.

To walk.

P'EI.

To add earth to plants; attached to, subordinate to; assist to accompany, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill.

P'EI.

A kind of double entendre; to praise or blame by allusions; to bring up an illustration.

P'EI.

To make up a loss, to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to offset; to confess; to cover as in gambling.

P'EI.

A flower bud is 蕊, the opening blossom.

P'EI.

The color of liquor; a mate, a narrow, an equal; a companion, as a wife; to pair; to mate; to put on the same grade; to accompany; to compare to; equal, comparable; conjointly; to copulate, said of animals.

P'EI.

A string of five hundred pearls.

P'EI.

The feathers of the wing spread out.

P'EI.

The peoness fluttering and gambling.

P'EI.

A flail; to strike; an elevated plain or stand for gazing.

P'EI.

A string of five hundred pearls.
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六 | six reins [in hand]; — a clever man. |
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沛 | 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. |
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按 | To take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them. |
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Kéu, to saddle or harness a horse. To consume a marriage. To put in the same rank with one's ancestors. Let him enjoy perpetual felicity — in Hades. His virtue equaled heaven and earth. It makes no match to that, it does not fit, unsuitable. He will that will match. From cart, silk, and mouth. The reins of a bridle, vulgarly called 手 or hand-pullers. Hold the reins. |

To grasp, to appropriate; to take from; to get salt from sea-water. | To rip open, to rise. |
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In Cantonese, Swollen, timid, puffed; empty, deceptive; spotted and flaking off, as the plater from a damp wall. | To halve a cheque or evidence. |
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A kind of earthenware jar or gallipot, to hold food. |
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PI.

Some of these characters are often read 似. Old sounds, 皮, 胪, 胷, 釜, 吾, 十, 也, and 也. In Canton, 皮, 髪, and 也; —

in Szechuen, 皮, 皮, 皮, 皮, 皮, and 皮; — in Amoy, 皮, 皮, 皮, 皮, and 皮; — in Fukien, 皮, 皮,

皮, and 皮; — in Shanghai, 皮, 皮, and 皮; — in Chihli, 皮.

皮

Used with 皮 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.

铁 a crowbar.

比

Altered from two men following each other; it forms the 81st radical of a few unusual words, and much resembles 丙, 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.

较长 to compare with.

对待 to pair, to match.

照 over against.

一切 making a comparison.

方 for instance, suppose; to measure.

戶庭 every household; visits and congratulates — at newyear.

克順克 rendering a cordial submission, and making a cordial union.

無人才有 no one can compare with him.

並 to class and compare.

近年 these years, recently.

差 to punish policemen for a dereliction of duty.

一阵 a metaphor, an allegory.

五家五五 five houses make a neighborhood.

义 a simile, an illustration.

他 and 他 more violent than I.

然 、等 everybody is just so.
The pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.

A fine toothed comb; to comb; a net or crawl for catching crabs; to lead.

A shelving bank is a high, with a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.

The second form is regarded as a contraction of the first.

A fine toothed comb; to comb; a net or crawl for catching crabs; to lead.

A fine-tooth comb.

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- 靡: 千 | 万 | 亿
- 所有: 很 | 一般 | 大量
- 窄: 狭窄 | 小心 | 精确
- 皮: 皮肤 | 皮革 | 纸张

From the given text, the page appears to be a continuation of a dictionary entry, possibly related to the meanings of various Chinese characters in Cantonese. The text includes definitions and examples of how these characters are used in different contexts. The page also contains some sans-serif Chinese characters with corresponding meanings. The page is structured in a way that each character is followed by its pronunciation and translation into English.
From plant and ruined: it is interchanged with the last and its primitive.

Small plants, brushwood; delicate, small; to keep out of view, to repress; to decide firmly; decided; to shade, to screen; to include; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dull.

To compare or match; even shoulders, i.e. to go together as equals.

From place and step as the phonetic.

To ascend high places; the steps to the throne; or the platform on which it stands; ascent to a palace or court.

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. who are before the throne.

To have an audience.

The palace; the Emperor; your Majesty.

Regular and numerous, as a progeny.

The prince is the hall, his ministers are the steps to it.

A wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, somewhat like a Maori pa...

From a shelter and to compare as the phonetic.

To shelter, to cover; to protect, as the gods do; to lodge; affording shade.

Divine aid; to countenance.

Continual protection.

To give protection to.

To defend against enemies.

May I live happily under your protection.

The nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.

Or the nostrils.

The bridge of the nose.

The end of the nose.

Mucus from the nose.

The cartilage of the nose.

Sniff.

The first ancestor of a family.

A long or crooked nose, i.e. a parrot's.

To bore an ox's nose.

From precious and flowers.

To adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant, brilliantly; the 22d diagram, which belongs to five.

Beautiful as trees and plants.

Read pün. Energetic, strenuous effort, as when serving the state at the head of troops.

Great; a three-footed tortoise.

We shall thus enlarge our great inheritance.

From a man and a thing in use; the contracted form is very common.

To prepare, to make ready; to provide for; to provide against; to retain; to fill, as an office; ready, prepared; sufficient; complete; entirely; all, wholly; sometimes it makes a form of the past tense.

To be ready for.

Every preparation has been made.

Enough is done.

Forethought prevents calamity.

He knows it all minutely.

To lay aside for investigation.

Prepare what is most necessary.

The prince does not look for perfection.

He knows both prosperity and misfortune.

To gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent; a river in the southwest of Hunan near Pi-yang pien.

A rushing rearing torrent.
From words and skin as the phonetic.

To adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to haggle with telling only half the truth.

A heart that tries to implicate another by secret insinuations.

When one's words are partial, I know how [his ideas] are clouded.

To argue for the wrong.

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.

A leg of mutton.

The great Spirit stretched out the Hwa mountains.

Not the same as a creep.

A round with or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright, called 鐲圈. boiler ring.

A wheel which cannot revolve.

The first is a synonym of the second in its meaning of to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load; but the latter is also read 乘, denoting a rest in front of a carriage, which was anciently placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.

To split up arrows.

To harness a horse.

To saddle a donkey.

To look straight ahead; looking angrily; humbled or feeling ashamed.

If your eyes are tired you must look more earnestly.

Great and robust; to be elated, but not by drink; angry at.

The people are angry at you in the Middle Kingdom, and it reaches even to the demons' regions.

Old sounds, 1', p'ai, p'ei, p'it, p'il, bit, and bat. In Canton, p'i and p'ei; — in Swatow, p'i, p't, and p'ai; — in Amoy, p'i and p'i; — in Fukchou, p'i, p'i, p't, and p'ie; — in Shanghai, p'i, bi, and p'; — in Ch'i, p'.

To open, to spread out; to unroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to窍; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; sleazy; disheveled.

To throw on a rain-cloak.

Hair is disarranged, i.e. not braided.

To open, as by splitting.

A cuissart, the cavalry.

A chair-cover; a tidy.

To look at a book; to make running comments.

To cloak one's self with the stars, and wear the moon; — to travel by night.

To open out, as a map or letter.

To wave, as a flag.

The army was thoroughly demoralized.

I will open my liver and let the gall ooze out, — to prove my sincerity.

A complete suit or outfit of clothes.

A graduate's wide cape.

Used with the last.

To spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.

From knife and skin, the second form is uncommon.

To peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.

To peel an orange.

To trim the nails.

To scrape or shave off.

To split up splints.

Cracked open by the wind.

Both of these are unauthorized characters.

Dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!

A large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.

A sail needle.

The fluttering of banners in the wind is指南靡靡 alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.
From hand and to compare, or clear; the second form is the oldest and least used.

To cuff with the back of the hand; to push from one; to pare, to peel; to revise, to criticize; 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 chartered-party, a lease; a gloss, a criticism.

准 to assent to a petition.

回 an official reply, as to a petition.

示 to publish a case.

批 notes in red ink.

断 to finally decide a case.

贷 a lease fee of a month's rent in advance. (Cantonese)

单 a lease of a house.

我 | 中 you I can guess what you've been at.

領 | 取 to take a lease of.

明 to comment on.

立 | to make a contract.

評 criticisms; to censure.

手 | 其 vous slapped him on the cheeks.

旁 | side notes; apostilts.

批 to reverse the decision of a lower court.

絲 Silk tassels or fringes put on flags; a scalloped border; sleazy silk; silk that is spoiled or rotted.

縱 faulty; deficient, as a character.

破 The rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; one says, the culms of grain.

砒 | 一 ore of arsenic.

砒 realgar or the red sulphur of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

砒 arsenic.

蕭 Wrong, mistaken; erroneous.

From body and cavity.

The vagina.

殖 | the vulva or female organs.

From wood and equal; occurs interchanged with 豆, a fine comb.

A fruit, the pibo or benza.

把 the Chinese meloct (Erio-

botrya japonica), called loquat, at Canton; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

把 a barrel, which a little resembles this fruit. (Cantonese.)

琵 A musical instrument, the| 琵 Chinese guitar or viol; its shape often serves for an illustration.

琵 | a louse, from its shape.

琵 | a species of ray. (Rhin-phantodon.)

琵 (used for 批) to push and pull, as when thumming the guitar.

琵 | she now plays] her viol on the other arm; — said of a widow married again.

龜, 瑞 1. contumacious.

龜 | a girl of rhinoceros hide.

龜 | flattering, cringing; supple, pliant, as in making obeisances.

龜 an old name of Chang-chu in the south of Kiangsu.

龜 | a Buddhist term for pisa-

cha, a class of vampire demons.

龜 | (c. Wesamuma or Vai-

ramma) 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.

貢 Broken wheat boiled and dried is 貢; it is used for provisions on a journey.

A thorny kind of malecious plant, the 貢 or 賢 which may be allied to the Sida; to shade, to protect.

有时 a sort of large black ant; a reddish flower like the Hibiscus, for which the last is better.

蝦 A tick or louse, called 牛 | which infests cattle; the seeds of the castor-oil plant are likened to it.

蝦 | shrimp's eggs or young.

皮 Derived from 皮, the skin and 貂 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.

貨 or | 皮 furs.

板 | the skin of a fur.

不顧面 regardless of one's good name.

蠟 | shop.

毛 | a clear complexion.

割 | to play; to unwrap a case.

除 | not including the case.

生 | wily, seductive; pander-

ing to another's whims.

皮 | fur garment without a lining.

顧 | regardless of reproach.

射不中 he did not hit the target.

鴨 | eggs coated with lard.
A savage feline beast or | 马 resembling a leopard. referred to Liaotung; it is sometimes pictured on flags; the ground color is nearly white, and therefore others describe it as like the next.

如虎如 | 似像 tigers and leopards.

帳 | 似 l issues his leopard skins. gathered the soldiers of your fierce soldiers.

From | 似 fixed contracted and 熊 a bear.

A species of bear spotted white and black, found in open hills in northern China, and now driven into the mountain ranges of Sz'ch'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 Alitropy melanoleuca of David, an animal akin to an Ursus, recently found in the mountains of Sz'ch'uen; it has black head and feet, and the body is spotted white and black.

維熊維 | 男子之祥 ['dreams of] brown and spotted bears are auspicious of sons.

舟人之子熊 | 似 some of the boatmen wear robes of the mottled bear.

Hilly.

峽 | the base of a hill, or its foundation; — a simile for secrecy.

Small, said of caps or mitres; inferior; beneficial; to assist. to supply; to reinforce, to be useful; to give over to; to permit, to enable.

大 | 益 of great advantage.

大 | 與 to second, to support.

張 | 附 to grant to.

張 | 似 a little crown.

有 | 政治者 politics aids in the government.

牌 | 似 a parapet with embrasures; to add a breastwork, or build a wall higher.

小 | 似 the battlements.

登 | to mount the walls.

守 | one who guards the walls.

牌 | 似 a low wall; a plat of a hundred men; liberal, generous in feeding; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.

读 | a parapet.

海 | 似 thin seas surround — the island.

政事 | 似 I in managing the affairs of the state, all adds to my advantage.

船 | 似 a bamboo hedge and gigantic wu-tung trees.

Rud peng | A low, damp place.

不生 | 似 do not grow in low marshy lands.

糧 | 似 a drum used on horseback, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum.

舞 | 似 a drum used by numbers.

征 | 似 the rolling drums made the earth itself move.

To pair, to match; equal, paired, matched.

都 | 似 an old town; 都 in the Tsin state, somewhere in the southwest of Shansi.

縣 | 似 a district in Sz'ch'uen lying north of the capital.

筒 | 似 spirits from this district which are put up in bamboo.
PIAO.

From wood and soaring: it is interchanged with its primitive.

The topmost branch, the opposite of the root: a signal, a flag or banner, used as a marking-flag; the troops under one banner, a corps; a spear; a signboard, ticket, or card; a warrant; to make a signal; to put up a notice; to write, to inscribe in; to appear, to exhibit; to rise; best, fine, beautiful.

以爲 | 廣 to serve as an aim or example.

| 旅 | to exhibit, or raise a flag.
| 插 | to put out a signal.
| 起張字 | to put up a notice.
| 麗 | the finest flour.
| 緋 | very pretty, attractive.
| 龍 | name to have one's name in the list of graduates.
| 乏 | to help each other; log-rolling.
| 石 | a stiletto, a dagger.
| 銀 | to swagger, to bully, to act the swashbuckler.
| 打 | to sell the tickets.

Superseded by the last.

A place for confining prisoners; a lockup.

Great; name of a high officer in the Wu 吳 state, mentioned in history.

From words and chief.

To compare, to illustrate; to make a thing understood; a simile, a comparison, a parable; if, suppose.

 Vince or | 如 for instance.

取 | 不述 the comparison is not far-fetched.

若 | like as.

誠善言 my warnings are good.

彼舟流 I am like a boat adrift.

不 | incomparable.

未 | I do not fully understand it.

The second and obsolete form indicates the meaning more than the first.

To break wind.

放 | to fart.

放 | 胡說 what stuff he talks; said in contempt.

股 the buttocks.

Old sounds, pi and pot. In Canton, pio; — in Swanton, pi and pio; — in Anmoy, piao and piao; —

in Fauchan, pio; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chifu, piao.
A streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.

An ornamented bit; the trappings on a bridle.

A team of fat horses.

Sleet and rain falling fast.

Water flowing.

|池北|池北|池北|
|北流|北流|北流|
|rippling|rippling|rippling|
|pond|pond|pond|
|ran|ran|ran|
to|to|to|
the|the|the|
north.|north.|north.|

From dress and hair contracted, because skins are worn with the hair outside; occurs used for & sign.

The upper garments; exterior, outer; the horders; the carriage of a person; an external manifestation; to make known; a guide, a signal; statement presented to emperor; a permit or manifest.

Relatives of a different surname from one’s own.

All together he looks the clever man.

Coat and lining; outside and inside.

His heart and hand are the same; wholly sincere.

Maternal cousins.

A term of address, stranger Sir.

A watch.

To make known; to show through, as at a hole.

Let an honorary gateway be created to show his merit.

Represented it plainly.

A peak rising high above others on the ridge.

The light cloud capped the high peak.

To see carefully, to examine.

Have taken a look at it.

To distribute.

Dispersed, scattered.

To give and send away, as to beggars.

A neckcloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to paste on; to line, as a picture.

A picture-framer’s shop.

To paste paper together.

One who papers rooms.

A kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made; it is perhaps allied to a Scirpus.
PIAO.


飮 (p’io) From wind and soaring; interchanged with the next. 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.

飮 (p’io) To rock, as a boat; rolling, unfixed.

飰 (p’io) Wind; he is like a violent wind.

飰 (p’io) Leaves fallen from the trees; deserted, roaming, as a stranger.

飰 (p’io) The wind is very blustering.

飶 (p’io) A deserted spot.

飰 (p’io) Blown out by the wind.

飶 (p’io) Light, as a gauze dress.

飶 (p’io) Blown down.

飶 (p’io) If; her motion is flowing as a fairy's.

飶 (p’io) His spirit rose like a floating cloud.

飶 (p’io) Moved; fluttering, as a flag.

飶 (p’io) It rained excessively.

飶 (p’io) Similar to and used with the last. To float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves; cold, bleak.

飶 (p’io) To travel over all the country.

飶 (p’io) To voyage; to come over the seas.

飶 (p’io) White shirtings.

飶 (p’io) Tossed about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

飶 (p’io) A floating wave; — i.e. a dissipated vagabond.

飶 (p’io) Sounding high.

Read p’io. To bleach.

飶 (p’io) To whiten grass-cloth.

飶 (p’io) To bleach in the sun.

飥 (p’io) To take out the color.

飥 (p’io) Bleached very white.

飦 (p’io) A bird molting.

飦 (p’io) A sea-bird resembling the tern, which follows the ebb and flow of the tide.

飦 (p’io) A bird skimming over the water.

飦 (p’io) Name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.

飦 (p’io) A carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

飦 (p’io) One to sing songs.

飦 (p’io) Not the lawless rushing of a car.

飦 (p’io) From metal and to soar; it is sometimes wrongly used for 'as a watch.

飦 (p’io) The ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

飦 (p’io) An iron-pointed spear.

飦 (p’io) Light, trilling; fluttering, wanton; lewd; a man given to lewdness, to follow women.

飦 (p’io) A fornicator.

飦 (p’io) Lecherous.

飦 (p’io) A bagpipe.

飦 (p’io) A whoremonger.

飦 (p’io) A calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd.

飦 (p’io) A cocoa-nut dipper.

飦 (p’io) I have only a gourdful to drink.

飦 (p’io) One of you will be reduced to the fate of holding a dipper, — if you are so idle.

飦 (p’io) An exclamation.

飦 (p’io) A chrysalis.

飦 (p’io) A chrysalis having a woolly envelop, like that of the mantis.

飦 (p’io) A cuttle-fish bone.

飦 (p’io) From plants and floating as the phonetic.

飦 (p’io) Small water-plants, like the Lemma or Platis, floating on fish-ponds.

飦 (p’io) Water moss.

飦 (p’io) To look askance or crosseyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

飦 (p’io) To see indistinctly.

飦 (p’io) The flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

飦 (p’io) Interchanged with p’io to signify.

飦 (p’io) 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.

飦 (p’io) To signalize with a flag.

飦 (p’io) To show him out of the door.

飦 (p’io) To throw it down.

飦 (p’io) The plums have fallen.

飦 (p’io) To awake.

飦 (p’io) I beat my breast with pain.

Read p’io. Defined by some to issue a public notice; to record.

飦 (p’io) Blue or greenish silk; an azure or cetrine color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

飦 (p’io) Clear topaz color.

飦 (p’io) A pure leek green.

飦 (p’io) A clear white.

飦 (p’io) Floating away, like a balloon; vague and doubtful.

飦 (p’io) Ashes; soar away into the vast empyrean.
Clear limpid spirits.

From bad or grass and to batch.

To die of hunger; trees or shrubs stripped and dying.

Wildly eaten: the famished dead lay in the wilderness.

Used with 髪 when meaning to bleach.

To molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.

鷗色 when the birds are molting. - don't eat them.

From 显 to manifest and 西 rest, but originally composed of 火 below a character meaning to remove; interchanged with 显 a signal.

To rise swiftly like fire; to make a signal with fire; scintillating, light, waving; a mithnus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket; a certificate; an evidence of authority; occurs in the sense of a job or transaction.

出 to issue an official summons, as a 堂 or subpoena, a 勤 policeman's warrant, or other kind of orders.

piao 派 | pawn-tickets.

或 | or | 子 a bank-bill.

投 | to give in tenders.

搭 | a wallet, a pocket-book.

金 | a bribe to policemen.

转 | to renew a pawn-ticket.

船牌 | a ship's clearance.

火 | a dispatch sent in great haste.

鈔 | 1 an exchange bank.

發 | to issue bills; to send a warrant.

串 | to exchange bank-bills for other bills, and not for cash.

路 | a passport; a pass to cross the lines.

匯 | a draft for money.

會 | to transact banking business.

péi | A small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture; to rob; to cut off; swift, alert.

| 鎮 | a spear.

| 打 | to rob and kill.

輕 | or | 疾 nimble, like soldiers.

按 | To seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

To paint, to adorn, to ornament.

pi'wō | having tassels, ornaments.

pi'wō | Light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

pi'wō | swift, glib, guileful, rude, artful.

愴 | 羞 | 惭 impertinent and proud.

烟 | 烟 | 風 the smoke floats away into the sky.

piao 派 | To dry things in the sun.

pi'wō | 潮 to dry crisp.

piao 派 | A fleet and brave horse; a white-tailed horse or cream-colored.

| 騎 | a cavalry officer.

勇 | a valiant horseman.

| 軍 | a body of horse suddenly rushed out.

國 | a name given in the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burma.

鰤 | The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

| 膠 | fish-glue.

| 魚 | the slime on eels and other fishes.

PIEH.

Old sounds, put and bit. In Canton, pit; — in Swatow, pích, and pi; — in Amoy, pít and píat; —

in Fuhchau, pók — in Shanghai, píh and bih; — in Ch'ü, píc.

別 | 1 another; different.

| 人 | another man.

| 話 | said something else.

辯 | to discuss the points of a question.

男女有 | the sexes are separated by proprieties.

小 | a short absence.

隔 | long ago we have long been separated.

下毒手 | in some other way he will do great injury.
1. An ulcer or tumor which has begun to suppurate.

2. A tortoise or turtle without feet and unable to retract its head; perhaps the diondon is really meant.

3. A species of pheasant called 鶴 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 鶴鶉 variegated fowl, 金鶆 golden fowl, and 水鶆 the adorned fowl.

4. A kind of ancient crown with these birds drawn on it, because they were plucky.

5. Feble and unable to fly; shriveled, blasted, as dry hose, dried up, for which the next is better.

6. To dry in the sun; applied to fruits and vegetables.

7. The seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the head; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the or jade batons of office carried by princes.
P'IEH.

Old sound bit. In Canton, p'it; — in Swatow, bin and pin; — in Amoy, p'iat; — in Fuhchou, p'ieh; —
in Shanghai, p'ih; — in Ch'ihfu, p'ieh.

To tap, to strike; to brush off, to wipe; to skin off; to divide; to lead; gently, somewhat; a down-stroke or
dash to the left in writing; in rhetoric, the figure of pre-
terition, or pretending to pass over; a classifier of mustaches.

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 look at; a nictitating membrane.

To be soon angry; light, testy.

An unauthorized character.

In Pekingese. 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.

PIEN.

Old sounds, pien, bien, pin, and bin. In Canton, pin; — in Swatow, pien, p'ei, and p'ien; —
in Amoy, plan and p'ien; —
in Fuhchou, pleng; — in Shanghai, pi' in and be. — in Ch'ihfu, pien.

From to go and obscurely seen; the contracted form is common.

A bank between fields; an edge, a margin; on the bor-
der or side; a place; a boundary.

The frontier.

Beyond the frontier.

A frontier post.

At the side.

A raised edge; a rim.

An embroidered or worked border.

A milled dollar.

The horizon.

That side, there.

On the north side.

An inhabited or veneered border.

At one's side; hence a companion, a concubine.

To scrape reeds to make hammers for a kite.

A profile face.

Inside; the inner face of.

The side mule in a cart.

In Cantonese. A distributive particle; where? which.

Which is the best?

In what place?

Where did you get this?

That don't go away; I have not been anywhere.

Which province?

A flat basket of fine splints made like a dish with a rim,
to contain fruits offered in
worship.

The eunuch who brings in
this basket of fruit.

The body bent; squirming
or awry in any way.
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| **編**<br> <p>From silk and flat as the phonetic.</p><br>**pian**<br>Tie 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.<br>1 to edit a book.<br>1 11 annals, year-books, annual registers.<br>1 to be enrolled; to enlist.<br>1 修 a reviser of books; the lowest rank of the Hanlin.<br>1 列字號 to arrange marks or letters in order.<br>1 及 to braid the hair.<br>1 次 to dispose things in a series.<br>1 感 to brood over one's griefs.<br>1 即 to continue, to piece on.<br>韜 三三三 three of the skin tablets were worn out.<br>In Pekinese, apparently substituted for 驅 by change of tone. To deceive.<br>解 1 just a blind's man's story; it is all false.<br>造 謠言 to trump up a story.<br>**編**<br>The bat 驅, also called 仙鼠 the fairy rat, 飛鼠 the flying mouse, 天鼠 the sky mouse, and many other names.<br>From insect and flat.<br>**編**<br>The old form, composed of 人 to enter and 支 a stroke, is more ideographic.<br>A whip; a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flag; an iron cudgel; peas of a horse.<br>執 之事 it belongs to the whip; i.e. an inferior business.<br>撫 1 12 or 1 12 to chastise, to whip with a rattan.<br>杖 1 a walking-stick; a whipstake.<br>藤 1 a rattan scourge.<br>鐵 1 an iron budgeon.<br>執 1 從事 to drive a thing through, to obey summarily.<br>一 1 驅照 whip up, the light is failing.<br>馬 1 or 1 驅 a horsewhip.<br>長 1 驅及 that lash won't reach him, though it is long.<br>恐 若先 1 I am afraid he will get ahead of me.<br>**箑**<br>A bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.<br>**箑**<br>The bream (Abramis brama), of which one or two species are much reared at Canton; the name includes all broad fishes of the carp family.<br>思不出手鞭 1 I never expected to get a fine bream; a fish by this name is found in the River Han, which sometimes weighs 20 catties.<br>壁 1 紙 a bream-shaped lantern.<br>**砭**<br>A stone probe, used to puncture sores.<br>針 1 acupuncture needles; to probe.<br>灸 1 to puncture and cauterize.<br>**勝**<br>The hard skin on a laboring man's hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; callos, hard.<br>1 手 1 輯是 horny hands and tough feet.<br>From 1 11 door and 冊 slips.<br>A tablet hung over doors by graduates, to denote their rank; flat, thin; to flatten, to crush flat; low.<br>上 1 to put up a tablet.<br>挑 1 擔 shoulder the flat stick, to turn huckster and peddler.<br>有 1 斯召 how thin is this slab of stone.<br>踏 1 了 to press flat under foot.<br>壓 1 to flatten, as a dried fig.<br>Read 1 pian, and used for 編.<br>A skiff.<br>駕 1 舟 to sail away in a yawl no bigger than a leaf.<br>**扁**<br>Like the last.<br>扁 1 平 a plate; a slice; a board with an inscription.<br>掛 一塊 1 to put up a tablet — over a door.<br>額 or 牌 1 a votive tablet.<br>**偏**<br>From heart and flat; interchanged with the next.<br>偏 1 Narrow-minded; hasty, petulant.<br>急 1 急 impertinent, irascible.<br>**褊**<br>Cramped, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a territory.<br>局 1 躍 his mind is crabbod and ignorant.<br>小 1 鬃 mean, scamped.<br>心 1 a craven, timid mind.<br>低 1 low-lived and contracted.<br>淺 1 limited, petty, as views.<br>隙之室 1 a little side house or room.<br>**扁**<br>To step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.<br>燕子 1 a dangerous rapid in the Han River near Kingman.<br>**扁**<br>To parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.<br>**篇**<br>An herb found in Chihli, the 1 緯 or 1 11 bamboo, 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 boilied as greens; it is the Polygonum hydropiper, or an allied species, and known as 竹葉菜 bamboo-leaf greens.<br>**篇**<br>A trailing bean (Phascolus bibbyi), also written 範; the seeds are like Lima beans in shape, and considered one of the best kinds; the second form is seldom used.
From precious and wanting.

To censure, to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss, to cashier.

1. To degrade, to humble, as an officer.

1. To disparage, to injure by blaming.

1. To diminish.

We are liable to lose our posts.

One word of his censure was sharper than an axe.

1. To deprive of dignities.

These goods are not in the best condition; or they are injured.

Used with 用 to plait.

To sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

The flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.

If the ribs and flesh on the side, taken together.

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.

1. To avail one's self of a good chance; to be convenient.

1. Serviceable.

1. Suitable, fitting, cheap; reasonable.

1. Just and suitable.

1. How easy and convenient.

1. Not yet ready.

1. Tea is ready.

1. As you please, suit yourself, when you like.

1. That will be handy; beneficial; practical.

1. Unhandy, maddening, inconvenient, undesirable.

The second form is unusual, and also means the bright light of the sun; used with the last.

Delighted, joyous, pleased.

You have my sincerest wishes for your happiness.

A branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

From acid repeated, with 刀 knife between, to show the bitterness of wrangling.

To cut asunder; 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.

1. To distinguish colors.

1. To discriminate clearly.

1. Is to separate the true from the false.

1. He cannot tell the true and counterfeit.

1. To discriminate the good from the cheap, the best from the poor.

1. 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 acid recriminations and words; it is analogous to the last.

To dispute, to quarrel about; to argue opinions; to criticize; to wrangle for a notion; to dispute a proposition; to insinuate; artful, sophistical, sophistical; logomachy.

1. To contradict.
1 論 to debate.
2 高 論 講 1 to talk loud and
3 強 講 1 to force a construction; an
4 伴 講 1 to make a statement on
either side.
5 轉 講 1 to change one's views.
6 明 說 1 to show a matter clearly.
7 正 方 位 1 to place a house in
8 其 true position.
9 辭 講 1 to plait, to braid; to inter-
10 把 to braid and
twine; a cec.
11 留 1 leave [some hair] for a cec.
12 熱 1 a loosely plaited cec.
13 盡 1 to curl the cec around
14 盤 說 1 fine silk braid, with
knots on it.
15 留 講 1 The muscle or flesh attached
to a tendon.
16 止 講 1 From 1 to kind and 1 to a
stroke; the contraction is much
used.
17 變 講 1 To transform, to metamor-
18 設 to change; a mutation
from one state of being
to another, or to the o-
19 原 condition; a turn in affairs, a
revolution; a calamity or judgement.
20 遍 講 1 From 1 to go or step and flat.
21 遍 講 1 Everywhere; the whole; enti-
22 遍 1 to go around, to make
circuit; to pervade; a visit
or walk.
23 身 1 the whole body.
24 身 講 1 one visit.
25 身 講 1 universally practice
your virtue.
26 身 講 1 to travel to the ends
of the country.
27 念 講 1 recite the whole
book once.
28 念 講 1 to inform everybody.

PIEN.

Old sounds, p' in and bin. In Canton, p' in y p' ing; — in Stewon, p'ien, pien, pin, and p' ia; — in Amoy, pian and p' ian; —
in Fuhchen, p' ieng, p' eng, and p' ieng; — in Shanghai, p' in and bi; — in Chi pu, p' ien.

偏 Inclined to one side; at or by
the side; deflected; excessive; a side; in polite
language, by your help, as if
the speaker was at the other's side
like a companion; partial, addicted
to, selfish; hybrid; bent on,
longing for; before verbs has the
force of must, will; twenty-five char-
riots; fifty men: one half.

1 偏 1 生 to have partialities;
favoring or disliking.
2 偏 眼 1 selfish private ends.
3 偏 伴 1 undue partiality.
4 偏 伴 1 willful, set in one's way.
5 偏 伴 1 a concubine.
6 偏 伴 1 perfectly candid, no
favoritism.
7 偏 伴 1 a prejudiced opinion.
8 偏 伴 1 have already had
my own; — a reply when asked
if one has eaten, and equivalent
to "I am well. thank you."
9 偏 伴 1 I have sat and eaten by
your side at table; — a polite
phrase.
10 偏 伴 1 to lean on.
11 偏 伴 1 no bias, no selfish
end.
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<td>門</td>
<td>非, to make; to do.</td>
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<td>非, imposing and stately, as a gateway or façade.</td>
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PIE.

Old sounds, pit, pik, bit, and bik. In Canton, pik, pit, and pit; — in Swatow, pit, pin, and pek; — in Amoy, p'ek, pök, and pit; — in Fukien, pök, p'ök, pik, p'ik, pëuk, and paik; — in Shanghai, pih; — in Chifa, 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.

A wall.

A curtain-wall before a temple or yanam; an opposite wall.

A wall to screen a door from the street, or a partition to separate houses; they are often adorned.

A species of flat spider.

A sheer, steep cliff.

A partition-wall.

The next door neighbors.

Facing the wall; — i. e. abstraction, hard study.

The ridge rises in lofty peaks.

The 11th zodiacal constellation of γ in Pegasus and a in Andromeda.

A name for T'ung-kiau.

A family reduced to four walls; — met. very poor.

New ridges rise beyond these.

Lame.

The handle of a plow.

From silk and chief; occurs written like pi"h, 綢 to dress hemp.

A net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and incloses them.

Clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.

The gatherers in a skirt.

The folds or plaits in a lady's skirt.

Some armed headmen were concealed among the robed attendants.

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 叠 were a sort of letters-patent; to decline.

From horse and side; the second is rather restricted in its use to leaping on a horse.

To take an advantage of, to cheat, to deceive, to delude; to lie to; to mount a horse; to vault into the saddle.

To defraud one; to impose upon.

Deceived, cheated.

A plan for cheating.

Who are you who took you in?

To impose on one, to swindle out of.

Lame.

To return [a present] with thanks; — written on the card.

The original gem will be returned; — the debt will be repaid.

A priceless article; one which money cannot get.

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.

Green jade stone; some kinds are bluish, and others greenish like the deep sea; it is like jadeite, and highly prized.

The precious topaz.

Fine serpentine.

Azure clouls.

A coraline tree fabled to grow in the Kwânum Mts.

The cornelian.
Some say, it is combined of a demon and not underneath; others derive it from 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-ugan fin in Shenzi; a bird-net with a long handle like a scoop; a document; the fifth gate of the palace in old times.

Fin after all; at last; finally. 

At last; they have all come.

To order people to retire.

A delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called because two persons called 烩 and 烩 were fond of them.

From heart and full.

An earnest resolve feeling; oppressed, borne down with a great guard.

A strip of wood, called 衙 fixed across the horns of oxen to prevent them goring; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

From go and full; the second is also used for fuh,幅 a bushkin or light gaiter.

To crowd, to press upon, to approach too near; to constrain; to arbitrarily urge; to ill-use, to harass, to reduce to straits; to destroy or fill; urgent; imperious.

Dead to ill-use so as cause death. 

Near, bordering; to draw near, to crowd on.

Liner to constrain another to do.

To browbeat, to put down.

To press a great press, a jam.

A bandage bound around the legs by coolies.

153:1. Fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

To warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

Stem with order to retire.

To reach the imperial stage.

A great guard.

A strip of wood, called 衙 fixed across the horns of oxen to prevent them goring; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

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A great guard.

Interchanged with the next two.

To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

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To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

Interchanged with the next two.

To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.
The fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.

Perverse, self-willed, obdurate; resisting reproof.

From bamboo and a stylus 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.

A light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for earing statuettes.

A musical horn, 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| 兒 to blow a flagolet.

沸| 龍 泉 the lively bubbling fountain gushing forth.

水| 之|日| 發 during this first month (November), the wind blows cold.

In Cantonese. Tender, as a shoot.

出| 來 an oozing out; it falls in drops.

The bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.

From a strong bow with a hundred between, which is changed from an old form of the tongue, intimating that advisers of a prince should be neither obstinate nor supple; as 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.

an able minister.

assistants, near the throne.

a ship's bowsprit.

distinct penalties assist the instructor.

this recess or position [in the hills] is well protected.

A place in the state of Ching, near the present Tsing-loh hien in the south of Shansi. Read pi' Good.

A species of trout with pink eyes, otherwise called 鰤 魚; another sort, the 石| 熱 has a reddish body an inch or two long, used in making a sauce; perhaps a kind of pilehard.

Dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flustered with drink; full, filled with.

when they are drunk, their dignity and courtesy are all gone.

A strong and well fed horse, fat and sleek.

Fat and strong is the chestnut team.

A bathing-house.

A bathing-house.

To dry by the fire.

In Cantonese. To boil flesh till the water is gone.

Burned (or boiled) dry.
Composed of 
for a rule, intimating that it is hard to observe laws, and mouth, denoting their delivery to the people; it is interchangeed with the next, four, with and of its compounds.

A prince or sovereign; a term for heaven, and for a deceased husband; to rend or split open; grave and pretensions; quiet, secluded; law, example; to repress, to punish; a crowd frightened away; to perceive fully; clear; as; to beat the breast; perverse; to open.

若, as, like as, similar.

大, the severe punishment, death.

名, nominal; false, a pretense.

除, to exercise.

皇, my imperial lord. — so a widow calls her late husband.

后, a queen, an empress.

孰, the emperor's hall for examining the Huanlin graduates; it is one of the most artistic buildings in Peking.

以, to punish in order to prevent further punishment.

如何是天言, 不信 how is it, high Heaven, that he will not listen to just words.

便, subtle.

僻, Mean, low-live; base, licentious, depraved; partial, prejudiced; cramped, straitened, incommodious; private, bye or secluded.

陋, rustic, untutored.

荒, a desert, neglected spot.

邪, heretical, flagitious, doctrines; depraved and insubordinate.

見, prejudiced; a partial view.

帶, a side lane; a private alley.

故, abandoned and reprobate in character.

幽, a covert or dark glen.

辟, To cleave, to open, to rive; to beat the breast; to drive away; to bend.

開, to break open.

開, to break open.

開, to beat the breast, wall and stamp, as for a parent's death, or from vexation.

開, 为禮 bend the knee and bow is the etiquette.

開, to burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.

開, he newly constituted eight cantonons.

開, a shutting and an opening, a decline and a culmination.

開, he retired to the sea-side.

開, the germinations of nature, production.

開, to unravel a sophisma, to see through a fallacy.

辟, To wash clean, to whiten; to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.

辟, an occupation during many generations was to bleach cocoon-silk.

辟, to work fibres of hemp or grass-nettle into thread for weaving.

辟, to roll or dress fibres between the fingers.

辟, a small gregarious bird of the crow kind, called having a white breast; the at Ngamhwin; it is probably allied to the blackbird.

辟, a clap; a sudden, loud noise.

辟, the rumbling crashing noise of chariots; a kind of war-chariot.

辟, to cut open; to rive, to split, to rend; to tear asunder; a wedge; wedge-shaped.

辟, a harsh man.

辟, the cressoir course in bridges.

辟, the split-water, or the long bow-scull on big boats.

辟, to meet one suddenly.

辟, I met him so abruptly, as when turning a corner.

辟, the first crush, the first word.

辟, 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.

辟, a vicious appetite.

辟, everybody has one craving, is mad on something.

辟, a propensity, a hobby.

辟, dyspeptic, hysterical.

辟, devoting to books.

辟, he has a mania for it.

辟, expectoration of phlegm from drinking.

辟, a prettily veined or glazed tile made to resemble tortoise-shell, and used in paving paths and facing walls.

辟, fine or encaustic tiles.

辟, he made them move tiles in order to learn to be inductive.

辟, the middle aisle was paved with tiles.
From し to conceit and 八 eight, because a piece of silk of four 寸 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 compeer, 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 a husband, a man.
- 夫婦 a common man and woman.

作繒 the ruler in Fung according to the pattern — of his ancestors.

世没有 which the world has not his equal.

馬 horses of all kinds.

鳥 the mandarin-duck, which is noted for its fidelity.

The original form is made of 正 to stop with havelcs above, or more 里 is enough; others make it from 正 and 正 right over; it is the 1034 radical.

A classifier of pieces of cloth.

布 a piece of cotton.

頭鋪 a dry-goods' shop.

成 a whole piece of goods.

Read 仍。 Sufficient; to record.

Read 仍 for 雅. Correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

Old sounds, pin and bin. In Canton ping; — in Swatow, pin; — in Amoy, pin; — in Fuhchau, ping; — in Shanghai, pin; — in Chifin, pin.

寶 from 貝 precious and obscure.

賓 One who receives attention, a stranger, a visitor who comes willingly to pay his respects, as 客 is rather a customer; the entertainment of a guest; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to acknowledge; to come under civilizing influences.

- 客 a visitor.
- 朋 a friend; guests and friends.
- 西 a domestic tutor.

序 the guests are arranged according to their skill — in archery.

- 主 guest and host; servant and employer; lord and lie; secondary and principal proposition in rhetoric; — according to the context.

四海 all China submitted willingly.

- 服 to regard, to respect, to help, to care for.

龍 a fairy who helps students.

大 大 and 小 are two parts of the Book of Odes.

拫, A wild duck; the mallard; also called 未匹 by some authors.

鷺, in Southern China; it is also called 油鷺, the oily duck, 多, the small duck, and other names.

一 生 when you go abroad, let it be as sedately as if you met a distinguished visitor.

潰 The bank of a stream; a brink, a shore, a beach; near, adjoining; to border on, outlying.

- 死 nearly dead.

- 當大海 I had nearly reached the ocean.

問諸水 ask it of the waterside; refers to 匠h Yuen.

三面 three sides of Korea. border on the sea.

州 a superior district in Wuting in near the month of the Tsing ho in Shantung.

湖 thesounds stones found near the River Sz.

土之 莫非王臣 within the sea-bounds all are the king's servants.

鑲 A fine steel which makes very sharp swords, called one article of trade from Persia, and is not improbably damasked steel of Arabian make.

槟榔 From wood and guest; the contracted form is unauthorized.

The areca-nut, called 邪 in imitation of the Malay word penayang.

資 betel-nut money; i.e. postage.

- 蓮 the nut and leaf prepared for chewing; the husk is called 大腹及 the big-belly skin.

棗 a hard astringent seed used for the areca.

- 崑子 the fruit of a species of fig (Ficus stipulata), used in poultices.

猬 A small species of otter; others say, a large kind.

uento 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.
Colored silks mixed: a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

The original form 1 was composed of green and purple contracted, because food was distributed on request; that is now written 1 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; to announce one's departure; to ask for leave to do; to report on orders received.

To receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.

Used for the last.

The hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

Hair on the forehead pulled out; fine hair.

Hair the tresses; curls.

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.

1. Inexorable and poor; base.

Inexorable, and poor.

If any of those who were your friends in poverty.

He is poor yet happy.

Composed of 貫 leaf and 步 step, but the last is rather a contraction of 船 to ford, and this is sometimes used for 船 a boat.

Urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a brink; a shore.

A covering, a shelter, as a house.

1. Unceasingly.

1. Us coming and going repeatedly.

1. Incessantly urging.

I agree to anything you may do.

Uninterruptedly.

An old name for the areca-nut.

The doom of the state draws nigh.

Urgerently to hasten.

A fragrant fruit, the 缪 (Sterculia balanghas) used as a substitute for chestnuts.

Correctly thus written.

From the press and so 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 四; they are covered underneatly with a gelatinous secretion: the white flowers appear in June, whence its name of 白; it is probably a species of water shield (Hydroptila or Cumbria), and the leaves are fed to animals.

In addition to the 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.

1. Don't smirk with everybody.

It is like the miserable attempt of Tsung-shi imitating [Si-shi] in knitting her brows, which only made her the more ugly.

1. To brow and look provoked.

2. 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 harem.

1. The emperor's secondary wives.

His late 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.

With other kinds of fish.

From three mouths, intimating that when two people wrangle, one can prevail 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.

The expression.

Temper, feelings.

Carriage, air, or talents, of a person.

No character; abandoned.

Low; a low class.

He is as 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.
PING.  

**Insignia of Civil and Military Officers.**

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. **仙鶴** Manchurian crane (*Grus monticina*).
2. **錦鶴** golden pheasant (*Tinamus leucomelas*).
3. **孔雀** peacock (*Pavo muticus*).
4. **鴿鷺** wild goose (*Anser ferus*).
5. **白鷺** silver pheasant (*Eunecamus nipalensis*).
6. **鷹揚** lesser egret (*Egretta garzetta*).
7. **鴻鵠** mandarin duck (*Amaia gruecola*).
8. **鴎鷺** quail (*Coturnix japonica*).
9. **練雀** long-tailed jay (*Urocisio sinesis*); or magpie.
10. **黃鸝** oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*).

The oriole is worn by the lowest grade of underlings. The chuang-yen, or senior Hanlin, wears the egret. The wives of officials wear the same embroidery as their husbands, but no knobs.

The ranks in both services have been further distinguished in the present dynasty by different colored knobs on their caps.

The first two wear red coral; the third, clear blue; the fourth, lapis lazuli; the fifth, quartz crystal; the sixth, opaque white stone or adularia; and the last three, gilded yellow.

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**Ping.**

*Old sounds, pang, ping, and hang.* In Canton, ping, pung, and pàng; — in Swatow, pung, pū, and pō; — in Amoy, pēng and pīn; — in Fuhchou, ping, pīng, and pàng; — in Shanghai, ping, bing, and ping; — in Chüfu, pīng.

From ice and water, contracted to water and a dot; the third is the form of the 5th radical, under which are grouped characters referring to cold, freezing, and ice.

- **氷** ice; cetar, pure; icy, frozen; crystalized; to freeze.
- **凍** frozen hard.
- **水** ice-water.
- **伐** to cut out ice for storing.
- **雪** ice and snow.
- **得** ice cold, exceedingly cold.
- **室** or **客** an ice-house.
- **冷** cold as ice.
- **賊** a glairy spot on the ice.
- **鎗** or **凍** an icicle.
- **益** the ice is thicker.
- **糖** crystalized sugar-candy.

**滴時更結紅** [as her tears] fell they concealed into bloody ice.

**兵** From eight and a hilllock; but the original form is derived from two hands with an **斤** ax between them, or from **人** man, **斤** hands, and **戈** 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.

**丁** or **卒** soldiers, marines.

**起** to call out or marshal troops, as from a garrison.

**勾** or **調** to bring a force to the rescue; to reinforce one in danger.

**修** 騎馬弓矢矛**令** see after your chariots and horses, your bows and arrows, and all the weapons of war.

**器** weapons, guns, artillery.

**胸中有甲** he is firmly resolved to conquer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>To burn.</th>
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<td>房屋被</td>
<td>the houses were consumed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>閏後付</td>
<td>burn this after you have read it.</td>
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</table>

| Bright, light, like fire; luminous, perspicuous. |
|---|---|
| 如日星 | clear as noon-day. |

| Bright and glorious, like the sun. |
|帝 | the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1278. |

| One name for the *Lepisma* or clothes moth is 餂, so called from its forktailed resemblance to the character 丙; another name is 白魚. |

| A city in the ancient principality of Sung, now Shien-fu, near the Kiangsu; also another in the state of K'ing-fu. |

| Sad, mournful. |
| 未見君子愛心 | when they do not see their prince, mournful sorrow fills their hearts. |

| From to eat and joined together. |
| A cake; a biscuit which has been baked; pastry made into small pieces; fritters, dumplings. |

| 餄 | wheaten cakes. |
| 乾 | dry biscuit or crackers. |
| 食 | pastry, cakes. |

| 中秋 | or 月 | cakes made at the full of the 8th moon, and used in worshipping it. |

| 籠 | the stuffing of a cake. |

| 書 | [to try] to satisfy hunger with a painted cake; a Banquete feast. |
| 牛奶 | cheese. |
| 金 | presents of cake money. |

| A scabbard. |
| 横 | the sheath of his sword glittered with its gems. |

| A bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust. |
| 筁 | a cloth screen at the back of a cart. |
From 

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<td>井 坑</td>
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From disease and fiery.

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.

病

1. maladies and ailments.
2. or; or; or; sick.
3. 得复; a relapse.
4. 要; a convalescent.
5. 服; to plead sickness, to get a furlough.
6. 先; dangerously sick.
7. 为; to cure ailments.
8. 魏; to tyrannically harass the people.
9. 容; he looks ill.
10. 治; sick in bed.
11. 为; to injure the state.
12. 已; distressed by the drought.
13. 黄眼; you have jaundiced eyes.

(Continued.)

相 为 谕; they injured each other.

修 己 以安; to reform themselves in order to quiet the people, is what even Yao and Shun were defective in.

1. 世之 需; a principle that injures the country; a radical, revolutionary idea.
2. 灾; a sudden attack.
3. 其; the evil with men is that they will not seek — the truth.
4. 故; died from sickness.

竅

Somewhat like the last.

To start in the sleep; drowsy; an old classic name for the third moon.

柄 椎

The second form is seldom used.

A handle, a haft; a crank; a source; having control of; authority, power.

柄 椎

把; to take by the handle.

柄 椎

To drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

柄 椎

碎; a broken; a patch-up article, one made of pieces.

柄 椎

无; nothing to make the story plausible; nothing to talk about.

柄 椎

有; powerful; something to rely on; a basis of action; an excuse or occasion for proceeding against.

柄 椎

尺; a foot-rule.

柄 椎

手; to have the control of.

柄 椎

刀; handle of the constellation called the Dipper.

柄 椎

没; the handleless meteor, — are two woollen balls tied together; applied to an unsteady, unsafe man.

柄 椎

曲; the crank is broken.

柄 椎

从; from; bench and to depend on.

柄 椎

取; to lean on or against; to confide in, to trust to; proof, evidence.

柄 椎

依; to rest on; to look to; a support, a reliance.

柄 椎

凭; to lean on the railing.

柄 椎

儿; resting his head as he leaned on the table.

柄 椎

乾; 火; like a dry stick near the fire, — so is going into temptation.

柄 椎

月; thinking of you while leaning over and looking at the moon.

柄 椎

挨; to rest on or lean, as a wall against a house.

柄 椎

行; to drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

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柄 椎

月; thinking of you while leaning over and looking at the moon.

柄 椎

挨; to rest on or lean, as a wall against a house.
1 逐 to drive out.
1 人耳日 to make people to retire, — in order to be alone.
1 气 to hold the breath, as when
before a superior.
作之之其真| that he be
raised up and took off the dead
trunks and fallen boughs.

| To repose confidence in, and
carry on messages; to send.
1 鼓 a staff.
1 封 for 规银 current money will
be paid on presenting this bill.

An ancient place in the
present Lin-k'i hien 靖江縣
in the central part of Shan-
tung; this and 靖 seem to be
the same place.

To ask, to inquire; to send
messengers to an equal to
make inquiries; to invite with a
present, as an officer by a prince;
to negotiate with a present; to es-
pouse, to betroth; the betrothal
presents; a gift, a portion.
金 money paid at betrothal.
请 to engage a teacher.
赏下士 to engage a worthy
man to fill a certain post.
下 or 遇 | 礼 to send be-
trothal presents.

1 a generous dower.
行小 | to send the first betrothal
presents.
1 則為妻 a wife is espoused by
presents.
三 | thrice invited, as the ancient
1 Yin 伊尹 was by his prince.
1 君 to answer the prince's call.
却 | to decline the presents.
徵 | to request scholars to serve
the state.
1 姑娘 to betroth a virgin.
待 | to await the presents; to
tarry till sought for.
靡使歸 | we cannot send any
one home to inquire about our
families.

To rehouse confidence in, and
employ on messages; to send.
1 俠操 權 reckless and
dangerous in using power.

The sound of thunder; a
thundering racket, like a sal-
ute or cannonading.
**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 nasoceloides* of Hodgson), a much larger animal; streaks, veins; ornate.

**PO.**


From water and skin.

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 1 祖 my aged grandparents; this phrase is also a name for father among the Miao or T'ai.

1 平 平 静 quiet smooth water.

1 恩 恩於 江 海 [your excellence's] kindness spreads over the region as a wave.

秋 秋 | bright glances of the eye.

微 微 | a tender glance.

燕 涉 燕 [the pigs] are walking in the streams.

金 金 | moonlight, alluding to its reflection on the water.

1 及 the coming wave, the evil will reach him; to compromise.

水 水 | ripples; purling, rippling, as a current.

餘 餘 | the rest of the account will come by and by; the remainder is not written.

奔 奔 | hurrying here and busy there, — in the cares of life.

羅 羅 | the kingdom of the Brahmanas, — or India.

文 文 | the essay is very discursive or figurative.

心中 無 | 淚 I have no griefs or eminences.

1 斯 國 Persia; but the name seems to have also been applied to a part of Sumatra, in the ignorance of Chinese geographers.

1 羅 茄 the jack-fruit.

1 羅 杨 the pine-apple; — i.e. the Boracu fruit.

1 州 an old name for Nga-ping chen 安平州 in Kwangtōu.

In Cantonese. Used in imitation of the word ball.

打 打 | to play billiards.

打 打 | to roll nine-pins.

菠 菠 A general name for spinach and other similar greens, like the *Convulvus reptans*.

1 菠 菠 *Spinacea*, a common article of food; it is an exotic, and also called 1 菠菜 the Persian greens, from whence a priest brought the seed.

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P. O.

To disseminate, as a doctrine.

Is | 其 恶子 众也 he published his wickedness to the people.

In Cantonese. A final particle expressing an intention, but often indicating a certainty.

不可乱信人 | it is not well to believe everybody.

P'o.

Old sounds, p'a, ba, and p'at. In Canton, p'o; — in Swatow, p'o, po, and p'uan; — in Amoy, p'o, p'ai, and p'wan; — in Fuhchau, p'o and po; — in Shanghai, p'u and bu; — in Chiifu, p'u.

坡 p'o

A declivity, a slope; the side of a hill, a brow, a brace; a mound, a heap of rubbish, a hill; hills which contain gems.

山平 | a terrace or ascent of a hill.

青平 | a gentle slope.

下子溜 the ground at the foot of the hill was slippery.

上 | road to go uphill.

玻 p'o

A vitreous transparent glaze.

玻 or 玻 glass (perhaps in imitation of the Portuguese vidro); also called water玉 or 玻玉 clear as water and hard as gem; said to have been brought from the west by Three, a cunning in the Ming dynasty.

洋玻 foreign glassware.

碎玻 broken glass, an article of trade.

玻片 window-glass.

婆 p'o

An old woman, a mother; at the South, a dame, a crone, a gainer, a grannie; in the North, it is rather like hag, virago; motherly, matronly; used by Buddhists to express immortality.

迦 in Sanscrit bhagavat a term applied to every Buddha, denoting one who possesses the highest virtue.

公 | husband and wife, Darby and Joan.

老 | my wife; the goodwoman.

娘 or 老 | an old lady.

紗紗 | a humming, green cica-da, with broad wings.

妹 | a matchmaker.

接生 | a midwife.

漁 | fishwomen, fishwives.

簸 p'o

A winnowing-fan; to winnow or shake grain.

拿 | the fan and separate the chaff.

簸簸 an open basket for grain.

簸簸 the ship rolled and pitched.

簸簸 to clean grain in the wind.

翻頭 | a stepmother.

婆家 | the boatwomen at Canton.

大 | the legal wife.

一片心 a motherly feeling.

湯 | a bed-warmer, a kind of hot water pan.

仙 | a witch; a spiritual medium.

寡婦 | a widow.

風 | a god of the wind, once known in K'ai-fung fu.

國 | Ava, whose king once received investiture from the Mongols.

婆娑 | Brahma, regarded by the Buddhists as inferior to every Buddha.

簸簸 White, plain; gray, like old men; hair turning silvery; the white on the belly; abundant.

麃麃 a venerable statesman.

麃麃 big bellied.

麃麃 your temples are beginning to turn white a little.

麃麃 A district in the north of Kiangsi, Poyang hien.

麃麃 contiguous to the Poyang Lake, from which it is named.

From stone and wave for the phonetic.

簸簸 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.

知一I know a thing or two.

久 rather too long a time.

合 can be used.

人用侧 when officers pervert equity and have favorites, the people will overpass their place.

晓得 I understand it very well.

偏 partial, prejudiced.

From 可 one reversed; it needs to be distinguished from 可; the second form is employed for the latter senses.

信 unworthy of belief.

耐心烦 I can't bear so much inconvenience.

欲討之 he thereupon wished to reduce him.

人心 it is inscrutable.

一 unauthorized but common character.

管辖 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.

膽 fear has split his gall bladder; it lost all courage.

開 split it open.

打 break it; knock it to pieces.

敗 defeated, ruined.

看 detected, all found out; been to vanity, as the world.

財 to lose property, as by theft.

舍矢如 the arrows went like blows to the mark.

薄 resembles pak, a book.

plants extended; trees appearing singly, no brushwood, grassy; thin; attenuated; subtle; a thin leaf or plate, a pebble; poor, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to diminish; to slight, to treat coldly; suspicious of; to approach; an initial particle, ab, so; to reach or extend over;

careless, inattentive to, anyhow; trifling; a curtain or screen.

罪 a slight offense.

厚 and thick and thin; liberal and stingy; intimate and distant.

命 unfortunate in life.

輕 contemptuous, regardless of.

言采之吉采之 thus we pick them; now we have them.

解詳細 he explained the sense most carefully.

費 to waste, to spend recklessly.

一拖洋買花 I spent a dollar for flowers.

家子弟 he is the ruin of the family.

落ち a decayed family.

案 the case has been found out.

鏡重圓 the mirror was broken and he has made it round again; said of a second marriage.

地獄 to open hell; i.e. to get souls out of purgatory.

謡 to guess a riddle.

計 to detect a scheme.

法 to match and neutralize a plot or scheme.

應 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 beg you, Sir; to guess — my riddle.

黃 Luxuriant vegetation.

從 plant and a matron.

薄 or 柔 flourishing, exuberant; bewitching, the way of an actress.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>無所倚</td>
<td>wú suǒ yǐ</td>
<td>no refuge, no reliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地皮</td>
<td>dì pī</td>
<td>a sterile spot; a poverty stricken place; a spiritless race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腮皮</td>
<td>sāi pí</td>
<td>timid, retiring, bashful, thin-skinned, craven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>lín</td>
<td>woody thickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舌</td>
<td>shé</td>
<td>to stint; frugal; dull, as trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言行訴</td>
<td>yán xíng sù</td>
<td>every time that I go and say a little, — he gets so angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>待</td>
<td>dài</td>
<td>to care little for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>集</td>
<td>jí</td>
<td>to gather, to crowd to; to form a squad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帷</td>
<td>wéi</td>
<td>the curtain was not cared for; — i. e. the women were too public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷風雨</td>
<td>léi fēng yǔ</td>
<td>the thunder and wind struggled with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戴驊</td>
<td>dài guāi</td>
<td>the criers and din of the jostling carriages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>箙</td>
<td>pāo</td>
<td>a door-screen, made of splints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉢</td>
<td>měi</td>
<td>a frame on which worms spin cocoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>yú</td>
<td>small fishing-stakes; a weir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>華</td>
<td>huá</td>
<td>a screen made of rushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉲</td>
<td>lóng</td>
<td>a thin sheet of metal; mock-metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>jīn</td>
<td>gold leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>brass leaf, tinsel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>silver leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>zuò</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>軍</td>
<td>jūn</td>
<td>to seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以手</td>
<td>yǐ shǒu</td>
<td>he pommaded the tiger with his fist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筩</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares; it resembled the game of fox-and-geese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懺</td>
<td>chuán</td>
<td>From flesh and thin contracted; it is often wrongly used for qiang pāo; one of its synonyms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懺</td>
<td>chuán</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搭</td>
<td>dā</td>
<td>a shawl, a scarf, or kerchief, worn loose over the head or shoulders. (Cantonese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起</td>
<td>qǐ</td>
<td>to shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>殺面</td>
<td>shā mén</td>
<td>their faces as they slew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轉</td>
<td>zhuǎn</td>
<td>to shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大膽</td>
<td>dà dǎn</td>
<td>great brawny arms. — able to box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腓脛</td>
<td>féi jǐng</td>
<td>the cocks spread out their wings and set to with a scream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懃</td>
<td>píng</td>
<td>Ample, spacious, extended; universal, general; intelligent, versed in, learned; to cause, to make; to barter; to game, to play for money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>學</td>
<td>xué</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戒車孔</td>
<td>jiè chē kǒng</td>
<td>their war-chariots are very large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雅</td>
<td>yǎ</td>
<td>learned and accomplished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>wù</td>
<td>a museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>liù</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>局</td>
<td>jú</td>
<td>a gaming-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>relics of olden time, antiques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我以女</td>
<td>wǒ yǐ nǚ</td>
<td>he taught me letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>yǐ</td>
<td>一笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>huò</td>
<td>貨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>士</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>a professor in a college.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>州</td>
<td>zhōu</td>
<td>an old name for Liaoching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甕子民</td>
<td>wèng zǐ mín</td>
<td>universal kindness to the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍾</td>
<td>zhōng</td>
<td>Used with paō 爆 to burn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懗</td>
<td>zhēng</td>
<td>A large bell; others say a small one, which responded; similar to the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>mó</td>
<td>a light hoe used for dibbling and weeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磬</td>
<td>qìng</td>
<td>ornaments carved on bell frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>mó</td>
<td>A large bell used to mark stops in music, or at the end of the twelve Chinese hours; an implement of husbandry, a kind of hoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>mó</td>
<td>Opened out; to repress; to cram; stuffed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磅</td>
<td>páng</td>
<td>filled; vast, as the atmosphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐</td>
<td>zuò</td>
<td>to sit cross-legged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>構</td>
<td>gòu</td>
<td>A pillar in the wall; the tie-beam that connects the inner and outer pillars of a portico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>bái</td>
<td>Said to be formed of 合 and 二 contracted in combination, because white is the color of the even numbers; it forms the 106th radical of characters relating to white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>bái</td>
<td>White, a color now regarded as rather an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate; bright, as moonlight; plain, easy to comprehend; low, without rank; freely, without price; disinterested, pure; unstamped; explicit, manifested; mournful; obvious, airy, as in writing; to state to; to manifest, to make clear; easily understood; to redress, to vindicate; in Canton, the reverse of a coin; the white part, as of the cocoons of a silk worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>sè</td>
<td>a white color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拽</td>
<td>zhuài</td>
<td>a loafer; a sharer who looks about while he pretends to seek a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>抄</td>
<td>chāo</td>
<td>as pasquinade, a libel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>nǐ</td>
<td>I now freely give it to you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
得 | got it for nothing.

長 | have grown old uselessly; have done nothing in life.

道 | the spoken parts of a play, those not sung.

寫 | words written by the sound, as 金 for 今.

曉 | the spoken parts of a play, those not sung.

眼 | he could only see it with his eyes; — i.e. he could (or would) do nothing.

人 | a man, a person.

衣 | a coat.

工 | all mechanics; craftsmen.

千 | all kinds, as of speculations.

盤 | all kinds of snakes.

計 | all the various occupations of life.

厭 | everybody hates him heartily.

之 | after death, a euphemism.

家 | the surnames or clan names of the Chinese.

會 | the brain.

星候 | a district magistrate, alluding to the extent of his jurisdiction.

伯 | the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of a hundred cash; it is used for the last in writing numbers for security.

兩 | 100 taels of silver.

伯 | a father's elder brother; the eldest of brothers; a title of respect; a senior, a superior; an earl, the third rank of nobility; an-
From to 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.

失措, flurried and driven so as to make mistakes.

急, hurried; pressed, as by work.

穷, not a cash left, penniless.

狱, straitened; in distress, as by poverty; overburdened, as with cares.

所, driven by circumstances.

便, bound 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.

扁, the juniper; the arborvitae. (Thuja orientalis.)

府, a governor’s palace.

黄, bark of the Pterocarpus floribundus, used to dye silks yellow.

香, the swamp cedar, used for incense.

子, oil from juniper seeds, used in the red ink for stamps.

操, chaste, refusing to yield again.

地之席, the guests crowded each other on the ground.

海, a ship.

舡, 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.

表, an outside cape.

表, to show outside, to indicate by some symbol.

To swell up suddenly, as a paste; the skin breaking, as from chilblains.

剥, to skin, to thay, — it was an ancient punishment; to fleece, to extort.

抽, to extract sharply, as in custom duties; to levy on.

復, good times have returned, the worst past passed.

或, or; or kill and then cook it.

來, to take without mercy.

下, to take off your coat.

Read poh, To strike, to knock down.

八月, in October, they pick (or thresh down) the dates.

駝, a pachbald 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 split, to scar on, to piece out; to continue, to take up where one left off; suddenly.

金, to find fault with.

價, to evail at the price.

色, particolored, variegated.

揚, to graft trees.

舡, a boat which makes a connection with another.

貨, to tranship goods.

通, to correct the expressions.

批, to reverse the decision of a lower court.

然, he suddenly waxed angry.

回, to reject a petition.

渡, to take from a cart to the boat; to transport.

問, to browbeat, to cross-question.

斥, to expose an error.

接, to receive from another, as goods.

說, a prolepsis; to answer objections beforehand.

電, from rain and to wrap.

Hail; sometimes called 頭雨 hard-headed rain.

子, a hailstone.

下, or 落, to hail.

傷, hurt by hailstones.

騈, noise made by a horse striking his hoofs together.

騈, the original form is intended to represent a man’s legs stretched out; it was composed of two placed back to back, and gradually contracted to the present form; it is the 10th radical of a few characters.

Two persons standing back to back; to progress.

發, to spread or distribute in their proper places; to appropriate or set aside for; to rule, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to expel, to root out; to abrogate; uplifted; to get rid of, to exclude; to scatter, as the wind does clouds; fluttering, as a dress; to stir, as a fan; to thum, as a lute; to cut grass; to separate; ropes for a hearse.

弓, to draw the bow.

鼓, to drive off musketeers.
1. to dissipate the smoke.
2. to fan the flame.
3. to reel thread.
4. to detach troops to a post.
5. to allot each one his duties.
6. a great worker.
7. move aside the things, make a way.
8. a lick-spittle.
9. a vigorous ruler who can reform abuses, or put down rebels to restore order.

本實先 | it must first be uprooted.
翻 | altered, as for the better.
翻 | to put one side, partial.
雲見 | when the clouds disperse you can see the sun; met. to dissipate error.
浸 | a door-latch or knob. (Pekingese.)
動絲絃入風房 | the threnger on his guitar has come into the bedroom; i.e. a mosquito is buzzing.
冗前來 | I beg of you to let nothing prevent your restored.
請正 | please straighten it; amend or revise it.

In Shanghai. An instrumental verb; using, with, by; to give, to hand.

1. He should be restored by his parents.
2. I give it to me.

發 | a rain garment, made of leaves or coarse gummy cloth, called 縫, worn by laborers; a short jacket.

從 fish and to exhibit.

A fish wagging its tail, when swimming.

北 | the northern regions.

方 | to bid farewell to a graduate going to Peking.

败 | defeated, demoralized.

極 | the north pole.

外 | beyond the Wall.

攻 | attacked those behind, who fled, and the blood flowed till it would defeat a pestle.

追 | to pursue the defeated.

面 | 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 pei? To separate; to oppose.

逸 | to turn the back on.

分 | parted, placed in divisions.

To walk through the grass; to trudge, to draggle; to travel off; to presume to do of one's self; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle.

銀 | the old wolf steps on his dewlap.

大夫 | a high officer has gone over the prairies and streams.

足 | the heel.

木 | the root; the base.

題 | an addenda to a book; another preface to a new edition.

涉 | the inconveniences of traveling.

陀 | virtue or sage, a title applied to every Buddha.

倒 | to stumble and fall.

提 | the River Gandhuck in Nepal, called Hirinya rai by Buddhists.

理 | to tread down legal rights, to threaten reprisals.

盈 | similar to the next.

A large dish for eating from.

鉢 | 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 畢 or the Sanscrit potra, a beggar's clap-dish; a stone-ware potra to grind colors on.

盂 | a priest's dish, shaped like a flat globe.

僧 | to hand down the [priest's] robe and clap-dish — to a disciple.

鍋 | a large platter dish. (Cantonese.)

托 | the Buddhist profession.

洞 | a tunnel.

發 | the roots of grass; stumble; a thatched cottage.

根 | sprouting grass.

叢 | under this shady sweet crab-tree the chief of Shao lodged.

銁 | a small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used by Buddhists in chanting, or in music to respond; sometimes written 鍾 and used in Siam for a tical.

銅 | small cymbals.

銃 | the shoulder-blade; the scapula; commonly called 鎧甲 or shoulder-scale.

鍬 | the beaver, known as 耗 and also 土耗鼠; it is found in Koko-nor in watery places, and burrows; some eat it, and the name denotes its fitness.

鰍 | a baked cake made of flour confectionary; comfits.

鰝 | hard biscuit.

腸 | to cook cakes.

香 | the like sweet cakes.
A name for a wife among the northern tribes; a pretty woman; another form of poh, 毡 the demon of drought.

**A name for a wife among the northern tribes; a pretty woman; another form of poh, 毡 the demon of drought.**

**Fragrant.**

**A small tree found in Huan-nan, producing a yellow wood called 黃 |; the root wood is reddish; the bark is bitter and dyes yellow; it is like the pomegranate in habit.**

**From hand and a chief; it is not identical with p'ih, 擰 to hand.**

**To break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to pull asunder; to disgrace.**

**From goss and white.**

**Amber is琥 |, supposed to be of resinous origin; when**

**pressed and polished it will attract straws.**

**蜜蠟 | a yellowish red-amber; also false amber.**

**The thud of an arrow; the noise it makes when striking, as if it was a hailstone.**

**An edible tuber, the 薔 | called at Canton 馬蹄 or horse's hoof, the Elocariae tuberous or water-chestnut.**

**From hand and a case for rods; contracted like the next.**

**To lean or recline against; to flag, to strike; to tap; a blow; to impinge, to strike against; to fill, as a bat; to flap**

**On the nose.**

**Grape-juice, not yet settled or strained is 酊 | must; must, newly made spirits.**

**In Cantonese. To throw a thing on the ground; to fling it away.**

**Resembles 渤 | down.**

**Name of 丨州 in Ying-ch'en in the north of Ngan-hwai; a term for the northern part of that province; an early capital of China, a. d. 1760, lying in the present Shang-k'iu 商邱 in the east of Honan; there was another in Yen-sz' in Honan in the west of that province; and a third near the first.**

**Interchanged with the last.**

**To use a club or cudgel; to beat, to pound; a tap.**

**To whip a horse.**

**The rod is the punishment in teaching.**

**To push one over.**

**To fall down, as in a fit.**

**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.**
From _man_ and _thorn_; _q. 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 hien 種為縣 in Sz'è'hün in the Han dynasty, and are still found in Pu-ung chen 蒲安州 in the southwest of Kwéichow.

From to wrap and wide; also read _fuh_.

To fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

To fell off and clasp the coffin.

I even crawled on my knees to save them.

A fragrant, white flower called 薔; a general name for spindle-shaped roots is 糧, as radishes, beets, turnips, &c.

Raw carrots; to have chillblains. (*Centunose._)

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.

To clap the hands, as when calling a servant.

If angry he slapped the table in great anger.

To act as a peacemaker.

clapped their hands and laughed.

Long the foaming billows beat against the sky, — as in a typhoon.

A cornice made of matting.

The grains of liquor.

From _demon_ and _white_ for the phonetic.

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, form; the dark disk of the moon, that which cannot be seen.

The first and second days of the new moon, when no disk can be seen.

The sixteenth day of the moon.

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.

The energy belonging to the body.

Bodily vigor.

Body, form.

When the moon begins to wane in the third month.

The moon begins to brighten.

Read _co_ or also written 托.

Desolate.

Disheartened, spiritless.

A wretchedly poor family.
From to go and first.

To flee, to abscond; to hang in suspense; to owe government; a delinquent, a peculator.

欠 obligations to government

负 a debt.

逃 to abscond, to escape from arrest.

逃 to skulk and secrete, as a fellow fleeing from the police.

臣 vagabond, disloyal official.

The period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m., same as 申时, the afternoon hour.

下 1 sunsetting;

日 将 1 the sun is nearly down

日 己 1 分 ah! the sun is now declining.

日 流 the fever increases as the day wears away.

旧 A flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.

旧 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 "哺" a sleep.

To eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.

晚 an evening or late meal.

餵 to give good at nothing but to eat and drink.

餵 bean cakes; food of pulse.

圍 A vegetable garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; to cultivate a garden; mat sheds erected by squatters.

老 a gardener.

玖 at the ninth moon, they beat smooth the stocking-floors in their gardens.

From words and preceding; interchanged with the last.

pu A list, a record; a chronicle; a treatise on an art, or a history of its productions; an esoteric; a genealogical list; a census list; a biographical work; a 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.

歴 historical annals.

錄 scientific repertories, notices of antiques, and similar works.

同年 about the same age.

牒 a certificate of sworn brotherhood.

訣 his talk is unreliable; extravagant speeches.

鄉 a village census or annals.

都 everything has its rules or usages; there's a right way for doing everything.

In Cantonese. Reasonable; evidence for.

有 the rather near.

話 a tale; set an upset price; give me some idea of its value.

埔 An unauthorized character, probably changed from "埔" a reach.

An open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage.

平 plain at the base of hills; a level region.

黃 Whampoon Reach near Canton.

頭 a mart, a place of trade on the sea.

這 the distant sails can be seen coming to the anchorage.
In Pekinese. A measure of length of five 里, where a rest-house is erected; the house is called 房 and contains a guard; also a neighborhood or part of a street in the outer city, placed under the direction of a 王 or policeman.

From 土 earth and 里 lock; 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 步 to stop and 少 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 里 3.055 square yards or 30.323 feet; in long measure five 里 is nearly a fathom; in geography, a length of 4.05 feet, 360 of which make one 里; in Japan, a square 里 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 barrel; to train a horse; a classifier of situations.

跑 or 行 to go afoot.

頭 a landing-place.

such a position as this.

a doctor's or geographer's feet.

to travel much.

the ways or steps of Heaven are difficult to understand.

from 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.

do not 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 about?

the general-in-chief over the gendarmerie of Peking.

Composed of 巾 a kerchief and 父 a 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 infer; a source, a spring; to scatter; oblong, flat coins of Wang Mang, used as tokens for a thousand cash.

i.e. common people.

Prussia.

crow-pleasant (Centripetes) of southern China; at the North this name is given to the hoopoe or 天 and 貢 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.

longcloths.

drillings.

summer cloth, grasscloth.

nankeens.

foreign linen.

oiled or painted cloth.

bunting.

glazed chintz.

prints.

damasked, figured cottons.

gingham.

dimities or quiltings.

large and small needles. (Fukcho.)

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.
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 這; 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.

候 | attached to a Board waiting for orders.

堂 | the governor-general and 院 | the governor of a province.

下 | under such an officer.

貴 | you, the collector.

屬 | the personnel of a Board.

各有 | 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.

照 | a commission of titular rank issued by the Board of Office.

哺 | To feed an infant with a spoon, to nurse a child; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.

乳 | to suckle, to feed with milk.

吐 | to disgorge and feed one's young.

張 | [the fledglings] open their bills to take the food.

烏 | crows disgorge to feed their young.

捕 | To pursue and capture; to seize; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.

魚 | to angle; to catch fish.

盗 | to arrest thieves.

緝 | on the lookout, as for a thief.

廳 | a police-office; a superintendent of police in a sub-district magistrate's office; a sort of justice of the peace.

差 | or 役 | 快 | constables.

風 | to chase the wind and grasp shadows; — to follow visionary objects.

務 | business of a policeman.

賄 | To give thanks for a gift; to give dainties to people for services.

賞 | give him something for his trouble.
From metal and first; it is improperly used for 鍛 a shop.

A door-knocker, made like a tortoise' or tiger's head, called 金 1; 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:

1 祐 to spread a table.
2 祐 to make a feast.
3 祐 to put things in their places.
打地 1 make up a bed on the floor.
1 陈 or 陳 to lay in order, arranging.
打 1 祐 put up the bedding.
同 1 a bedfellow.

淮夷来 1 we were marshaled against the tribes on the River Huai.
1 祐 to spread a cushion; — met. to defray the expenses of officers or guests.
1 祐 one settee or sofa.
1 張 撲 to extol and commend one.
細草 1 色 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.

my servants are disabled.

Read 鍛. To make ill.

Old sounds, p'o. a, Pok, bok, and bot. In Canton, p'o ; — in Swatow, p'cu and p't; — in Amoy, p'o, p't, and hu; — in Fuhchau, p'cu and pwo; — in Shanghai, p'cu and hu; — in Ch'inn, p'cu.

Broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order Rhinc.

1 黃點 | yellow spotted ray, with spines arranged like a P. (Platypterus sinensis)

水絨 1 a purple bellied ray, spinous tail.

木勺 1 the wooden ladle ray. (Narcine lingua.)

白玉 1 the white fleshef ray. (Trigyma cornea.)

飛蝠 1 the flying shoulder ray. (Pteroplatea micrura.)

1 畫 a green colored ray, body semicircular.

Used for the next.

A lucky plant known in ancient times.

1 田縣 a district in Hinghwa in, in the south-east of Fukien.

From plant and rice vat as the phonetic.

The cat-tail rush or Typhat, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; lumps made of grass.

香 1 and 1 黃 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 1 節 flag festival, or the dragon-boat festival.

1 公蕉 or 1 公草 the dandelion; it has many local names, one of which is 黃花郎 the yellow gentleman.

草鞋 1 grass sandals.

1 包 coarse baskets woven of the bulrush to contain fruits, &c.

鞭示 1 a cat-tail whip will make him ashamed.

柳之姿 the beauty of the flag and willow, — is transient.

坐 1 鄂 sitting on a rush mat, as a priest, when at worship.

揚之水不流束 1 the curling waters will not even float a bundle of bulrushes.

席 fans woven of rush leaves.

嚢 a Nanking name for parsley.

The breast, especially of a fowl or game-bird, is 胸 1; a cook's term.

To crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.

哀求 to fall prostrate and sorrowfully beg.

The vine.

萄 1 色 a purple color.

1 一或 一球 a cluster of grapes.

萄酒 or 1 葡萄 juice or wine of grapes.

萄果 a sort of rose-apple, which the Cantonese steep in spirits.

萄 or leprous grape, from the warts on its skin, is a rather unusual term for the Monardica balsamina 糙瓜 or bitter squash.

To drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.

大 1 to quaff.

五日 they drank for five days.

天下大 1 the country is greatly exhilarated or joyous.

Fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

麪 tangled grass or hay.
A tree, the 提樹 brought
to Magadha, the sacred
to or pipal tree (Ficus religiosa) of the Buddhists.

提 (Sanskrit, bothi or puti) intelligen-
to or Budh.

提薩埵 an inferior Budha,
(Sanskrit, Budhisattva,) contract-
to to and used commonly
for an idol; a god; Deva
Budhisattva, a reformer and de-
ified hero of the Buddhists, who
was born in Benares, and died
b. c. 271.

薩出遊 an idol's procession.
生薩 a living Budha; it means
a skillful physician at Canton.

七提分 are seven sections
or degrees of intelligence towards
perfec ing a Budha.

諸天薩 all the Budhas, all
the demigods.

提子 raisins; and 半提
sultana raisins. (Cantonese.)

提紆 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 arpen-
tea), or an allied plant, growing
in Kwantung.

Read 提'ei. Grass, herbage;
matting; thatch for a b oval.

博 Large, extensive; pervading;
to smear, to daub or rub on.

漠 vast, as the sea.

恩澤提佛 [God's] gracious
goodness pervades all.

我受命提 We have received
the appointment in its widest
scope.

斯害於 great is the injury
to all.

仁 universal benevolence.

普 From 日 dry and 並 equal, ex-
plained to mean that when the
sun is unseen, all things are
alike obscure; used with the last.

The sun undistinguished
in the sky; a uniform light; great,

large; all, throughout, everywhere;
universal; pervading, like light.

提天下 the whole world, under
the heavens.

提院 a hospital, a poor-house,
an asylum or retreat for invalids.

生衆生 she saves all living
beings; said of Kwanyin.

施 to disburse to all.

耳府 a prefecture in the
south of Yunnan.

遮 generally diffused, as air.

照 early morning.

度 to get souls out of torment.

拋 to promulge widely.

陀山 or Priest's Island in the
Chusan Archipelago, where
Kwanyin is said to have lived
nine lives; the name is a con-
traction of =putala 1 陀洛迦
the ancient seat of Sakyanumi's
ancestors near the mouth of the
Indus, called Pattala by the
Greeks, now Tutsh; it is also
applied to the mountain near
Hlasa where the dukai lama
lives, and to similar great tem-

巴 ancient name of Chung-king
fu in the S. E. of Sz'chen.

舖 An open woven, thick woolen
cloth, about a foot wide, with
a nap on one side; it is called
1 商 and resembles course
long ell; it comes from Tibet,
where it is called p'ruh and p'uru;
the Mongols call it chengme and
chulma, and use it for saddle-cloths
and riding-cloaks.

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.

浦江 a town near the banks
of the old Yellow River at the
outlet of Hung-tsih Lake.

浦後淮 a district called Shing-foo
along the banks of the Huai we can
examine the land of Sü.
This sound and you run into each other. Old sounds, pet, pet, bot, bok, and bet. In Canton, p'ok, p'at, and p'ut; —
in Swatow, p'ok, p'ut, and p'wat; — in Amoy, p'at, pok, and p'ok; — in Fuchau, pok, and p'ok; —
in Shanghi, p'eh, bok, pok, and p'ok; — in Ch'iu, pu.

不

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 １能 cannot; １可 do not; — before adjectives it answers to un, die, in, &c., in combination, as １便 inconvenient; １同 unlike; １肖 disobedient; — when repeated with a particle, or following another negative, makes an affirmation, as １得 I go; — when placed between two verbs, it forms a question, as １将 will he come? — but when repeated before succeeding verbs, answers to neither — nor, as １加 １減 it neither increases nor diminishes; — before 若 or or it is like 莫 and makes a comparison, as １若 it will be best to go, I had rather go.

1善 is a contracted alternative, where the force of 1善 is placed before the verb, as 1善 cannot; ought it, or ought it not to be so?

莫 is a strong affirmation, as 1善; 嬰 嬰 she is incomparably handsome.

好 １欢喜 can we do anything but rejoice?

不 １不 １not a few; unlike.

1定 uncertain; unsettled.

1日 erelong, not many days.

1然 not at all; on the contrary.

1是 not so; by no means.

1是 意 is not that it?

1是 how can it not be so? it surely is so.

二人有 １是 both of them were wrong.

1甚 好 only tolerable.

1必 need not; there is no necessity for it.

1清 割 don't speak of him; let that pass.

1亦 梨 will not that be pleasant?

道道就必 1成 ought I to be beaten for that?

1一 既是 a few more and there will be enough.

1無 1屠 he took no small trouble; "was rather difficult.

1印 1邊 neither instantly nor remotely; i.e. reasonably, moderately, a middle course.

1足道 inadequate for, incompetent, not up to the mark.

敢 1 1字兒 does he presume to disagree with me? i.e. I venture to say not to that.

1必 生氣 you need not get angry.

1作 二 1休 well, I'm in for it, and I'll go through.

1是 1是 is it so or not?

1三 1四 unsteady, neither one thing nor the other.

有周 顓帝命 1時 was not our House of Chou illustrations, and did not the Ruler's decree come at the time?

1夜 ancient name of Wán-t'ung hien. Wen-shan county in the east of Shantung.

Read ouch, and used with 丕. An adverbial particle, adding elegance or energy to the sense.

我生 1有命在天 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 御 1驚 大臣 1 監 didn't the coachmen make a noise? were not the kitchens full — of game?

卜, 

Supposed to represent the vertus in a tortoise-shell as the heart develops them; it forms the 25th symbol of a few miscellaneous characters.

To divine by looking at, or rattling coins inside of a tortoise or terrapin's shell; to guess; to bestow on; sortilege, divination.

1魚 a wooden block like a skull, used by priests to beat time when chanting.

杯 1 to divine by blocks or a toss-penny.

未 1其期 I have not yet thought when it will come to pass.

1築 停止 by the shell and the straws have I divined.

問 1 to inquire of the fates.

未 1先知 to know beforehand without casting lots.

君曰 1帝萬 壽 無疆 the prince says, We give thee myriads of years without end.

僕, From a man and 聿 an estate altered.

 errores A vassal, a retainer; a servant or menial, one who aids in laborious duties; a charioteer; palace officers, chamberlains; a junior, a term used by one's self, as "your servant;" to follow, to serve; to belong, to appertain; attached to, as an order of merit; to hide.

家 1 domestics; my retainers.

臣 1 a vassal, a fief.

主 1 master and servant.

處 1區 1, your humble servant.

1婢 maidservants.

1風 廟 impertinent, troublesome.

景命有 1 the bright order is upon your person.

太 1寺 the office of the Emperor's stud.
**Zuo**  
*poh*  
From child and sprouting; also read *pei* and interchanged with the next; it resembles *zi* word.  
Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable; a change of countenance.  

| 腹 | *poh* | 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. |

**誹**  
*poh*  
Interchanged with *pei*;  
To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly;  
perverse.  

| 胚 | *poh* | rude, giddy.  
| 胚不 | 胚不 | 胚不 | 胚不 | sometimes written like the last.  

**鸞**  
*poh*  
A kind of light dart.  

| 鳞 | 鳞 | 鳞 | 鳞 | A vector in the southwest of Shantung; an ancient tribe in Hupch, which assisted Wu-wang against Sheu, and perhaps extended into Sz'ch'uan; an ancient district in Shin cheu.  
| 鳴 | 鳴 | 鳴 | 鳴 | 1 state an inferior department in the southwest of Shantung.  

**渀**  
*poh*  
A cascade; a waterfall; water rushing down a hill.  

| 拂 | 拂 | 拂 | 拂 | A cascade or torrent.  
| 達 | 達 | 達 | 達 | 1 state a tauch or reservoir fed by a cascade or torrent.  

**修**  
*poh*  
Read *pao*. Bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.  

| 修 | 修 | 修 | 修 | The mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits.  
| 修 | 修 | 修 | 修 | 起了白儿了 skin off the white mother.  

**幡**  
*poh*  
A kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.  

| 飛 | 飛 | 飛 | 飛 | 1 state a kind of square cap or turban anciently worn.  
| 頭 | 頭 | 頭 | 頭 | 1 state a jib on a junk's forecast.  

**戟**  
*poh*  
The sticks under a cart that clasp the axle to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit; the common name is 鈎 or hook-clasp.  

| 駝 | 駝 | 駝 | 駝 | A wood pigeon with white spots on its neck, called 駝 from its note.  

**召**  
*poh*  
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.  

**誹**  
*poh*  
Interchanged with *pei*;  
To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly;  
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**戟**  
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From sun and rising.

The sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising.

The sky beginning to clear up.

The sun is just showing himself; he is just peeping out.

Cloudy, but breaking away. The autumn clouds are scattering and rolling themselves away.

Old sounds, ni and n'i. In Canton, i and n'i; — in Swatow, jü, h'i, ji, and no; — in Amoy, ji and jö; —
in Fuhchow, i, n'i, and ne; — in Shanghai, ch and ni; — in Chifu, 'rh.

The original form is supposed to represent the hówr on the side of the face, now written as the next; it forms the 126th radical of a few inconstant 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 conclusion, if, as, in consequence of; when in regimen with 齿, 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.

今 | 後 now and henceforth.
益 | 更 still more, still again.
后 | 后 after that, then.
兄 | 兄 with still stronger reason.
丄 | 且 moreover, furthermore.
思 | 得 even without any thought he got it.
已 | 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.

The sides of the mouth; to put the lips to.

In Cantonese. To shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

的 | 澢 taste a little wine.

手 | 指 | a fine still rain.

The tears flowed abundantly.

A queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut, the | 栗 or | 栗 | found in Kiangnan; a fungus, the Psiza or Boletus, which grows on decayed wood, and known as 耳 tree's ears; some are used mediically.

A species of agaric or Boletus the | 之 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.

Boiled too much, overdone.

Boiled not slightly; he could not boil the bear's paw tender, or quite through.
A car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.

A place south of the elbow of the Yellow River, where the Jin dynasty, b.c. 1700.

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.

1 女 girls and boys.
1 子 my pet, my precious.
1 子 posterity; children and grandchildren.
1 人 a small lad.
1 財男 志 he was not recreant to his high resolve.
1 財目 (1) don't look on this affair as child's play.
1 貿髮 the old man has had a new set of teeth.
1 第 [不 矣] wholly correct.
1 今 to-day, 明 to-morrow, and 前 day before yesterday.
1 有風 there's no wind.
1 這邊 that side, there.
1 貨 catechu or cutch, the terra Japonica, also described as 齒泥 or black tvst, from the Hindu name.

From horse and child.

A small horse.

馬 (or 武) a stallion, so called in northern China.

To eat; cakes or dumplings made with meat and boiled.

饅 a flour cake.

讀 ni: Bait for fish; a temptation, an allurement.

食 | 吃 | to take the bait; to be coaxed.

水寒魚不 the fish won't bite when the water is cold.

誘 1 to lay a bait for, as a gambler does.

The ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear; a side; a final particle, used to intensify what precedes, but more frequently a euphonic sound to close the sense; used as a relative pronoun like 者 in some cases.

染 the ear.

取 1 or 摘 1 or 取 1 or 看 1 to pick the ears, as barbers do with an 挖 ear-pick.

染耳 tippetts; ear-taps.

逸風 [like a] wind passing the ears; — unheeded.

日之官 不思 the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

有此 1 depend on me for this thing only.

充 1 日之官 officers who act as eyes and ears to the ruler.

充 貿實 ear-plugs of bluish jade; an ancient ornament.

順風 an attendant of Hwa-kwang, the god of Fire at Canton, who hears 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.

盗 CNC to cover one's ears and steal the bell; — to think that others will not perceive one's craft.

软 soft ears, open to all reports.

食·鯨ous; paying no attention to what is said.
Near, at hand; close, as relationship; proximate.

遠 | remote and near by.

來 | lithero; recently.

密 | continuous.

韶暮在 | the year draws to an end.

From mouth and ear.

 rhs a] The sides of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ear; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

辟 | face when answering.

In Cantonese. To purse up the mouth and hold one's tongue.

口 | to purrck the lips.

From hair and ear as the phonetic; it resembles our dim vision, and is also read chi.

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.

納妃有自 | the princess two white cows.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

爾 | you may

not of yourself cut off the nose and ears of a man.

血 | 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.

血 | blood of the ears.

Like the next.

A second; an assistant.

伏又 | your servant again [reports that he]

is made an assistant in the silk-worm house; — i.e. made a cannibal.

Fromed 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 | the second.

1 十二十 | twenty.

1 则 | in the second place, next.

1 次 | twice; the second time.

1 無 | faithful, not double-minded.

於斯 | in these two things.

SAH.

Old sound, sap. In Canton, sat, sap, chap, and sa; — in Scatow, sat, sap, and sun; — in Amoy, sap, sat, chip, and chap; — in Foochow, sak and chak; — in Shanghai, sch; — in Chii, sah.

萨 | A Sanskrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.

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 Buddhahood.

凡 | A contraction of 三十 or thirty.

In Pekingese, used for 三.

時 | Things occurring by threes.

薄 | I bought three.

From hand and to separate.

揲 | To scatter; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

揲 | to saw grain.

揲 | to throw back the hand, to pay no more regard to an affair.

揲 | to scatter calamity, to send down trouble, as pestilence or drought; thought to be done by the gods.

揲 | spread them out, scatter them; to arrange amicably, as a lawsuit.

揲 | to waste, to spend recklessly.

揲 | to shake one's hand of a thing.

揲 | to feed hungry spirits; also to throw rice on a bridal chair.

揲 | to implicate another for a trifile; to trump up a charge.

揲 | to tell a lie.

揲 | to let loose, as a bird.

揲 | 不及 | very unexpectedly.

揲 | to make much ado about nothing, to act impulsively, to bluster and demand of.
A see; shoes, slice, hoarse, look, half, and to.

The shoe low sudden "one's eaten hoarse."

In Cantonese used for chab, 銼.
Money shears, having one cutting blade working on a bar to cut the metal; to slice, to cut open.

The shoe low sudden "one's eaten hoarse."

Horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.

To step forward and take a thing; to tread on.

Children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

A spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay, to enunge on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.

The sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast; suddenly, for a moment.

The sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast; suddenly, for a moment.

Declining, going down, growing old.

A multitude, as of horsemen.

If blows fitfully as it lists.

Chiefs and heaven; used only as a primitive; altered sometimes to 所, but not correctly.

Bad, wicked,—for which the next is the proper form.

Inattentive; bad, wicked.

With heedless, incantions, disrespectful, unobservant.

The sound of breaking things; to hold a thing tight.

To 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.

A to pull off the cheeks.

Scrofulous sores on the cheeks.

Fat cheeks and a big belly; also a term for sand banks in a stream, and those mud banks that narrow the channel from deposits on each side.

The gills of a fish, or the bones supporting them.

The gills of a fish, or the bones supporting them.

The fleshly column or narrow in some horns; the bar at the base of an antler, or its velvety covering.

A hollow horn like an ox.

The mind not fixed in its own conclusions; to say one thing and do another; hesitating.

To move or shake; to choose.
An unauthorized character used for "sa." to stop.

In Pekingese. To fill or stuff a hole, to stop up.

子 a cork, a stopple.

拔 a corkscrew.

Little hair on the head.

 серь 1 a bushy, heavy beard.

赛 From 賽 pearl and 賽 to stop up contracted.

To announce a thank offering, or report after presenting it; to emulate, to contend for, to strive for; to rival; to thank, to recompense; contesting, matching; to try who can make the best show.

色 to show colored or fancy figures, to make a great display, as in processions; first quality.

神 to render thanks; to get up processions to thank the gods for the crops, or to worship Ceres; it is an ancient rite.

馬 to race horses.

燈 to show off lanterns, the feast of Lanterns, at the middle of the first moon.

三 supposed to represent the three powers, heaven, earth, and man, which proceed from one or heaven; the second complex form is used on bills.

三 three; thrice; several, several times.

三 thirty.

三 number three; third.

再 again and again.

三 or 三 times.

三子 you two or three scholars; my children, my people.

三 in two or three days, shortly.

元及第 the three highest graduates of each degree.

三 war knots and groups of people.

摩提 (in Sanscrit, samadhī) defined by fixed, i. e. separate self-possession, or by correct tranquillity, and by silence, listless stillness; the highest mortal state of ecstatic meditation, when the devotee's mental and physical faculties are in a state of complete torpor, and he soon departs or consumes by the fire of samadhī.

生有幸 I should be happy to be with you for ever.

子全 you cannot all the three 三三三, viz. 貴子 sons, 銀子 wealth, and 雍子 a beard. (Pekingese.)

之 三 he thrice held office and thrice retired; — an inconstant trimmer.

事三 this affair must be done within three days.

尺法 an instrument for torturing the ankles.

尺手 a pickpocket; a shoplifter, from the arm being drawn out of the sleeve when stealing.

汝無而從三其德 to your virtue be fixed on one thing, and do not vacillate in your loyalty.

三成 三 three people make a company.

三妻 three maids and six beldames; i.e. strolling women who wander about.

陽閿 泰 in the 1st moon all nature develops itself.

Read as. To reiterate, to do thrice.

復 to cover again and again.

亞 1 a match for a thing.

賭 1 to wager, to bet.

雪 its color rivals the snow.

兩人 they are well matched.

真珠 it is almost as good as the real pearl.

赛 Used for "sa." 賽 to confine in bounds.

三 To beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboos.

SAN.

Old sounds, san and sam. In Canton, san and sam; — in Scitoway, san, as a, and san; — in Fuhchau, sang; — in Shanghai, sa; — in Chifou, san.

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三 To beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboos.
From Spr to strike and back formerly, and this is itself said to be changed from a stem.

A wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; a musical instrument like a lute; merrily, merrily; tangled, in confusion; sporadic; miscellaneous, odds and ends.

工 | day-laborers; odd jobs.

錢 | break a string of cash.

懒 | heedless, indolent.

裤 | to have the trousers lose at the ankles.

閒 | leisure, taking things easy.

磨 | to grind to powder.

清 | [it is like] one dose of good medicine; met. it is all cleared up, I understand the matter now.

分 | sent out men and horsemen, as in a search; or posted them in places.

了 | not to finish a thing, no perseverance.

失 | missing, as papers; scattered, as soldiers.

人 | useless people and timber.

桑

Old sound, sang. In Canton, sang; — in Swatow, sang, sing, and s'ang; — in Amoy, song; — in Fuhchau, s'ong; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chieh, sang.

From woow and a tree like the mulberry, which grows where the sun rises.

桑

The mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.

子 | or 雌 or 棉 mulberries.

村 | village quiet and rural occupation.

腐木 | peaceful end of days under the mulberry and elm; i.e. in one's own village.

彼女 | they strip those trees which are tender, — or having no fruit.

 уме | illicit intercourse.

白皮 | bark of mulberry roots, a diuretic.

海 | the sea has become a mulberry field; i.e. great changes have taken place.

指 | 驚槐 to revile the leetest tree while pointing to the mulberry; — to scold one person over another's back.

者 | the pickers of mulberry leaves are idling about.

州 | an ancient district in the east of S'ch'uen, now part of Kwai-chan fu.

門 | the Shamans, (in Sanscrit sranani) an ascetic, a recluse, one who goes quiet his heart.

桑

The throat; the larynx; the glanders.

好 | a good singer.

喉 | or 子眼 the uvula.

子 | a hoarse voice.

食 | the glottis.

湿 | wet your whistle, take a cup of tea.

气 | the larynx.
In Cantonese. A dialect, a local brogue, a patois.

The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

The forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

The glinders in horses; also known as 马蝇 the horse jaundice.

The ground or plinth on which the plinth rests.

To knock the head on the ground.

To push off or over with the hand; to oppose, to stop one.

To push and struggling, as in a crowd.

The stone base to uphold the pillar.

To mourn, to lament for one’s parents; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning.

To carry forth to burial.

To attend a funeral.

To mourn for a parent three years.

To wait for the dead.

To watch with a corpse.

To officially report a parent’s death.

To bewail the dead.

From man and already, imitating the Sanscrit sanga.

A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

A priest; he is often addressed as 老 the exalted man.

The Buddhist priesthood.

A poor priest.

hermits, recluses.

the clergy and laity.

an old priest meditating.

a luxurious, worldly priest.

a scrupulous priest.

I'll have nothing to do with Buddhists or Rationalists; — a pheasant on doors.

liturgist.

[do you think that] I have asked you [to sit here like] a priest? — i.e. to idle and talk instead of work.

a lama, or Mongol priest.

is a name of a Burmese priest, who introduced into China the first alphabet (A. D. 590) for writing Sanscrit words.

a dwelling of priests, a monastery, a sangha-rama 聚 蓮 or park and buildings with it.

the sanghata, or double robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees, and tied at the waist; it is defined in mixed dress.

a high official who governs his fellow priests; there is one in each district, to whom the criminals among the priesthood are sent.

the hair in much disorder; tangled locks.
A general name for boats and junks.


disquiet; perturbed, mournful, sad; eccentric, moody; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

| 風 | the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of Tsu, b. c. 280.
| 風雨 | a driving storm.

The sound of the wind.

The sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.

A large fish found in the River Wei, in Shensi.

A species of breem or tench. (Leuciscus.)

From silk and nest.

To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gem on.

Similiar to the last.

Moved, excited; troubled, distressed.

Bad breath.

A bird brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

From woman and an old person.

An elder brother's wife; one's own sisters and sisters-in-law.

From the goody; goodwoman! a term of address.

A certain man's wife.

A cousin's wife.

Wrongly written like the last.

A small plant like the chickweed (Stellaris), also called chicken's gut.

The fragrant root of a liliaceous plant.

To sweep, to brush; to clean up; to clear off, to rid; to dampen, as one's arbor; a broom, a besom; to search in order to seize.

One's own broom.

Sweep clean.

A feather-duster.

To sweep.

Sweepings of the hold, is the last lighter of a cargo.

A star-sweeper; a slovenly, wasteful man.

To sweep off the seaweed; i.e. to destroy pirates.
SAO.

From three mouths originally 腦 and tree or mouth and locust; the second form is most used.

The chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men.

When the crows came coming home to their roost in the evening, we'll go.

The chirping of cicadas.

In getting their stipends, [the soldiers] stirred each other up to great clamor.

Like the last.

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance.

They rousted them up with a great clamor.

A hubbub, vociferation.

To rouse up and disturb.

An alteration; a row.

SAO.

Half-dried iron or good steel; broken steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; used with 車 meaning a space.

A sore, a pastule; an itching; to itch.

皮膚疹 the skin itches continually.

Dry, scorch'd; chapped, parched; to dry by the fire; used for 透 violent.

乾 dried up; drought.

風險物 the [north] wind dries and warps things.

口 a parched mouth.

秋 autumnal heats.

烈 fierce, raging, as with passion.

溺之利 a remedy against weakness and dropsical habits.

棚 High, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.

亮 light and spacious.

SEH.

Indifferent to disappoint one's hopes, to take down one's hilarity.

邊關 to clear the frontiers.

除奸黨 to rid [the government] of the traitors.

揚以待 I shall make ready for your coming.

兒光 all swept away.

拜 to sweep and worship the tombs.

敬 to clear off an account.

掃 same as the last in its literal meaning of a broom; to sweep; a bank constructed in with earth like an abatis of bamboos filled.

竹 a bamboo broom.

於撰酒 how brightly I have sprinkled and swept — the yard.

銅 a copper brush to polish buttons.

掌門庭 to keep the doorway and hall constantly swept.

壁 a dike.

These characters and those under shēn are often pronounced alike. Old sounds: shēk, shat, sūk, and sūt; - in Sueton, sāk, sat, and sip; - in Amoy, sēk, sat, and sip; - in Fukhau, sāk; -.

in Shanghai, sūk and sēh; - in Chefoo, sūk and shēn.

Composed of 人 man and 口 a mouth, and defined as "the effluence from the countenance," referring to the change of color in the face; it forms the 15th radical of a few numerous characters.

氣, manner; form; color, hue; complexion, expression of the face; the deportment; to look blandly; mode, sort, quality, kind; glory, beauty; last, venery; a show of well dressed women; in Buddhism, one of the six outward perceptions, that of (vumt) form.

水 a color, the tint of a thing.

色, particolored, variegated.

出 an officer above the common run.

相 form and substance; aspect and reality.

國 famous beauties; noted courtesans.

作 to bridle up; angry.

五 one is green or blue, 粉 yellow, 赤 carination, 白 white, and 黑 black.

成 the touch or quality of specia.

不大聲以 [your virtue] is not loudly flaunted abroad.

載 載美 he looks and smiles.

水低 an inferior color, said chiefly of sycees.

足 pure, as gold or silver.

喜 laughing, pleased.

扮 to dress up, as girls who are carried in processions.

雜 various kinds, as of goods.

膽如天 heaven-daring in his lewdness.

身 a Buddhist term for the organic body.

供全 every sort is kept on hand.

正 sedate, composed.

聲 music; lewdness, property, and gain, are four snares to mankind.

女 venery; licentious.

留心物 I'll remember to find one for you.

重不重友 he thinks more of women than of friends.

中劍鬼 a miserable whoreson.

好 or 慕 libidinous, salacious.
C H I N E S E.

To throw dice.

This world is all emptiness, and emptiness is life.

The color daily rises; met. increasing prosperity or improvement.

A Buddhist term for *na-ma-nu-pa*, one of the twelve *nīdi-nas*, or causes of existence, which shows the murkiness of thought and material phenomena.

To hate, to abhor, though with regret.

*设* 〈设*〉

Composed of 食 a granary and 来 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.

An officer who oversaw the harvesting.

Spars of words.

He is 一個 he is a closefisted fellow.

It is hard to get an account settled with him.

Stingy, mean, gripping.

Used for the last and the next.

To gather in the harvest; husbandry; culture; grain ready for the sickle.

To get in crops.

The crops are all in an evil case.

Han-shih's culture was on the principle of helping — nature affair, harvesting, reaping.

To be economical.

A name for Shinnung.

Used for the last two.

A surname; a harvest; to gather grain.

夫 a farmer.

Rough, harsh, not smooth; corrugated, as skin; astrin gent, as a taste; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.

This taste is very astrin gent.

His speech is imperfect and rude.

It rasps the hand to rub it.

Stopped, obstructed.

Considered to be an obsolete form of the last, and composed of to 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.

Unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished.

To talk very fast, to gabble much.

Frugal, sparing; stingy.

Ash 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 *琴* 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.

The lutes and lyres harmonized; — conjugated union.

A bleak soughing of the wind.

Chilly, autumnal winds.

Massive is the libation goblet.

In *Cantonese* To walk carefully.

Be careful how you go; said to a child.

Used for the last.

The rustling fall of the leaf is 1; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; applied also to autumnal flowers withering.

To brush away.

To reach.

Originally like its primitive.

The pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.

To come near and see how bright it is.

A house; a parasitic insect; small bugs or insects, like fleas, aphides, *Omer, Acoras*, and other wingless sorts.

A loose.

A flea; the last is also the dog-tick.

A badbag.

To crack lice.

Sand-bugs, sand-fleas.

To take occasion from a little flaw — to accuse or reject.

From earth and habitation.

To stop or fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles; to spike, as a gun; an important pass or position in a country; when speaking of strategical obstacles of an enemy's approach, refers to a gate or bridge, and this to a dike or wall; unintelligent, dull, hard to apprehend; sincere, honest.

Nose stopped, as in a cold.

Closed, obstructed, impeded.

Her heart felt deeply.

Stop it up.

To stop a hole; to gag or bribe, so as to quiet one; to put him down by argument.
Read sai? A boundary, a frontier; a limit.
1 外 beyond the borders.
遥 | the frontiers.
出 | to pass beyond the borders, as a princess did to marry a Hun.
In Pekingese, used for 车, to drive.
To fold under; to double in, to tuck in; also, to stop up.
把桌帷 | 進去 fold this table-cloth under.

癮, An ague.
癇 | chills and fever; to catch cold.
癍 | 寒暮作 this chill comes on at evening.

To fly swiftly; to clasp.
瞭 | 飛而投長林 the swift flying birds are hastening to the deep forest.

Read shah, Feathers used to adorn a coffin.

To engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's car.

To inlay; to carve or incise.

1 竹根 to carve bamboo roots.

Composed of 云 a hand or寸 inch under 日 a mortar; the third form is used more than the others.
An appellation for an old person; Sir.
老 | venerable Sir.
田 | this old farmer.
1 | the sound of washing rice in scoured pans.

1 童子 | boys and old men.

Occurs used for the last.
Blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.
曖 | blind, but having eye balls; a term often used for blind musicians.

Also read so.
To spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.
1 狗 | to set on a dog; to wind the hounds.

From 便 and 雲. To shake, to arouse; to refresh.

抖 | 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 pecks, ten of which made a 丈 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.

1 楠 | the edge of a hill.

1 椋 | marshy edges of a hill.

利 | a market; an exchange.
郊 | a wilderness, a waste.
1 盗 a retreat for robbers.
蜂 | the bees are swarming.
逋逃 | a refuge for people (or criminals) to fly to.

The first is also read shah, to draw in the breath.

To clear the throat; to cough; to expiratorie; to hack; a cough.
乾 | a dry cough.
痰 | to raise phlegm.
暗號 | to give the signal by a slight cough.

From words and to scour.

Angry or reproving words.

Read 終. To allure, to induce to act right.
善 | to urge to goodness.
說 | a novel, a story to commend virtue.
足已 | this is fame enough.
SHA.

Oha sounds, sha, shah, and shat. In Canton, shu; — in Swatow, sén, sa, sông, and só; — in Amoy, sa and swa; — in Fukchau, sn, sai, swa, and só; — in Shanghai, só and sa; — in Chiifu, sa and swa.

沙 sha

From water and a few qu. d. when the water is little the sand appears like the next. Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; reefs, banks; granulated, as sugar; gritty; broken fine; friable and mealy, as fruit; frequenting sandbanks and beaches; a sandy, brown, or gray color.

1 糖 common or brown sugar.
1 尾 or 角 a sandy spit, a spot where the still water allows silt to settle.
1 虫 larve of musktoes.
1 溪 a water filter of sand.
1 面 shallow sand-banks; at Canton, boats remain on them.
1 白 the sand clon, a species of Mactra.
1 虫 a Buddhist novice.
1 門 (or 桑門 from the Sanscrit sramana and Pali samana) quieting of the passions, as ascetics strive to do; it now denotes the Mongol Shaminism, though at first it referred to all priests, Budhis and Brahmins.
1 英 a file-fish. (Aluteruvs berorh.)
1 甲 the dragonet fish. (Platyecephalus guttans.)
1 童 a sandpiper or snake; also a species of loche. (Cobitis psammihmns.)

流 | quiments; moving sands, a name given in the Book of Records to the Gobi Desert.
漠 | the desert of Shamo.
东 | the Pratas shoal.
打 | 袋 to learn boxing.
鴨 | a fish like the sardine.

Used with the last.

砂 sha

Peables, coarse sand; gravel; gritty, like sand.

寶 | emery.
礦 | 紅 a bright red.
解玉 | or 金鋼 | corundum; diamond dust.
拜 | to winnow hullcd rice.
( Cantonese.)
辰 | the best kind of cinnabar from Shin-chuen in Hunan.
出 | 子 the pilferings of servants or cooks. (Pekingese.)

仁 or 鉻 | 仁 grains of paradise, obtained from the Annam sandbanks and the Eletorina; the 前春 | from Yang-chun in Kwangtung, are from the Annamum villosum.
皮 | cowhide; met. stubborn, indolent.

靈 | aethiops mineral, a sulphide of mercury.

龜 sha

The largest sized buffalos is called 水牛 in the central provinces, and usually denotes the cow.

From disease and sand as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

The cholera.

絹腸 | Asiatic cholera.
割 | to scarify for cholera.
1 氣丸 cholera pills.
1 塔棲 | 叡 a good remedy for cholera from Su-chau.

鯨 sha

The first and coarse kind of sugar. | 糖 (otherwise 沙糖) like brown muscovado.

1 華 a valuable timber tree, brought from Thet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.
1 梨 | a russet pear.
1 木 | a species of pine from Nan-hwui, which furnishes a valuable light wood, highly prized for coffins.

紗 sha

Gauze, thin silk; reticulated, gauzy, lace-like, transparent; a fiber, an untwisted thread.

白 | white gauze.

紗帽 | to lose the 神 | or black gauze hat, is to be turned out of office, — this having been the official hat during the Ming dynasty.

紬 | mull, fine muslin, lawn.

絹 | to lay the warp.

羽 | English camlets.

月照 | the moon shines through the latticed window.

鯨 sha

From fish and sand, referring to the gritty skin.

鯨魚 | a bright slate blue.

1 魚 | shagreen.

公子帽 | hammer-headed shark. (Sphyran zygua.)
錘 | the saw fish (Pristis), which is said to be able to strike at and injure vessels.
琵琶 | the spotted ray. (Rhina aneyostomus.)
貓兒 | spinous shark. (Cestracion zebra.)
犆頭 | the shovell-nosed shark. (Rhinohipus lamniphorus.)

1 魚 a fresh water fish, six inches long, round body and big head which buries itself in the ooze and spruts sand; it may be a kind of bull-head, as its dorsal spines are dangerous.
Long fine hair.

From water and west or elegant; also read shat and 'sa; it is also used for 'sham to wash; the first form is easily confounded with tsia 洗 spirits.

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.

水 sprinkle it.

衣服 my clothes were wet by the rain.

釣 to cast a hook.

灰水 to whitenwash.

河 to weep much.

雾 | a continual small rain.

然 alarmed.

絹衣 silk robes with speckled embroidery.

那些水 | this water spilled over, as when carrying a bucket-full.

Read 'ts'ui. Lofty and new.

新臺有 | high and fine is the new terrace.

Read sin' | Shivering.

时寒 | shaking from the cold.

In Cantonese. A shed; to stretch out.

鵝 | the hen stretches her wings.

一 | an open shed.

一 | to hang out to dry.

傻 Foolish, thoughtless.

子 a simpleton, a careless fellow.

暗 | doltish, silly.

得 how stupid that is!

做不仁 | palsied.

In Pehingese. Rather, an adjective of comparison.

好的 pretty good, it will do.

俏 rather fine.

From whisker and women; it resembles you to wish.

耍 To sport, to play with; to trifle with, as fire-arms; to fence; play, jollity; games.

棍 to fence with shillelaks.

刀牌 to play with foils and shields.

體 to sport and dance; to waste one's time.

戲 the game of joking talk, banter, badinage.

SHAH.

Old sounds, shat and shap. In Canton, shat, shap, and sap; — in Sichow, sat, sün, and siap; — in Anhoy, sat, siap, ch'ap, and ch'iap; — in Fukchow, sak and sai; — in Shanghai, sh; — in Chifu, sa.

殺 Some derive this from 杀 to kill.

To shay, 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.

頭 to decapitate.

蟲 to drive off worms; to kill bugs.

手 a headsman.

數 to finish an account.

生 to butcher animals.

風 | an awful, dreadful look.

殺 | he fought his way into their ranks.

了 | scared to death.

急 in great haste, in a killing hurry.

緊 the cord is tied too tight.

笑 a comedian, a droll.

氣 in a towering passion.

割 they are inseparable, as two friends.

尾 the very last.

格 willful murder.
The first form is commonly used.

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<tr>
<th>筝 簾 簾</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shai</td>
<td>筝</td>
<td>a flute.</td>
<td>堆</td>
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<td>簾</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the bamboo intercepts the moonbeams.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to sift, to strain.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a sieve.</td>
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SHAI.

The second form is unauthorized, but in common use.

To dry in the sun; the reflection of the sun; to air and sun; to cure in sunshine, as fruit.

SHAN.

Old sounds, shan and sham. In Canton, shan and sham; — in Swatow, swan, sam, and san; — in Amoy, san, sam, shan, and ch'an; — in Fuhchau, sung; — in Shanghai, shin; — in Chifu, san.

The original form resembles three peaks; it forms the 40th 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.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

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 西 or 右 denotes Shanxi.

妙高 the wonderful high mountain, is Mount Morn, or Su-ma-ner 順 福 of the Buddhists, the axis of the universe.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

.ylabel} to worship at the graves.
ylabel} to worship a dragon (or lucky) grave.
ylabel} grave-diggers; grass-cutters.
ylabel} to bury, to inter.

畔 Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at, to gibe.

Read しen. To go.

1. A slow gait, a stately manner.

Read しoh. The trailing skirt of a lady.

Used for the last and the next.

To hobble or limp.

To walk lamely, or as if unable to go forward.

Precious coral, し珊瑚 the fine red kind, which is highly prized.

 MaterialApp a red coral button, the highest in rank.

小心 送糊了 take care that you don't get a sunstroke.

不透 the sun does not get through, as a curtain.

鴛鴦 鴐 鴐 the ducklings are sunning themselves.

電 I spread abroad; scattered about, as fallen flowers.

雜佩 1 1 his girdle chatelaine made a jingling.

删削} To pare; to amend, to correct and expunge; to edit and settle a text; to reject, as an account.

改 to alter and erase

去 or 除 to expunge.

漆} a stiff brush used by painters.

詩 定 禮 [Confucius] edited the Odes and settled the Ritual

減 to abridge.

杉} A species of deal used for boards.

杉} a jag; pine piles.

杉} pine boards.

杉} is sometimes written for 杉 a ship's boat.

杉 the coarse pine (Cunninghamia lanceolata) of Southern China; it also includes the Cryptomeria.

杉 a pine ancestral tablet, — is a worthless thing.

杉} From clothes and pelage.

杉} A garment for the body, as a coat, shirt, or jacket; it usually refers to those without a lining.

杉} garments; body clothes.

杉} an under-shirt.

杉} a robe, a summer-gown.
SHAN.

Port of these characters are sometimes read shin. Old sounds: shin, shin, shih, shin, and sham. In Canton: sham, shih, shean, and sheun;—in Swatow, shin, sham, shin, and sim;—in Amoy, sim, shin, and sheun;—in Fukchow, shing, sing, and shing;—in Shanghai, sang, zang, and zing;—in Chefu, shin and shin.

森 shen 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.
森 vigourous, majestic, severe.
森 Chinese mahogany, the timber of the 樟 pride of India. (Melia azederach)
森 thick and shady, as a green forest.
森 thickly wooded and grassy.

GRASS. From grain and tapering, alluding to the four slender spikelets, which are likened to dragon’s claws.
A marshy grass resembling a Panicium, 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 herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook, a sort of scythe.
草除根 to mow the grass and root it up.
草除根 to clear away the grass and the bushes.

To weep, to cry piteously.
然 out the tears flowed freely.
兩日 | | both her eyes were streaming with tears.

To move or manipulate with dexterity, to make signals.
據 | to pick up and sort rapidly and well, as tea is prepared.

SHAN.

Fish jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea; a spit or point of a beach.

The port of Swatow.

Rupture of the bowels, or hernia; pain from hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.
心 angina pectoris.
心 hernia; also a stricture or retention of urine.
水 or 汀 hydrocele.

To vitify, to slander; to murmur at.
誣 shamelessly.
誣 or 上 to revile, or to reprove without railing at one.
誣 or 人 she slandered her husband.
誣 grumbling slanders.

A large bill-hook or sickle.

READ. Read, to mix together, to mix in; to introduce surreptiously; to feed or rub.
| to mix up.
| to put together, as ingredients in a dish.
| to adulterate by mixing in other things.

SHAN.

The hills rise in numerous peaks.
The serried spears are closely seen.

Name of an ancient place or state in Shensi, not far from the present Hoh-yang hien.
縣 a district in the west of Shantung.
翼翼 numerous, said of camp-followers.

有 有 tails;—said of fishes in a pond.
有 a marshy waste place.
SHAN.

The oil made from hemp or
the old year out by
the refuse of flour;
the settings of gruel.
Men and horses in company;
a large crowd of people;
many talking about a thing;
numerous, as a swarm.
The second form is now mostly used; it is also read shan.
The ginseng plant (*Panax schinseng*), a name altered
from man, and so called
from the resemblance of its
forked roots to a man; it is also
called 神草 the divine plant, and
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.

Men and horses in company;
a large crowd of people;
many talking about a thing;
numerous, as a swarm.

Branches wide apart; a
medicinal plant; pendent
branches.

The original form bears a rude
resemblance to the body walking;
it is the rough radical of char-
teristics 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 of-
official document, it is often written
smaller than the rest; personal,
the presence; one's character or
duty; pregnant; the conduct.

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duty; pregnant; the conduct.
### SHÀN.

**shàn**

- **shàn** shàn

  - **1.** To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.
  - **2.** To recite or hum, as books.

**shēng**

- **shēng** shēng

  - **1.** Short, whining and complaining.
  - **2.** He sings the books he reads — without understanding them.

**shén**

- **shén** shén

  - **1.** Trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

**shū**

- **shū** shū

  - **1.** From silk and to extend.

**shù**

- **shù** shù

  - **1.** A large sash or girdle with ornamental ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the literati, graduates, officials, the gentry.

**zhāng**

- **zhāng** zhāng

  - **1.** Or | or | or | or | in | the gentry, official people in and out of office.

**zōu**

- **zōu** zōu

  - **1.** Gentlemen and merchants, the higher classes.

**shù**

- **shù** shù

  - **1.** To make known.

**shuō**

- **shuō** shuō

  - **1.** His words are reliable.

**zuò**

- **zuò** zuò

  - **1.** To state truly.

**wān**

- **wān** wān

  - **1.** Woman; the first is sometimes wrongly used instead of 孕 and then read 胎; their meanings being the same.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** Pregnant, quick with child.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** The gravid uterus.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** Taken in labor.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** Conceived, pregnant.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** An abortion; a miscarriage.

**shēn**

- **shēn** shēn

  - **1.** Similar to the above, and defined as 神在手身也 a spirit confined within the body; name of a god.

---

### SHÀN.

- **shàn** shàn

  - **1.** A magic body (riddhi) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

  - **2.** From water out of a curna.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Name of a river in the south-east of Hunan; deep; profound, abstruse; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; strong, as spectacles; retired, inner, as an apartment; late at night; many, as days; intense, as dislike; deep-tinted; as an adjective, very, extremely, carefully, well; to secrete; a coat and trowsers joined in one; to measure the depth.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** How deep is the water here?

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Don't know the depth; I am not very familiar with that subject.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Great kindness.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** A profound bow.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Crafty, silent and scheming.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** [your favors are] deeply engraved on my heart.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** From midnight till daybreak.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Deep research.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** It is very true.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** He indeed has his own deep purposes.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** This character is very complex.

  - **2.** An inferior prefecture in the south of Chihli.

  - **3.** A deep blue.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** Of a reserved and awful manner.

- **shān** shān

  - **1.** What a depth of sorrow is his!
A multitude of living things moving about together.

A species of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan, the bark of which is called 肉桂; it is an evergreen; the Cinnamomum Loureiri has the same name; the name木 is also applied to a species of Andromeda, both being evergreens.

That power or cause which operates by its own energies, diffuse, formless, and inscrutable, yet making things develop; the 太 powers above, as opposed to the 鬼 or 鬼 powers below; the gods, the divinities, a god, in the usage of pagans; used by many for the true God; a spirit; a supernatural good being; the human spirit, the directing power of the body; the animal spirits, in which senses the Taoists use it much; divine, spiritual, as being higher than man; supernatural, godlike, wonderful, superhuman; as an adverb, very, exceedingly, mysteriously; to defy; in the language of epitaphs, nameless.

明 the gods.

鬼仙佛 gods, demons, genii, and Buddhas. — are the four orders of beings above man.

事 to serve the gods, as an acolyte who presents offerings.

拜 to worship God; to adore the gods.

安 to set up gods to be worshipped; to quiet the mazes of the dead; to cheer one's spirits; to relieve one's ailments.

家 the lares or deified spirits of ancestors.
From a covering and a time, which last is defined as if from to distinguish, i.e. to get things together, and carefully separate them.

To investigate, to inform one's self, as a judge; to discriminate; to restrain; to weigh evidence; the mind settled on a point; a handle of ten plumes.

To judge to; examine and decide.

A judicial inquiry.

To carry up a case.

To confront witnesses.

A final judgment.

To inquire by sortilege.

To open court for a trial.

An officer specially sent to try a cause.

It has been fully and honestly examined.

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 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.

To smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

To smile.

I beg that you will receive this present favorably.

To smile on seeing the gift.

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.

Because it shows the purport of a sentence, as a dart the way.

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!

And shall man not seek much more to have friends?

More still to say.

Courteous; cowardly.

He was so fearfully earth-hearted that the officers of the people were ashamed.

Scared, afraid.

Bent, stooping.

To hent the head forward; to stoop.

Sweet and pair, denoting an increase of joy.

Social delights; an adverb denoting the superlative, very, extremely, — and usually placed before its subject.

Well and good.

Too big, huge.

Too excessive in any way.

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? what affair?

What is that to you?

Heedful.

Careful, guarded in speech.

Cautious.

Necessary.

Take heed and be not idle.

The prince is careful what he does when he is alone.

From flesh and worth, contracted, 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 eunormous...
From insect and time as the phonetic.

A huge clam, said to be exaggerated from a fossil, and perhaps referring to the great Chamer, a marine monster, which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.

The mirage; some descriptions assimilate it rather to a water-gout.

A road along which a coffin goes.

ashes or coals of the clam put in coffins.

Sea-fishes, a wild story; refers to a legend about sea-fairies.

the mirage land; a native name for Lewchew.

To leak; to run to waste, to flow along noisily; to seek through.

leak.

newly fledged.

hole for water to run into the sewer.

running off or flowing.

out.

sprinkle or spread some salt on it.

In Cantonese, to sprinkle over, as with salt or ashes, not with water; bad, inelegant, worthless.

SHANG.

The sounds shang and hau are easily confounded. Old sounds, shung and shung. In Canton, shéung; in Swatow, shung and si'g; in Amoy, song; in Foochau, shung; in Shanghai, song, dzung, zang, and long; in Chihfu, ch'ang.

Composed of 肉 to stutter and 句 sentences, contracted, denoting that by words one's inner thought, are known; not to be confounded with th, 商, enemy.

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.

the old hong-merchants of Canton.

a pawnbroker.

a salt-merchant.

in mathematics, solid measurement.

or to consult on.

the music sounded again and again.

general trade with other countries.

Interchanged with the last.

To consult, to deliberate.

his virtue and fix his standing.

consult and settle the rules of business, as a Chamber of Commerce.

merchants collect there from all quarters.

A kind of medical plant, whose root, called 常山 is a remedy for the ague.

a labiate plant, like the Thymus or clattle tree.

From net and forest.

A trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.

clean out the trap.

Used for the last.

Leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catching fish.

how sad to see the bare trees.

a fishing-weir.

the fishes seek the cool pit-weir.

Read shun, and used for 柱. To take, to grasp, to hold on.

From man and 鳥 to wound to give the sound.

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.

injury; to take revenge.

to catch cold.

an internal disease, such as spitting blood.

my heart was sad and wounded.

no harm is done; it makes no difference, it will be no obstacle.

crippled like a bird wounded by the dart.

to the end that I may not long sorrow.

what objection is there?
From *napkin and cloth 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 seen.

有 I keep it always, as an article in a shop.

照 customarily, according to the routine.

純 當然 it may pure happiness be your constant lot.

日 the whole day.

人 an ordinary man.

家 a common meal.

五 the five cardinal virtues, 仁, humanity; 義, rectitude; 礼, courtesy; 智, knowledge, and 信, faith.

掛念 constantly bear it in mind.

往 formerly.

無 variable; no perseverance.

如 as customary.

太 the Sacrificial Court.

可 perhaps it can be done for this time, but not allowed as a regular thing.

無鬼 the god who cuts the thread of life, the Chinese Apollo.

從 garment and to manifest.

The lower garments which conceal the person; the skirt, the petticoats; clothes; curtains of a carriage.

無鬼 the god who cuts the thread of life, the Chinese Atropos.

賜 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.

銀 to distribute silver medals.

贈 to express admiration.

張 to treat well.

格 a scale of rewards.

帖 a placard offering a reward.

謝 花 紅 to pay the reward offered.

以 酒 紅 肉 presented him with wines and meats.

監 to commend and reward, as a scholar.

封 to give a present to children or servants.

恩 imperial bounty.

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<thead>
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<th>SHANG.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>重</td>
<td>a mortal wound.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>財</td>
<td>to waste money.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>grieved at heart.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受</td>
<td>wound.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>three times.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>lips of a wound.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>filial grief at a parent's death.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
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<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>wind it will injure public morals.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>损</td>
<td>to damage; to wound</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傷</td>
<td>do not destroy old friendships.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>he says tyranny is no injury, of no moment.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>及</td>
<td>parents to cause grief to parents.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>a bad business. a grief to one.</td>
<td>常 chăng (常)</td>
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<tr>
<td>An untimely death, under</td>
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<tr>
<td>nineteen years of age; to die</td>
<td>nineteen years of age; to die</td>
<td>nineteen years of age; to die</td>
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<tr>
<td>before puberty; to die</td>
<td>before puberty; to die</td>
<td>before puberty; to die</td>
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<td>天 1 or 2 died young.</td>
<td>天 1 or 2 died young.</td>
<td>天 1 or 2 died young.</td>
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<tr>
<td>嫁</td>
<td>to wed the elf of a married husband.</td>
<td>嫁</td>
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<tr>
<td>國</td>
<td>of soldiers who have died for their country.</td>
<td>國</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無服之 1 unmoined youths,</td>
<td>無服之 1 unmoined youths,</td>
<td>無服之 1 unmoined youths,</td>
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<tr>
<td>those who die before seven years.</td>
<td>those who die before seven years.</td>
<td>those who die before seven years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>丁口</td>
<td>it will involve the death</td>
<td>丁口</td>
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<tr>
<td>丁口</td>
<td>of one's children, as an unlucky spot.</td>
<td>丁口</td>
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<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>the child died of small-pox.</td>
<td>病</td>
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<td>snork</td>
<td>a cup, a goblet; a bumper;</td>
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<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>a feast, a banquet;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>to give to drink.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>a wine-cup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>潔</td>
<td>or to prepare a feast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>潔</td>
<td>to take wine with a guest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>備</td>
<td>to exchange glasses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>水流</td>
<td>crooked streams flowing into goblets;</td>
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<tr>
<td>水流</td>
<td>met. fine scenery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>染</td>
<td>to drink to one's health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>染</td>
<td>to exceed bounds, to overrun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>璞</td>
<td>交錯 to change cups and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璞</td>
<td>drink fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>a new year's feast.</td>
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The ring placed upon doors to use as a knocker.

The meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting. If you are going to your parents, you should go to them. Prepare a meal and wait for your husband's return.

From sun and towards.

Noontide, meridian; used for the Manchu word *del he,* a piece of arable land measuring six men, or about 1 1/2 acres, set apart for the support of the Gendarmery of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.

午 or 午天 midday.

午 or 午天 afternoon.

午 or 午天 he was quite silent for half the day.

午 or 午天 towards sundown.

午 or 午天 it is rather just before midday; 11/2 o'clock.

上

Converted 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; to ascend; to the ascending or second tone; the upper series of tones.

午 or 午天 to go to Peking.

午 or 午天 to go aboard, and 1岸 to go ashore.

午 or 午天 to send a report to court.

午 or 午天 to finish, to complete.

午 or 午天 1 2 continuing [his example] as I go up and down in the court, — and reign.

午 or 午天 to be swindled or taken in.

午 or 午天 you didn't bear it in mind?

午 or 午天 to wind a watch.

午 or 午天 to go on; go ahead.

午 or 午天 it is not a full month.

午 or 午天 where are you going?

午 or 午天 he cannot come up.

午 or 午天 be careful in going up and down stairs.

午 or 午天 to weigh, as money.

午 or 午天 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.

午 or 午天 to sum up, to conclude from what goes before.

午 or 午天 the Emperor.

午 or 午天 above and below; up and down; about, more or less; on the one hand and on the other; heaven earth; emperor and people; — according to the scope.

午 or 午天 in heaven.

午 or 午天 the sky overhead.

午 or 午天 the other day; the first day.

午 or 午天 the Emperor was angry.

午 or 午天 an imperial decree.

午 or 午天 very good, superior.

午 or 午天 the best quality.

午 or 午天 in the street.

午 or 午天 may be still be careful.

午 or 午天 they saunter about by the River.

午 or 午天 in remote antiquity.

午 or 午天 it is on me; in my hand.

午 or 午天 early in the day.

午 or 午天 honorable beyond comparison.

午 or 午天 there; the head or chief.

午 or 午天 what is before.

午 or 午天 the best room, a parlor.

午 or 午天 the previous occasion.

午 or 午天 forenoon.

午 or 午天 upper classes; it is used in addressing a priest, or speaking of one's employer or parents.

午 or 午天 it is said in the book.

午 or 午天 a chief seat; a magistrate.

午 or 午天 and 午 and 下 are three terms used for qualities or degrees.

午 or 午天 to go in above it; occurs used for the last.

午 or 午天 Composed of 向 towards with 入.

午 or 午天 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.

午 or 午天 to esteem a white color.

午 or 午天 still, however.

午 or 午天 there are still some.

午 or 午天 to wed a princess.

午 or 午天 do not praise yourself.

午 or 午天 the presidents or controllers of the Six Boards.

午 or 午天 to prefer.

午 or 午天 ambitious and pure in spirit.

午 or 午天 a dead man lies in the road, and somebody will perhaps bury him.

午 or 午天 nothing can be superior to it.

午 or 午天 the world likes dash and folly.

午 or 午天 to respect the virtuous.

午 or 午天 at the end of a prayer, Mayest thou enjoy or receive this! Let this be accepted!
SHÂNG.

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; unpolished; unpolished, indecent, as a bad style or unseemly phraseology; unacquainted; the natural conscience.

平 the whole life.

平之力 the entire strength.

學 or 就 or 悉 a young man, a pupil.

先 a teacher; a doctor; a blind fortune-teller; an apppellative like Mr. or Sir, as 李先 Mr. Li.

監 and 員 grades of the sîut'sài graduates, who designate themselves as 生 juniors in official papers.

優 the first sîut'sài graduate on the list of the district.

副 a degree intermediate between a sîut'sài and kîujin.

書 literary men.

意 or 理 occupation, business.

覲 or 人 or 有 a stranger.

疏 not familiar with; not to see one for a long time.

氏保世居 the people will preserve their possessions.

既 既育此子子壽 now, your means being abundant, you liken me to poison.

息, to get interest; to make a profit, as by increase of herds.

菜 unripe fruit.

魚 a preparation of raw fish.

放 to set free living things, considered to be a meritorious act.

話 a speech, a saying, a saying.

禾 five classes of actors, e.g., scholars, girls, old men and women, and fools; of each class there are various ranks, of which 武 are military characters; 正 princes; 稀 old statesmen; 小 youths; 

生 From to bear and a mote.

Relative 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.

姓 names of a wife's sister.

父 maternal uncles and cousins.

女 a niece of king Fan.

牲 Sacrificial animals, of which there are six: victims.

犧 a victim.

豕 usually denotes drught animals, or cattle; but also includes fowls and sheep.

豕 poultry, pork, and fish (or mutton).

六 the six victims, — horse, ox, lamb, cock, dog, and hog.

爾 your victims are all provided for.

笙 An instrument of the organ kind, a Pandean pipe, composed of 12 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.

鼓瑟吹 thrum the lutes and blow the organ.

琴 music relieves the heart.
SHÂNG.

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.

Substance; substance, subject.

SHÂNG.

From eye and few, but really formed of "eyebrows and sprout both contracted, infatiating a close inspection of a subject.

SHÂNG.

To scor, to rub bright.

SHÂNG.

A NOS, etc., OF THE EIGHTEEN PROVINCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>AREA SQUARE MILES</th>
<th>POUL. BY CENSUS</th>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>DISCOUNT</th>
<th>CAPITAL</th>
<th>HIGHEST OFFICERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chihli,</td>
<td>直隶</td>
<td>58,049</td>
<td>27,990,871</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>A Governor-general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantung,</td>
<td>山东</td>
<td>63,101</td>
<td>28,956,764</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shansi,</td>
<td>山西</td>
<td>55,268</td>
<td>14,001,240</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honan,</td>
<td>河南</td>
<td>65,101</td>
<td>13,247,171</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsu,</td>
<td>江苏</td>
<td>41,050</td>
<td>87,313,501</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhwei,</td>
<td>安徽</td>
<td>48,101</td>
<td>34,168,059</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsi,</td>
<td>江西</td>
<td>72,158</td>
<td>23,916,999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekiang,</td>
<td>浙江</td>
<td>39,150</td>
<td>26,256,784</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukien,</td>
<td>福建</td>
<td>53,180</td>
<td>14,777,110</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupeh,</td>
<td>湖北</td>
<td>70,150</td>
<td>27,370,008</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan,</td>
<td>湖南</td>
<td>71,320</td>
<td>18,652,307</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung,</td>
<td>广东</td>
<td>79,450</td>
<td>19,174,030</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangsi,</td>
<td>广西</td>
<td>78,250</td>
<td>19,174,030</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan,</td>
<td>云南</td>
<td>107,959</td>
<td>55,286,200</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>A Governor-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kweichu,</td>
<td>贵州</td>
<td>61,511</td>
<td>28,286,219</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>A Governor-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz'chuen,</td>
<td>四川</td>
<td>168,800</td>
<td>21,815,678</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>A Governor-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shensi,</td>
<td>陕西</td>
<td>67,100</td>
<td>18,207,256</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>A Governor-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansuh,</td>
<td>甘肃</td>
<td>86,608</td>
<td>15,193,125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A Governor-General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,297,990    360,279,897    297    573

A Governor-General, Shangtung; a Governor-General, Kwangtung; a Governor-General, Yunnan; a Governor-General, Kwangsi; a Governor-General, Kweichu; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; a Governor-General, Shensi; a Governor-General, Kansuh.

A Governor-General, Kwangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kweichu; two Governors; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shensi; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kansuh.

A Governor-General, Kwangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kweichu; two Governors; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shensi; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kansuh.

A Governor-General, Kwangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kweichu; two Governors; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shensi; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kansuh.

A Governor-General, Kwangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kweichu; two Governors; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shensi; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kansuh.

A Governor-General, Kwangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shangtung; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kweichu; two Governors; a Governor-General, Sz'chuen; two Governors; a Governor-General, Shensi; two Governors; a Governor-General, Kansuh.
### SHANG.

#### DIVISIONS, &c., OF MANCHURIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Capitala</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHANGKING,</td>
<td>Mukten, 奉天府</td>
<td>11 dists. and 13 posts.</td>
<td>Ruled by a tsiang-kian, 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>4 districts.</td>
<td>Under a tsiang-kian at Kirin, aided by five fu-tutung at Kirin, Ninguta, Pedné, Sausing, and Alchekun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER-LUNG KIANG, 黑龍江</td>
<td>Tsitsihar,齊齊哈爾</td>
<td>6 commanderies.</td>
<td>One tsiang-kian at Tsitsihar, aided by three generals at Merguen, Tsitsihar, and Hoh-lung Kiang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISIONS, &c., OF MONGOLIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Khanates</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INNER MONGOLIA, 内蒙古</td>
<td>Tachétu, 土謝圖汗</td>
<td>6 corps, divided into 24 tribes and 49 standards, each aimaik tribe being under its own chieftain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTER MONGOLIA, 外蒙古 has four khanates,</td>
<td>Sain-noi, 三音諾颜汗</td>
<td>Overseen by a Governor-general at Urga or Kurun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taetsen, 塔延汗</td>
<td>Kukin in the Tachétu khanate, under whose superintendence each prince rules his own tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dzassaktu, 扎薩克圖汗</td>
<td>Divided into 29 standards, under a resident at Sining fu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSING-HAI, 青海</td>
<td>Cobdo, 科布多城</td>
<td>Divided into 11 tribes and 31 standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULIASUTAI, 鄂理雅蘇台</td>
<td>Urianghai, 烏良海</td>
<td>Tribes are under 21 tsao-ling, and an amban at Uliasutai in Sain-noi khanate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DIVISIONS, &c., OF ILLI OR CHINESE TURKESTAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Cities and Districts</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SONGARIA, the Northern Circuit 天山</td>
<td>Nine garrisons, 城或 districts.</td>
<td>Under a military governor, two councillors, and 31 residents in cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>北路 or Ili 伊犁</td>
<td>Kur-kara-usu, 庫爾喀拉烏蘇</td>
<td>Subordinate to the tsiang-kian at Kuldja or Ili, under local residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarbagatai, 塔爾巴哈台</td>
<td>Under a resident and native begs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harashar, 哈拉夏</td>
<td>The officer at Ushi rules over the three next; it is also called Yung-nung-ch'ing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuchay, 克恰伊</td>
<td>The tsiang-kian resides at Yarkand, with general supervision over the ten garrisoned cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ush, 鄭</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sairum, 賽里木</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bai, 白</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oksu, 奧古素</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khoten, 和克托</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yarkand, 雅爾干</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashgar, 喀什噶爾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yengishar, 英吉沙爾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIBET 西藏 is regarded by the Chinese as one of their dependencies, and a resident constantly lives at Lhasa; 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 Kunbu 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 新疆 is politically included within the province of Kansuh, which extends across the Desert to Urgench and Bokouli; 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, zho, shok, and zhok. In Canton, shoo and shao; — in Swatow, shi, sió, and sao; — in Amoy, shao, sao, and ch’iao; — in Fukhau, shiu, seu, and sau; — in Shanghai, so and diao; — in Chifu, shuo.

From fire and emittance.

烧 (shāo) 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 (yě) a fire on the moors.

酒 (jiǔ) ardent spirits, such as will burn, sometimes called 三 or thrice fired, whence comes the word ausfūshoo through the Cantonese dialect.

高 (gāo) strong whiskey made from sorghum.

着 (zhuó) on fire;  to set on fire.

化 (huà) burnt up, consumed.

鹅 (é) a roasted goose.

山 (shān) to burn the grass on hills, to manure them with the ashes.

内外 (wèi nèi) he has fever in and on him.

内 (nèi) the fever is very high.

纸 (zhǐ) to worship at the tombs, when paper is burned.

烟火 (yōu huǒ) (or 花) to let off fireworks.

插 (chā) a concubine's child. (Cantonese.)

路 (lù) 路 to worship Plutus; — at Shanghai also means to feast with one.

猪 (zhū) a hog roasted whole.

打 (dǎ) a mode of torture among prisoners to extort money.

等 (děng) a kiln.

火 (huǒ) light the fire;  put on fire.

開 (kāi) a 锅 to put up an oven to roast at.

拜 (bài) to supplicate the gods for a parent's recovery.

飆 (biāo) a drying wind; sound of the wind.

弄 (lòng) 用風 乾 let the dry wind blow on it.

落葉 (luò yè) it blows the leaves down.

薪 (xīn) coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den;  the roots of grass.

墙 (qiáng) 槓 the holes of the mar-mots run through the jungle.

梢 (shāo) The eldest of a number of sisters.

梢 (shāo) Read shō, To despise, to disesteem;  to regard slightingly.

梢 (shāo) To select;  to reject the bad;  to catch;  to pluck or brush away;  to move, to take along, to carry.

掠 (lüè) to seize.

挾 (xié) or 挙 手 to fold the arms.

在 (zài) 背後 to put the arms behind the back.

門 (mén) a door-bolt;  a latch or catch. (Pekingese.)

帶 (dài) 貨物 to carry goods, as in a ship.

信 (xìn) to send a letter.

旗 (qí) Scallop  or small tags on the edge of a banner called 燕尾  swallow-tail scallops, the number of which ones indicated official rank.

旗 (qí) the tags on a flag's border.

旗 (qí) 帶風飄 the wind flutters the streamers finely.

腰 (yāo) The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, different from the 薯 or large rhizomes which are edible.

腰 (yāo) The ends of a bow;  a bow discharging the arrow;  the arrow leaving the bow.

腰 (yāo) The lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.

梢 (shāo) From wood and resembling; used with the next.

梢 (shāo) The end of a branch, a twig;  a tapering leafless branch;  a staff used by mummers; small sticks for fuid;  a rudder;  a sailor;  to knock off, as a thing that sticks;  a sort of harrow.

公 (gōng) a steersman.

篤 (dú) those who pole boats.

商 (shāng) a ship's crew.

子 (zǐ) boatmen.

末 (mò) small end of a thing.

木 (mù) small.

鞭 (biān) a riding switch.

板 (bǎn) to screen one's subordinates.

長大 (cháng dà) tall and portly. (Fukhau.)

梢 (shāo) Stern of a vessel;  a swift and small boat used in coastguard duty.

工 (gōng) a captain or master.

縵 (suō) A painter for fastening a boat.

縵 (suō) End of the hair; tuft on end of a tail;  a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.

頭 (tóu) long hanging hair.

篩 (shāi) A basket or hamper,  a larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.

篩 (shāi) A wicker or osier bucket.

斗 (dòu) 之人 an ordinary person, "a peck-measure man," i.e. one who knows chiefly about eating.

揹 (bēi) Similar to the preceding.

揹 (bēi) A small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; used for a rudder or tiller.
SHAO

From sound and to call.

Shao (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.

间不知味 [Comaeus] heard Shun's music, and forgot the taste of meat.

| 華 | splendid but fading.
| 虚 | I have vainly passed the prime of my life.

少府 a department in the north of Kwangtung.

少 From small, and  a contraction of 天, impish.

Shao (shao) [shao]

Little, not much; few; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe; wanting; deprived of; to disparage, to detract.

不 [un] unavoidable, very necessary.

不得 or 不可 it is indispensable, can't do without it.

短 limited, supply.

不知多 I don't know how much.

不 not a few, many, enough.

可 it is but seldom.

欠 to be indebted to.

廣 in mathematics, evolution.

侯 I have failed in calling on you; a polite phrase.

刻 or 僅 in a little while.

以多報 to report few when there are many.

之 to underrate.

不有 and 先事 there will doubtless be some thing to be done.

少 a little less, fewer.

錢 to owe; to deduct from a sum.

太 altogether too few.

魯國之民不加 the population of the adjoining states does not decrease.

算 to cheapen, to reckon less.

. Read shao Young, juvenile; tender; a youth; to assist, to second; a secondary or junior.

年 young in years.

老 old and young.

子 the youngest son.

父 a young gentleman; your son.

立 妻 to get a young concubine.

妻 a young girl or wife, in the flower of her age.

人 後父母 a young boy elevates to his parents.

我 he treats me as a child.

紹 From silk or mon and to call; the second form is rarely met with.

紹 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.

介 one who serves as a medium or aid between two principals.

念 you never think of your connection with the past, or carefully study the former kings.

復 to re-establish or maintain, as an inheritance.

位 to succeed to a dignity.

趨 to perpetuate, as the virtues of a predecessor.

敬 spirits from Shao-hing fu considered to be of the best sort.

會 方 [continuing] to your chief.

家 納 to be put in relation with the intelligence of Heaven.

紹 The crutch of a pair of trousers; a lapel of a coat.

紹 筆 the seat of trousers.

紹 From strength and to call; also read  shao.

紹 Effort, exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.

紹 to encourage husbandmen.

紹 fine talents.

紹 a distinguished and unsullied name.

紹 From seal and to call; it is often confounded with the last, and looks like the next.

紹 High, as in virtue.

年高德 aged and greatly honored for virtue.

紹 From city and to call; different from the last.

紹 A city in the state of Tsing; now Shansi.

紹 a noted city in history, now Pao-kung-fu in central Hunan.

紹 a prefecture in the north of Fukhien.

紹 Shao knew the auguries of the gods.

紹 From water and gradually.

紹 Water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.

紹 the wind dashes the rain against it.

紹 烏 soaked by the driving rain.
SHAO.

From mouth and similar; it is also read ts'iu in the senses of loquacious; a wry mouth.

A small or crooked mouth, like that of a jag; loquacious, gabbling; cry of guards or lieutors; 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 set the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn.

巡 or 遊 to go about as a patrol; to cruise on guard.

下 stationed on guard.

党 the officers in charge of garrisons and stations.

長 a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.

入 a sentry.

左 and 右 a guard of honor.

带子 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.

SHÉ.

Old sounds, sha, zhu, zha, zhao, and zhak. In Canton, shé; in Swatow, shè, ch'ia, chê, and chên; in Amoy, sia and ch'ia; in Fukien, shè; in Shanghai, zhe and zö; in Ch'iu, shié and shê.

賠 From property and a surname for the phonetic.

To buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant; to confer, to put off; to shirk.

買 to buy on credit.

錢 to get a loan.

貨 to get credit for goods.

賬 credit.

寧願不 better to sell for cash than give credit.

實歲 乾 乾淨 a ripe, dry, and clean apple used in medicine 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.

數簿 a day-book.

酒不 wine must be paid for.

一概 no credit given for anything.

奢 From great and a person.

To spread out; wasteful, extravagant; profuse, affluent.

望 wild, unfounded hopes.

華 showy.

騁 | 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'ho to carry.

A serpent, including some lizards; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra.

一條 | one snake.

毒 | a venomous snake.

筆如龍 | his pen makes dragons and snakes; i.e. beautiful writing.

長 | the long serpent evolution, in military strategy.

頭 | the two-headed snake, an Amphisbaena or Cociius.

頭鼠眼 | a snake's head and rat's eyes; — wily.

佛口 | heart good words but a wicked heart.

維雌維雌女子之祥 to dream of cobras and snakes is the token of a daughter.

書 | to paint a snake and add legs, — is useless.

堡 | an intrenchment.

In Cantonese. To smear; to ramble; teeth sticking out.

油 to grease, as boats in breaming.

牙 projecting teeth.

這條快 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 | of the 舖子 a very eligible stand.

扒草尋 to beat the grass for a snake; met. to stir up strife.

行而進 came by a winding path.

皮膚子 a disease of the skin like lepra.

倒拔 I've got the snake by its tail; — a bad bargain, a sell, a swindle; I've been cheated.

菜 or | 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 a. Easy, self-possessed.

委 | a swaggering, self-satisfied gait; sanguining at ease.

易言 easy, magniloquent talk.

余 From man and to exhibit.

This is not now regarded the same as 余, and is only used as a surname; some say it is a contraction of 沙家, that is,沙家, which was a phrase in the Sung dynasty for I, myself.
Adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a recluse.

| 堂 | to burn a priest. |
| 美 | a title of honor (acharya), given to those who have finished their novitiate. |
| 海 | a Buddhist priest. |

Read 休. A tower or lookout turret over a city gate.

圈 | the upper gateway over a city gate.

捨 | From hand and house; used for the next.

| 休 | 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. |
| 心 | charitable. |
| 去 | left behind, as one's friends. |
| 板 | to give a coffin, or the boards for one; a meritorious act. |
| 難 | hard to part with it. |
| 不 | I cannot part with it. |
| 富 | to abjure riches. |
| 身入寺 | to leave one's family and become a priest. |
| 求 | I beg you to part with one cash. |
| 世界救世 [Jesus] | gave his life to save the world. |
| 許 | to part under strong self-denial, to give up to. |
| 勿 | to regret my pains for him; I am sorry I did it. |

In Cantonese. Very; immediately.

好 | very best. |

組 | Composed of tongue and man, originally from 三 three men over 叶 a sprout to represent a dwelling, and 口 to represent a wall; it is used both for the next and the preceding; it resembles 含 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.

酒 | to lodge. |
| 彼 | let those criminals go. |
| 建 | to build a house. |
| 我 | my brother. |
| 親 | my relatives. |
| 下 | my residence; — a polite term. |
| 我 | rest awhile. |
| 少 | take a short rest. |
| 於 | he went and dwelt in a cottage on the border. |
| 一 | one of the 28 zodiacal constellations; a cottage. |
| 慈君 | we were distant three marches from you. |
| 客 | a roadside inn. |
| 矢 | to shoot an arrow. |
| 施 | to be benamevolent. |
| 救 | to remit, as punishment. |
| 己 | 己 from to yield one's opinion for another's. |
| 依 | to hold to and not let go. |
| 拘 | to conceal from. |
| 利 | (in Sanscrit sarira, defined as bone particles) sacred relics, especially of saints or Buddha, over which 利塔 topses and dagobas are erected. |
| 號 | or 稀 | cells in the examination-hall; they are numbered by the characters of the Millenary Classic. |
| 生 | to give up one's life. |
| 福 | a Buddhist term for alms-houses, dispensatories, and asylums. |
| 軍 | to halt an army. |
| 不 | 當夜 they cease not day or night. |

In Shanghai. An interrogative pronoun, and usually written 何; who; what?

物 | what is the matter? |
| 所去 | where are you going? |
| 人 | who is that? |
| 何 | or 所頭 what place; where? |

赦 | From cnarnation and to strike. |

| 赦 | To remit punishment; to forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to set aside; to pass over, to reprieve; amnesty, pardon. |
| 罪 | to forgive sins. |
| 過 | I will pass it over this time. |

大 | 天下 a general amnesty or release. |
| 天 | three days in the year when heaven forgives sins. |
| 免 | to pass by, to overlook. |
| 刑 | no pardon for relapsed criminals. |

寬 | act leniently towards one. |
| 罪 | the law cannot remit punishment. |

社 | From worship and earth. |

| 社 | The god who rules over a particular spot; the tutelary gods or lares rustici; sacrifices to them; the altars to gods of the land, usually without roofs; a village, a hamlet, — and in Formosa, the cian or tribe living in a place or collection of hamlets; a society or company of persons. |
| 祀 | gods of the land and grain (also called 后土) worshiped by officials; the tutelary gods of the state. |
| 立 | 立 to set up an altar to the gods of the land. |

宗 | 化為幽墟 the gods of the empire have gone to oblivion. |
| 私 | private lares, once forbidden to individuals, but now seen in almost every street and village in Kwangtung. |

郊 | 之 禮 | the sacrifice to the state gods. |
田 | a hamlet of 19 to 25 houses; a field altar; and hence 赶出 | is to be ejected from one's house or village.
| |  two festivals like the Roman compitularia, for honoring the lares; the 元 | is about the 16th of March, and the 秋 | the 18th of September.
| |  a society or brotherhood.
| |  the star η in Argo.
| |  a band of archers.

射 | From 寸 inch changed from 矢 dart or 手 hand and 身 body, intimating that arrows proceed from the bow near the body; an older form resembles a bow with an arrow across it.
| |  To project from the body; to shoot out; to spurt, to squirt; to issue forth, as a ray or evil influence; to glance at; to scheme for; a ray, as of light.
| |  光入 the sun shines in here.
| |  影 to project a shadow, or reflection, as the sun in the water.
| |  箭 to shoot arrows.
| |  影 | to counterfeit, to palm off.
| |  管 to hit the bull's eye.
| |  言 | to joke, to try with words; to pun.
| |  利 | to counterfeit another's trade-mark.
| |  善 | a skillful archer.
| |  未 | go darting here and there.
| |  御不 | his archery and chariot steering are faultless.
| |  冲 to opposite or overlooking, like the gable or chimney of another's house, which is unlucky.
| |  长 | 各 the archers acted together.
| |  父 a poetical name for the musk deer.
| |  嗚 | a whirling arrow.
| |  Read 咫, To point at and hit.
| |  舀 不 | 亦 in shooting do not hit the sleeping game.
| |  Read 亞 | A lord's servant.
| |  俊 | his principal and secondary servants, as valet and fan-bearer.

SHÉ.

The sounds of these characters and those under SHEH run into each other. Old sounds, shé, zheh, shih, and shah.

舌 | composed of 舌 mouth under 于 to try, because the tongue tries whatever enters the mouth; it forms the 180th radical of a few characters relating to the uses of the tongue.
| |  The tongue — in Canton called 利 to profit, because the next word of the same tone means to lose in trade, which would be unlucky; a tongue or clapper of a bell; a valve in a pump hook of a chasp; to speak; talkative, wordly.
| |  頭 | the tongue.
| |  舌 | to discuss politics and tell scandal.
| |  滑 | smooth-tongued.
| |  短 | thick of speech.
| |  蕃 | a foul or furred tongue.
| |  尖 | tip of the tongue.
| |  學口學 | to mimic and mock.
| |  長 | 嘴 a virago.
| |  茶香 | the aroma of the tea remains in the mouth.
| |  劍 | a witty fellow sharp at repartee.
| |  戰 | to argue; bickering.
| |  拽 | to keep silent.
| |  吐 | or 嘴 to put out the tongue; to loll it.
| |  擊 | to intrude one's remarks.
| |  莫 | nobody can hold my tongue for me.

販 | An unauthorized character, for which the last and 兩 are also used.
| |  In Cantonese. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon.
| |  本 | lost by the trade.
| |  了 | 販 to be swindled.

供 | To be well acquainted with;
| |  供 弓矢 well skilled in archery.
| |  劍 | to plot against one's ruler treacherously.
From 設 words and 句 to kill, here defined to impet 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.

其心 he settled it in his mind.

或或 or 使 suppose that, if.

布 to prepare, to set in order.

帳 or 數 to open a school.

一 one band, one pcket.

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.

額 to estimate the number.

In Cantonese. A very little, not nearly enough; a bit.

茶, shou A fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made, though it is not the proper tea plant.

香 fragrance, sweet.

從 hand and to divine or plate; the second is most usually read rich, to fold.

取 hold of, to count; to sort off; to grasp.

至 to divine by straws.

占 sortilege.

病 to feel the symptoms of disease.

From hand and whispering.

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.

政 to succeed to the throne.

政 to be associated in the government.

山 the loadstone.

山 to take away another's wits, done by the Taoists.

朋友 to your friends who assist in the service, have done so reverently and properly.

持 to take up, as a thing to carry.

他 he also manages it; to fill several offices, as a pluralist.

管 to administer, to oversee.

事 to attend to the affair.

衣帛堂 [Confucius] raised his clothes when he went up to the hall.

Read nigh, To pacify; peaceful; used for 稽 to take up, as from the ground.

天下然 when the empire is pacified.

物 to take up a thing.

精 a brownie or ghoul, supposed by the Cantonese to wander invisible among men, and injure its enemy's life or goods.

From water and to step.

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 shih, 拾 is sometimes used.

水 to wade across.

舟 to ferried over.
SHEN.

Old sounds, shen, shen, shen, and sham. *In Canton, shên and shán; — in Sentow, shan, shi, and sham; — in Amoy, shian and sham; — in Fukien, shing; — in Shanghai, seⁿ, zeⁿ, and tsêⁿ; — in China, shen.*

From sheep and plenty or three sheep; the second form is unusual.

The rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy.

Or or腥 or fetid, rank.

Air musty, goatish.

From fire and fun; used with to beguile.

To make a blaze; a blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to fan discontent, to make a ferment.

或人心 to agitate and incite people's minds.

或妻 or 夫处 the beautiful wife or wives, now in possession of her place.

To brush off; to fun; to strike, as with a fan; to agitate.

打 to flog.

风 to move the air.

你或我I'll skin you, I'll take your hide off. (Cantonese.)

扇 to flirt a fan.

Not the same as the to root up.

To lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong, to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.

如若乱 to contemnence each other in rebellion; to egg on.

A striped toad, 亁 or 乾, which is thought to be longlived; this reptile is fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.

光 moonlight.

亀 or 增 or 總, the moon has failed many times — since we parted.

宮 Diana's hall, the lunar palace.

醋 a kind of venereal medicine.

spect

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 or 枕 to lie on straw or matting, or to make a clot on's pillow; — as in grief, or when watching a grave.

From worship and above, this word changed its tone when it was adopted by the Buddhists to imitate the Sanscrit jain, now an Indian sect.

To sit abstractedly in contemplation, as required by or abstraction, whence this word has become a term for Buddhist priests; contemplation, meditation; the Buddhists.

殿 or 梵 a Buddhist temple.

師 or 哲 the priests, who are supposed to contemnate and pray.

図 the four states of meditation.

法 Buddhism.

坐 to sit and meditate; and 定 in fixed contemplation, are Buddhist performances.

機 the reception hall of an abbot.

延 the fabled palace of Indra on Mt. Meru.

使 to become a priest and enter on a life of meditation.

Read shên. 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.

封 to make a hill sacred and worship on it.

位 to resign the throne.

The second character is likewise used for the preceding; and is also read clan, slow, negligent.

Beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses.

進 relatives.

舞 waving, like the bamboo; easy in motion, as bamboo; attractive, as flowers; transitory, as falling snow.

諛 or 聲 to contemnate contracted.

The cicada or broad locust; it is common over China, and has many names, as 秋, or 總, and 秋凉儿 the autumn cooler.

脱 the exuvia of the cicada, used as a febrifuge.

聯 a pair of sentences.

嘴 or 聲 the chirp of the cicada.

髮 hair on the temples dressed in puffs, thought to resemble the cicada's eyes.

花 or 華 a horned or capped cicada, a variety found in Sa'ch'an; perhaps it is really a species of *Fulgora.*

金 脫壳之計 this plan is just like the last, as the exuvia is like the cicada's body.

銜 to connect or join.

不知雪 a katydid knows nothing of the snow; — i. e. he is a bobby.

瀕 Still water.

瀕 the name of a river, a branch of the River Hwai, in the east of Honan, in the ancient state of Sung.

瀕 vast and great, as an expanse of water.
善 | Originally composed of 羊 a sheep placed between 言 repeated denoting wrangling; it resembles 言善 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.

善 | 恶 good — evil; meritorious and evil works.
善 | 事 a good act.
善 | 行 to do right or benevolently; and then the 行’ or good deeds are known.
善 | 相 well acquainted with.
善 | 法 or 策 a clever scheme; a feasible plan.
善 | 死 or 終 a peaceful end.
善 | 鞠 a gentle horse, not tricky.
善 | 有 1 報 good acts will be well rewarded.
善 | 女子 恨 women are apt to be anxious.
善 | 會交友 he likes to mix with his friends.
善 | 氣色不 an ill-favored face, a bad expression.
善 | 德 morality.
善 | 不敢以 戰利 I dare not make virtue a bait for getting gain.
善 | 守死 道 sincerely attached to virtue; a martyr to the right.
善 | 見而 悖 悪 徒 he takes to the good and dislikes villains.
善 | 靜靜 fair and serene, as the sky.
善 | 哭 apt at weeping; he cries easily.

膳 | Provisions dressed for the table; viands; savory food, delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.
膳 | 早 1 breakfast.
膳 | 晚 | evening meal; supper.
膳 | 炊 | supplies furnished to a tutor.
膳 | 珍 | savory food, rare viands.
膳 | 1 夫 a king's butler; the chief cook.
膳 | 御 | 房 a royal dining hall.
膳 | 無 | the flesh of sacrifices.
膳 | 用 | 未 have you dined?
膳 | 繕 | To mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy, to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener.
膳 | 1 寫 | to write out.
膳 | 1 正 | to correct and copy.
膳 | 1 習 | to transcribe.
膳 | 1 單 | a list of things wanted.
膳 | 修 | to put in repair.
膳 | 1 覆子 an official paper.
膳 | 徵 | to put to rights.
膳 | 儀 | An elegant person, a refined manner.
膳 | 1 華 graceful, lady-like.
From insect and good; much used for the next; the second form is little used.

The earthworm or 蚯蚓 [shun] 1, called in Canton 黃犬 the yellow dog.
曲 [qi] the squirming worm.
曲 [qi] 唱歌有兩勿多 when the earthworm sings, it will soon be fair weather.

Interchanged with the last; the last form is also read fan [fàn].
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.
| 給 [gěi] a soup of stewed eels.
| 黃 [huáng] a small yellow mud eel.
捉白 [zuō bái] to snare white eels.
鷹 [yīng] hawk-bill eel. (Congrus tri-
黄聾 [huáng lóng] yellow jawed eel. (Ophi-
烏耳 [wū ěr] the brown eel (Anguilla acisola), also called 蕾 [lěi] the rattan eel.
非蛇即 [fēi shé jí] 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 leveled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.

扇 [shàn] 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 擋 is also used; to move to and fro.

打 | or | 撐 | to fan.
風 | a punka or table fan.
羽 | a feather fan.
自 | it fans itself, as a butterfly.
扇 | a single leaved door.
子 | or | 一把 | a fan.
風趣 | 無功 when the breeze comes the fan is discarded.
秋後 | [useless as] a fan after autumn.
| a state flabellum.
| a fan-case.
| [he is like] a leaf fan, — and stirs up strife.
摺 | and | or | or | folding fans, and round or fire screens.
—— | 屏 | the screen before an entrance.

From words and to fan.
To seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.
布 | 謠言 to stir up ill-will with false rumors.

From hand and plateau.
To act as one pleases; to take the responsibility of doing without orders; willful;
illegal, arbitrarily; to assume, to usurp; despotic.
| 權 to act hastily, to usurp powers.
| 自 | 賊 | to act out one's own will.
| 獨 | to act unauthoritatively.
| 用 | a despotic use of.
| 行 | 他 acted boldly and without orders.
| 呼 | 聲 | he had the impudence to use the forbidden name.

To sacrifice to or worship Heaven; to yield, to abdicate in favor of.
| 警 | to give up the throne.
| Shun gave the government to Yu, who received it.

To wield a horse or ass.
| 特 | a storr.
| 马 | a gelding.
| �勖 | to graft.

To work on, 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.

| 之以薪 make it burn with some faggots.

夏不炎 | we do not need a fire in summer.

From wealth and excellent.
To give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.
| 助 | to supply deficiencies.

恐不 | I fear there's not enough.
家 | 足 | abundance of means and men.

To walk quickly.
尾馬之驅 | I chased him as fast as I could run.

To polish a gun; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.
| 布石 a calendering stone.
| 倒 | I slipped down.
| 滑 | make cloth glossy.

White porcelain clay; clay good for the potter's use is 白 [bái]土, but it is of an inferior quality.

From man and fan; it is like, 師 in some of its uses.
To excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, a flame.
勃怒方 | his fury then blazed up.
From to top or hand and to
wrap up; the third is a common
contraction; the first resembles
shen, or a shepherd, and the sec-

To receive, as when one
goes for it, or it is his due;

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 board 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.

 Roe to collect the fees.

卖 |人心 to win people's hearts
— by largesses.

割 | to reap the harvest.

不 | 直 it still thunders. (Con-
tinued.)

工 | to quit work.

舖 | to shut up shop.

賬 | to collect accounts; on
which 1 賬 received in full, is
then marked.

拾 | to make things ready; bear
a hand! sharp at it! also, to
restrain, to overrule.

拾 | 你 I'll fix you off! I'll pay
you back; — as by a trick.

拾三鑾回朝 to gather up
the army and return to the
summer palace.

頭 | 禁一个人 has been
taken as a concubine.

成 | to get in the crop or rent
of land.

心 | 心世務 to withdraw the
thoughts from worldly affairs.

兵 | to recall troops.

贖 | 贖 to redeem, to get out of
pawn, to raise a mortgage.

借 | 借 or | 拆 to put by, to lay
in store.

買 | 玩 | 倉 curiosities bought
here; — a sign-board.

夜不 | one who spies the con-
duct of others.

手 | 手 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 craft; to act; an autograph; ac-
tions; skill; a quire or fold of
paper; a handful, a lot,
一把 | one hand.

魁 | a first rate workman.

下 | 下 under orders.

手 | or | 剛 | to begin a work.

倉 | unoccupied, no employment.

掌 | or | 套 a glove; a mitten.

掌 | or | 心 the palm.

紋 | 紋 lines on the palm.

本 | or | 帖 visiting-cards of
different sizes.

足 | 足 brothers.

作 | 作 an art, a handicraft.

熟 | or | 老 | expert at doing a thing;
an old hand.

十 | 十所指其手 [what many
eyes see] and many hands point
to, is worthy of respect.

打 | hired athletes or men who
practice with bludgeons.

好 | 好作 | elegant composition.

過 | 过 to give over, to transfer.

挺 | 挝 the inner side of the elbow.

拉 | 拉 to shake hands.

白 | 傻 to do a thing off-hand.

模 | 模 or | 印 the impression of
the thumb or hand for a signa-
ture.

圈 | a great doctor or surgeon;
also a champion chess-player.

指 | 指節 joints — will
never hold money; this refers to
the fingers lying close together.

遊 | a lazy fellow, an idler.

僕 | 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 Rancidostylus.)

束 | 無束 folded his hands and
knew not what to do.

甚 | 無極 | very difficult to do;
arrisled and perplexed.

緊 | peniless; stingy.

順 | or | 帶 convenient, by the
way.

先 | 放 | 帶 I fired the first shot.

小 | or | 三 | a thief, a shop-
lifter.

親 | 勢 don't disappoint me
now.

請 | 擔 | to hire aid in passing the
examinations.

談 | 談 to talk with the fingers.

執 | 質劍而立 he seized his
sword and stood.

容 | 容 the hands exhibit respect.

一 | 一貨 a lot of goods.

一 | 叹 one throw of dice.

一 | 叹 a handful, i.e. five eggs.

乏 |乏 out of funds, short of money.

著 | 著 I could not attend
them all.

之 | 舞之 the hands then be-
gin to move.

子 | 指摘 with my claws I
seized it, — as an owl.
The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

From *grass* and *deevil*, because this herb is supposed to strengthen the blood; interchanged with *sus* madder and the next.

A plant whose root is allied to madder, and used in dyeing red; it is a species of *Rubi* found in Honan, perhaps the *Rubia multiflora* or *rubia of India*; the vernal hunt, when Ḷ 尊 不 孕 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.

| 鈦 | to search out or read up, as a subject; to meet with accidentally, as a rare book, alluding to one sharing birds in a hunt. |
| 春 | the spring hunt. |

From *hand* and a *senior* or to *snore*.

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.

| 被 | to seek for, as secreted things. |
| 継 | to search for and seize. |
| 檢 or 身 | to search the person of a candidate when going in. |

鴦 | a cock pecking its feathers.

未及旁 | without investigating the attendant circumstances.

| 窠 | to pursue a subject to its source. |
| 窒 | to search for hidden things. |

然 | quick.

| 束矢 | how their swift arrows whiz! |
| 票 | a search-warrant. |

Used with the preceding.

To secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; to craft; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

| 尊 | to search for, as in a suspected house. |
| 尊 | a kind of rector in the Cheu dynasty who superintended education.

人 | how can the man conceal his character? |
問 | 線 | to search out the causes of.

These two forms are sometimes regarded as different.

The chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

| 風 | 風 | the whirring of an arrow; rustling made by the wind. |

風 | 得 | the wind makes me shiver. |

| 風 | 得 | a cold blast. |

| 風 | 得 | the chilling sound of a driving rain. |

Rice heated by dampness and spoiled; meat or vegetables spoiled from heat.

飯 | 了 | the rice is cooked too much. |

汗 | the smell of perspiration.

| 腎 | to slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it. |
| | 了 | dry fish, stockfish. |
| 腎 | 骨 | slices of meat with the bones in them. |

An old name for the *Corona*, or spider-millipede, is 賴; it is better known as 餃, 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 *Julus*.

The 頭 was the name of a tribe of northern people dwelling towards Liaotung, which invaded the state Tsi in the Han dynasty.

From a *cover* and an *inch*, defined to represent 官 official and *rules*.

To keep; to hold in order to guard; to have in custody; to ward off, to protect; to keep vigil; to supervise; to attend to, to maintain; to go on a round of inspection; a charge, a post; steadfast; a prefect.

| 得 | 線 | keep close watch over it. |
| 得 | 見 | a major. |
| 得 | 思 | in mourning for a parent; the phrase is put up on the outer gate. |
| 得 | 線 | to remain unmarried after a betrothed or husband is dead. |

官 | to exercise an office. |

| 本 | to keep to one's own business; self-collected. |
| 本 | 更 | to watch and wait for the dawn. |

業 | 難 | it's not easy to keep an estate. |

有 | 人 | the local authorities. |

有 | 人 | who maintain probity. |

有 | 身 | self-control. |

風 | waiting for the wind. |

太 | a prefect or prince in the times of the Han; now applied to a prefect, and sometimes used alone as 張 the prefect Chang. |

城 | a garrison; the commandant. |

者 | 白 | the warden said. |

犬 | 夜 | dogs watch by night. |

把 | to stop, as a gate. |

失 | lost the rule of, as a territory to rebels. |

寡 | to remain a widow. |

<p>| 鰕 | The bow of a vessel, called 鰕 on which a huge bird was sometimes carved. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>溺</td>
<td>shui</td>
<td>to soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>shui</td>
<td>sound of washing rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>zou</td>
<td>to make spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To urinate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To make water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>shou</td>
<td>Said to represent the hair, fore-head, and eyes; it forms the 18th radical of a few characters referring to the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>gong</td>
<td>Bow to bow the head in respect; - written on cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>元</td>
<td>yuan</td>
<td>the head of all, the Emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>威</td>
<td>wei</td>
<td>acts as a leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幼</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>比 only one rabbit, bake it or roast it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>ming</td>
<td>the first or leading name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>領</td>
<td>ling</td>
<td>the leading man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>shou</td>
<td>the first, most important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盎</td>
<td>ang</td>
<td>on the list of siuts'au.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>善 the very best, the head of goodness; applied to the metropolis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泥</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>to dirty the head at the palace door; - to make the kowtow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>wei</td>
<td>look after both ends; we must examine everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>告</td>
<td>gao</td>
<td>I will tell you the important points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>came to the street door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魁</td>
<td>kui</td>
<td>superior to all, one who excels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>one who takes charge of or leads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>縣</td>
<td>xian</td>
<td>the leading district at the prefect city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不分</td>
<td>bu fen</td>
<td>no difference between leaders and accomplices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>由</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>every day get a little out of the Books.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>cong</td>
<td>From water and a senior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To take upon one's self; to confess guilt; to go first, to pit at the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A wild animal, a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To acknowledge, to receive; to acquiesce in; to contain; to inherit, to succeed to; to endure, to bear, - and thus becomes a form of the passive; susceptible of, affected by; a charge, a thing to be kept; one of the seven senses of the Buddhists, answering to sensation or mental conception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From 稱 to fall as ripe fruit and sien a boat contracted, for the primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>To receive; to acquiesce in; to contain; to inherit, to succeed to; to endure, to bear, - and thus becomes a form of the passive; susceptible of, affected by; a charge, a thing to be kept; one of the seven senses of the Buddhists, answering to sensation or mental conception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To do a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the small man cannot be intrusted with onerous responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHI OR SH'I

Old sounds, shei, shai, shi, shi, shik, shit, shap, shet, zhit, and zhik. In Canton, shei, shei, ch'i, and se'; in Swatow, si and sai; in Amoy, si, su, el'ü, and k'i; in Fuhchou, si, su, sie, so, see, and ch'e, ch'e, and sai; in Shanghai, ze'; in Chifu, shi.

The original form is designed to represent a corpse laid out for burial; it forms the 4th 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 formerly dressed 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 | 踌躇 he danced and hopped about from the excess of his rage.

不 | do not sleep lying like a corpse.

如 | sitting stiff and motionless.

之 | who arranged these so?

設 | to parade idols; also, to fill a post needlessly.

君 | the impersonator when the impersonator got up, the prince and his officers, four in all, enjoyed the sacrifice.

志 | effigy of an ancestor.

From body and dead; it is like the preceding.

A careee; but more espeially a body that has been mutilated.

身 | a dead body.

首 | a corpse.

以 | to hold an inquest.

以 | to involve one by putting a body — at his door, or otherwise.

某 | the friends of a dead person.

借 | has borrowed a corpse and revived — from a trance.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SHI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鳝</td>
<td>鳝</td>
<td>鳝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>shi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The turtle dove or wood-pigeon; called 布袋 or 桑 from its note and roost.

師

Composed of 師, the whole, and a contracted form of 師 a loop, 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.

先 | ancient wise men.
| 表 | patterns for men.
| 传 | one skilled in an art, an expert, a clever man.

見 | to visit a learned scholar or one's teacher.
| 老 | a teacher's son; a chum.

見 | to march out the troops.
| 令 | to recall the army from foreign service.
| 大 | marines, men-of-war's men.

大 | when addressed a priest; also known as 太 and 爷 denoting their position as leading men.
| 教 | a teacher of fencing and boxing.

軍 | a strategist who advises the general; met. a guide, adviser, or conductor.
| 太 | and 少 are high nominal offices of the prince's instructors.

卿 | 非度 the nobles and rulers imitate each other in breaking the laws.
| 序 | terms for the 18 under-examiners, and 4 head-examiners at the tripods in Peking for 5100.

師

A short tributary of the River Hwai in the southeast of Honan near Lo-shan hien.

篤

A floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley, and which ripe in the seventh month; they are called 自然的 spontaneous grain, and 余餘 fun Yü's extra rations; it is probably a kind of Zostera or sea-wrack.

From beast and a tender.

獅

The lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.

子 狗 | Peking dogs.
| 石 | stone lions before a yamun.
| 王 | a paper lion stuck over with cash; at Canton it is made for a bridal present.

鰭

From 子 and a sinister.

子 立 | the lion's roar, a Buddhist term (slogamul) for preaching.
| 之 | the land of lions, Singular or Ceylon.
| 立 | to play masked lions.

師

A Margin Turritella or similar spiral shells are termed 螺 or a coiled shell.

奸 | an Arca, Porin or other scallop ribbed shells.

著

From plant and old man.

A sort of synangious plant resembling the Anthelmis or mayweed, the Pharnacu slidi-via, called 草 which grows around Confucius' grave in Kufan, 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.

黄 | a dwarf species of Sophora thought to resemble the preceding in its habit.

施

From 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 do, to use; to set, as a net; to move leisurely; to arrange, to set out.

戴 | to bestow in charity.
| 慈 | to give a donation to the poor.
| 施 | to feed the poor.
| 獨 | to expand, to do one's best.

散 | to boast, to vaunt one's self.
| 獨 | let it be done so.
| 諸 | 人 what you dislike others to do to you, don't do that to them; this sentiment is also expressed by 己 所不欲勿 予 人 what you do not yourself wish, do not give or do to others.

Read shi' To distribute.

雲行雨 | the clouds give down their rain.

Read shi' and used for 雲. To leave to; to remove; to spread out; to let go, as a string.

從 | 從真人的之 所 she furtherly followed her husband's steps.

Read if' To change; to climb, as a vine; to transfer to; extend, to stretch to.
SHI.  SHI.  SHI.

To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams.

Shih 1 酒 to pour off spirits.

When a poet.  A bard, a poet.

Publicly or a bard, a poet.

Wrote a poem which he gave the king.

A verse, a stanza.

The rhyme of the verse.

Poetry expresses one's feelings.

Verses, ditties, odes, and songs, — the four sorts of poetry.

To match rhymes with another person.

To improvise a stanza.

Verses that can be read both backwards and forwards.

Coarse thread for weaving; a sort of slaty sarment made of poor silk.

From sun and temple; the second from sun and sun set above the earth, is an unusual form.

Time; a season, an hour, a period; a Chinese hour; a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; now, timeous, convenient; recent, in season; to time rightly, to take a fit time for.; to be, after a verb.

When, while, during, as, — or as a copula; at the beginning of a sentence, when, then, at that time; sometimes.

The Chinese hours, named after twelve animals.

The four seasons.

Inadvertently, hastily, rashly; on the spur of the moment.

I want it at once.

Fashionable, in demand.

Instantly, forthwith.

Then, at that date.

What? or how? when?

Constantly practice it.

At a good time, when convenient.

Weather; a favorable juncture.

Not incessantly.

always, continually.

Before, previously.

Unpleasant weather; a disagreeable day.

When Confucius was not at home.

The date, the time of.

Constantly.

Times, condition of things, circumstances.

A lucky and unhappy hour; a proper or unfortunate moment.

Not in fashion; unsuitable to the season.

Unacquainted with the world.

[The sage] would eat only at the set time.

In myriads and lakhs.

Every moment.

Times are different now, things are altered.

A little while, not an hour's time.

Everybody has now become prosperous.

It will, he said, do to build or stop there.

He could not instantly weigh anchor.

Just at that time.

A small stream in Shantung, an affluent of the R. Shing, which is a tributary of the Ta-tsing River.

From rice and season; an unauthorized character.

In Fudelow. Cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice.

Dry cakes of this grain.

An open hen-roost made in a wall, with perches placed across it for the fowls.

The fowls roost in their holes.
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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>A grassy appearance, like a lawn.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>To plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>Like the preceding.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>Erect, lofty, as a high tree.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>To transplant a tree.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>罗子 coriander or fennel seed.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>田 to put up poles or trees in a field.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>中 as in the time-fish or Alosa reevesii, enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 竹. three plow-shares; the name also includes other kinds of the herring family.</td>
<td>船</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>鱼 salted or pickled shad.</td>
<td>船</td>
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<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>A ladle and to be.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>a tea-spoon.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>鎮</td>
<td>or 鑫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>羸</td>
<td>a soup-spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>拢</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>門</td>
<td>a door-key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>Regarded by some as the correct form of the last, denoting the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>Read &quot;li.&quot; Point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>A kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack.</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>箸</td>
<td>bamboo for hanging clothes on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>箸</td>
<td>A spitoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An animal akin to a badger or ratel, called 犭; 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 夙 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 坎 and relates to water.

A swineherd.

A root resembling China-root.

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. 

A bowshot, a little distance.

A shot one arrow.

Straight as an arrow's flight.

To take an oath.

He displayed his virtue and accomplishments.

He will not violate his word.

Horse-dung.

Fih, ordure; secretions; small stars near Columba.

A public necessary.

A close chair.

A poor chess-player.

Secretion of the eyes.
Read 'sh.', and used with the next.
A low moaning sound.

民之方殷, the people now sigh and groan.

'叩' Read 'ji'. To groan; to matter.

王到 cause; as when dissatisfied.

From tongue and person; the two forms are rarely used.

To lick, as a cow; to lap.

 Ancient versions.

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.

From man and office; in Cantoneese read 'cheui', because 'sz' has the same sound as 王.demi.

To call, as a servant; to be at one's call.

不按四方 he was not permitted to possess the realm.

不得 unserviceable; useless.

可得 he both trusts and employs them.

It can do.

言 idle talk; he has only to talk; he does nothing.

入送 a man into Peking.

用 an outlay; the necessary expenses.

氏 以時 employ the people when they have leisure.

自 supposing, if so.

自 sulky, cross.

費 it will be expensive.

勇勇 to exert strength.

指 to direct; to allot to their places or duties.

府 a public officer, an envoy.

侍 'sh.' A messenger; a servant sent to inquire; an agent.

臣 an envoy, a legate.

者 one who is sent.

出 a deputy.

天 an angel.

一個來 one messenger.

侍 'sh.' Near to, waiting on; following, as an attendant; to receive, as orders; to accompany.

衛 imperial guards; their office is the 卫在 within the Forbidden City in Peking.

群鷹 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 cuanuch.

垂手立 to stand respectfully waiting.

以仁義 he maintains his humanity and rectitude.

從 followers.

奉 persons in waiting.

侍 '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.

來 to presume on being a favorite, and oppress others.

不足 unworthy.

財 to confide in riches.

刁 impudent, audacious.

自 self-confident.

怙 one's parents.
From 什 ten and 一 one, because a scholar is acquainted from one to ten, or with all things; it resembles 聿地球, 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.

紳 | the gentry.
| 大夫 | gentry, officials, and graduates.
| 大學 | title of first rank of cabinet ministers.
| 卒 | a soldier.
| 將其 | you have the strong to depend on.
| 女 | there is given you a heroic wife.
| 庶吉 | a Hanlin doctor out of office.
| 騎 | a stout horseman.
| 居 | a private scholar, a country gentleman.
| 天文 | an astronomer.
| 勇 | or 壯 | a valiant or strong man.

惟其 | 女皇玄 黃 its men and women brought their baskets of azure and yellow silks.
| 女 | a student.
| 東土 | 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.

仕 | From man and scholar as the phonetic.
| shi | To fill an office; to learn; to serve, to occupy a station or post; a public officer; one of the aids to the black king in chess.
| 出 | to enter on office.
| 致 | or 卸 | to resign a post.
| 官之家 | an honorable family.

不為 禮 | to hold office not for salary and name, but for the good of the people.

弗問弗 | he neither inquires [about people], nor puts them in office.

謂 | official affairs.
| 傳 | a merit register of officials.

聞 | From door and court; it was once synonymous with its primitive.

A eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.

从 the sun and an exact altered to 非, 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 | if it is so? perhaps.
| 也 | certainly.
| 也 | truly so, yes; just so.
| 乃 | on that day; at the time spoken of.
| 以 | therefore, by this means.
| 有 | partly wrong, in error.
| 余 | 荷 a hundred perquisites were what he received; he enjoyed all kinds of emoluments.

你 | 他打 | 你 were you injured by his blow? Yes, I was.
| 伊 | 死了 | 伊 was trodden to death by him.

此之性 | how can that be the property of water?

假 | 真 | is it false or true?
| 謠 | if it do so, say so.
| 否 | or 不 | it is so or not?
| 否 | 有 | if he deemed proper or right.

第 | 他人勿 | is this your's or not? (Shanghai)

曾在 | in very truth.

擔不 | or 擔待人的不 | to take another's faults; to bear with people's errors.

凡 | 聖 | 禮 此 one, else one.

市 | to compose of 门 a wild and 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.

同 | the market price.
| 竟 | a market; met, the air or manner of the market, vulgar.

罷 | to refuse to trade, to withdraw from the market; it is often done to resist exactions.

鎮 | a great market.
| 境 | a country-fair.

發 | or 開 | to commence selling.

起 | saleable; said too of one who thinks too much of himself.
行 | the exchange or bourse; current rate.

tlges | the market price is rather going up.

柿 | dried persimmon

柿 | processed persimmons

心 | a small red kind

水浸 | a yellow persimmon that is soaked to remove the astrin- gency.

丁香 | the small cherry persimmon, from Nganwu.

糖 | sugar obtained from the persimmon.

西紅 | the tomato (Petunia).

氏 | the family of Lo.

黃門 | Mrs. Hwang née Li.

該 | the said female.

释 | the Buddhists.

張 | the ancestral hall of the Chang family.

王 | 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.

不 | he disregarded his offering.

而不見 | I looked but did not pay attention to it.

乃開 | he imitated his ancestor.

死如歸 | I look upon dying as going home.

蔑 | he is supercilious towards me.

斜 | to glance at sideways.

聽言 | to see, to hear, to talk, and to act—properly, are four duties.

法 | to imitate the ancients.

考 | observe their conduct and act like the good.

丕 | 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 | to regard it as a trilling matter.

昔 | it was formerly classed with silk, but is now regarded as more like mustard;—said of a kind of hemp plant.

示 | the present time, this age.

今 | or the present time, this age.

過 | or to die.

出 | or to be born.

生 | or to go.

出 | or to be born.

永 | all your life you were fitful.

上 | people now-a-days.
剑界 made his own way in the world.
界不好 bad times, unlucky in life, not getting on.
不近情 he does not know the world.
杂事 a calling, an occupation.
兄友 a friend's brother.
妓女 an old friend's son; used by one's self.
交朋友 of many generations.
继传 how many generations has it been handed down?
袭男爵 a hereditary baron.
來生 a future life; the next transmigration, which contains the 西方極樂世界 or paradise of the West, the elysium of common people.
然情 in no business, retired.
界如輪轉 the ups and downs of life; vicissitudes.
没而名稱 your reputation will be known after you are gone.
終實 the whole life.
論其也 he considers their history and times.
不之功 unequalled heroism.
尊一官 one honored by the world, (Sanskrit, lobhyla) an epithet of every Buddha.
家门 an old and honorable family.
济之一才 able to rescue the country.
必他而後仁 one generation must pass before his humanity will be appreciated.
應作 to act one's part in the world.
態炎炎 the feelings of people after much; lit. are cold and hot.
守無失 in perpetuity, as land kept in a family, or held in fee simple.

賈* From wealth and world; also read 貧.
To get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to show leniency.

事 Composed of 屋 and 之 write in, 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 to, to take in hand, and 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.
公* public business.
緊* important business.
禮* rules or courtesies of a profession.
好心* good natured, friendly.
好* to give to beggars or to charitable objects.
有* busy; something going on.
頭* and 仔 master and servant; boss and clerks or men. (Cantoneese.)

你做甚麼 what are you doing?
父母* to help one's parents.
周到* everything is done.
不* he does not attend properly to anything.
一件* a single affair.
主* secretaries in the Boards; a graduate lower than a toise*.
多* troublesome.
情* or 愛 business, affairs; the first also means employment, a place, a post; — the second its duties.
如意* may everything be as you wish.
理* 官 a senator; — in Macao.
有實 this is erroneous.
不曉* ignorant of life; stupid, malaprop.
老世* or 書籍世界 well versed in worldly affairs, an old stager.
奉差* sent on special business.
不* 延延 not use (or allow) any further delay.
險防* 中生 I have a care lest some trouble grow out of this.
From door : a lowly 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 sides of a stairway.

A small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher, and standing at that point.

From mouth and an old man.
To relish, as good living; to take delight in; to have an appetite for, to indulge in; greedy; sensual, lecherous.

A small knot of the table.
1. Not given to wine.
1. 慣無窮 unrestrained licentiousness.
如蚊之 1 as greedy as a musket for blood.
1. 好 to love, as a dish.
不 1 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.
1. 看 or try one; see how it goes.
嘗 1 to taste, to make a trial of.
立 1 to institute a trial.
手 1 手勢 to try one's skill or prowess.
驗 to verify; see if it turns out so.
演 to practice, to drill, to test.
會 1 the examination for tsins’.

From words and to break.
To take an oath, to swear;
to bind one's self or another;
an oath; a vow or binding promise; it is performed by breaking an arrow, killing a cock, burning a writing, and otherwise; none are required by native magistrates; to caution, to order; to receive orders; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.

發 1 or 矢 1 to swear.
盟 1 to take an oath, involving a penalty or sanction.
願 1 to adjure.
燒 1 to burn a written oath, as testimony sent to the next world.
發假 1 to swear falsely.
約 1 a private contract of marriage.
不為此 1 I swear it is not this one.

山盟海誓 [an unalterable oath of marriage] stable as the hills and seas.
師 1 to get the loyalty of troops.
不雨立 1 I swear that both of us cannot stand.

當天明 1 I swear it before Heaven.

From strength and skill.
Power, authority; influence; pomp, dignity, grandeur; strength, or that wherein it lies; resources; virility of males; air, exterior, figure; condition, state of.
力量 1 strength, prowess, ability.
威大 1 having great authority.
好 1 頭 a good omen.
嚇 1 to scare, to pretend to browbeat.
利之 1 favns on the rich.
在 1 in authority.
割 1 to castrate, usually refers to man.
來 1 甚見 very savage looking.
夫 1 the empire.
SHIH.

Old sounds, ship, snick, chip, zhif, zhik, and zhik. In Canton, ship, shik, shek, shat, shit, chik, and ship; — in Swatow, sir, slip, seck, chik, and chip; — in Amoy, sip, sit, sit, and sek; — in Fuchau, sik, seck, sioh, siok, and sikh; — in Shanghai, sak, sak, zai shi, and zai; — in Chifu, shi.

石
Said to be formed of a cliff over a month, to represent rocks; it is the 112th radical of a natural group of characters relating to rocks.

A stone; rocks, called the bones of hills; ledges; stone, as land; made of stone; petrified; hard; sonorous musical stones; firm, decided; barren, as the womb; a stone or weight of a peck, varying from 100 to 180 and more catties, in different places and for various articles; a liquid measure; an eraser; a stone used to test strength in lifting; a classifier of coarse cloth and hides; in common usage, it is sometimes written for a peck, and pronounced ten.

| 石 | a stone; stones, rocks. |
| 粉 | soft stone; figure-stone or agalmatolite, used for seals. |
| 他山之石可以攻玉 | we work gems by using stones from other hills; — each thing has its use. |
| 青 | common granite at Canton. |
| 石 | or 老坑 | argillite or shale, good for inkstones. |
| 碎 | or 紅 | freestone, red sandstone. |
| 燦 | or 青 | greasy, yellowish quartz. |
| 打 | to cut stone. |
| 玄 | or 赤 | blue limestone. |
| 歿 | one who is brought to a wedding uninvited, as a moneysign to the groom. (Cantonese.) |

風起[fly away]

風起燕飛 [the fable is] when the wind blows, the stone pectens fly away.

街 a paved street.

| 花 | a lichen or fungus. |
| 青苦 | a mossy stone; knaves are likened to it. |
| 敢當 | it can resist the noxious influences like a rock; — a phrase cut on tablets to ward off bad luck. |
| 玉 | the good and bad were alike consumed. |
| 拳 | as much as a fist-full of stone; — a little. |
| 米 | the amount or pieces of rice; rice in bulk. |
| 飲 | a drink; the wind blows, the stone pectens fly away. |
| 頭 | a head. |

| 禮 | the highest stone tried by military candidates; it weighs 300 catties. |

In Cantonese. To calender cloth with the stone.

| 禮 | twice calandered. |

| 禮 | a name given to the Arabs in the T'ang dynasty, and denoting the Tajiks and Baghdad caliphs. |

| 子 | [in for it] as when one rides a tiger; — there's no backing down. |
| 忘 | indifferent to the powerful. |
| 倭虎之 | to use a tiger's power; met. inexorable, severe. |

食, shi, white, referring to a white kernel of rice; it is the 18th 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 fool; to take, as in chess; a support; food; emoluments; revenues; used for the next, an eclipse.

| 物 | food. |

| 息 | daily allowance, wages, supplies. |
| 自 | to find one's self. |
| 祉 | drawing pay, on a salary. |

今也每 | now nothing is left at any meal.

耳 | not to hear and not to attend to or understand.

絳 | 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 Baghdad caliphs.

| 尺 [this boat] | draws two feet. |
| 小 | a lunch. |

| 人倫 | a plagiarist, one who pilfers his compositions. |
| 目 | ornamental dishes; to look at wishfully. |

| 邪不 | don't promise and not perform. |

| 開來 | to injure as it spreads, as oil on paper. |

| 隔 | my food does not set well. |
From \( \text{食} \) to \( \text{吃} \) for the phonetic, and \( \text{人} \) with \( \text{吃} \) denoting personal things; the second form is little used.

To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to set off; to gloss; to pretend, to patch up; to excuse; to make believe; to wipe, to brighten; to condescend in music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; a facing or binding; an ornament; weapons.

To adorn, to brighten up; to polish, as style.

His pretense did not do.

To put on an appearance of sternness.

A martial look; said of the Emperor.

To unravel 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.

Buddhist priests.

To liberate, as from exile or the sway of evil passions.

To let out from confinement.

To hate no longer.

To unhind, to part from.

The ice has melted and the tiles loosened; met. to remove or explain misstatements, to allay fears; to dissipate rumors.

To unfold the meaning.

如 \( \text{重负} \) \( \text{glad} \) as one relieved of a heavy burden.

From dart and to work.

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.

Microscopists all reduced and poor, why do we not go back home?

A pattern.

Or \( \text{中} \) like the sample, or to meet the standard; as \( \text{中} \).

The \( \text{進士} \) graduates who passed the examination.

呼 amid clamor and bawling.

The prince who regulates the position of the princes.

A copy-slip.

Taking your honor as my example.

A model.
Read *tih* and used for *shih*. 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 | 交 | 諸 who will devise the plans?

士 | a fine scholar.

無 | 也 | no settled purpose, no grit

胸中無 | 苟之見 | I have no fixed opinion upon the point.

Read *tshih* and used for *shih*. To blame, to take to task.

勿子 | 講 | do not punish nor reprove us.

Frequently written like the next.

| Shi | ghí | A small flock, | 方 | in the present Sz'chiuen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.

East and west is | one, north and south is | descending, joined they make | ten, and complete a circuit; | it forms the 2th radical of a few miscellaneous characters; the next is its complex form.

十六 | “the end of reckoning.”

### 十六

| 十 | 頂 | the tenth.
| 一 | 十 | eleven.
| 分 | 一 | one tenth.
| 個 | 一 | ten more.
| 頂 | 有 | there are nearly | ten.
| 頂 | 是 | complete; pure, as gold.
| 十 | 分 | ten parts. all; very, first-rare, perfect; a common superlative.
| 十 | 字 | cross-roads.
| 十 | 金 | entire, as a recovery.
| 十 | 除 | 如 | 九 | 現 | better sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit.
| 十 | 死 | 一生 | ten to one he'll die.
| 十 | 成 | 八 | I got eight parts out of ten.
| 十 | 不 | 全 | are incomplete.
| 十 | 聞 | 一 | be perceives all on hearing a little.
| 十 | 分 | 稱 | 謎 | to lavish praise indiscriminately.

| Shih | Shi | From hand and to write; occurs for *shih*, 涉 to write, 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 | 起 | to pick up.

收 | 絲 | 絡 | I am going to take my fishing-tackle — somewhere else; i. e. try a new business.

下去 | 去 | take them away.

執 | 東 | 西 | to properly arrange things.

路不 | 道 | they did not pick up what was dropped in the way.

級 | 級 | 級 | to lift up the dress and ascend.

地 | 地 | 芬 | [easy] as picking up a straw.

翠 | 翠 | 茶 | to clean up the green (grass), and tread the verdure, as when worshipping the tombs.

什 | 什 | A file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; sundries; a tithe.

物 | 物 | things, household gear.

錦小 | 錦小 | condiments, seasoning.

其 | 其 | 實 | 也 | the real [proportion paid] was a tithe.

底 | 底 | what? this syllable has a wide signification, and is much used after a negative like not at all, none of, not so; as 1 底正經話 not at the all the correct thing in talking.

收買 | 物 | we buy up any odds and ends.

算 | 算 | who is that fellow? what can that thing do?

篇 | 篇 | verses of ten lines; books, writings.

炒 | 炒 | to roast fowl giblets.

不犯 | 罪 | I have done no wrong.

長 | 長 | the corporeal over a decury, a decurion.
失

失 SHIH. 失 Compesed of 手 hand and 乙 curved combined.

失 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 fall in; to lose favor; failure, omission, a fault; accidental.

1. 丢失 lost.
2. 堆 gain.
3. 窃 steal.
4. 翼 to steal up, to lose one's foothold.
5. 畏 tumbled; upset.
6. 梁 lost, as a thing, a dog; but it was used after an assertion indicates that it is erroneous.
7. 岁 disrespectful, rude to; or it may be speaking in regard to.
8. 我 polite phrases for, You go do me honor; Thank you.
9. 择 behind time; to miss the hour.
10. 本 lost the principal.

無一 not the least deficiency or mistake in it.

察 to neglect to inquire into, to be careless in overseeing.

記 I have kept it.

不 one error was seen in driving -- the carriage.

口 speechless, dying; mistaken, spoke wrong.

身 she has lost her virtue.

體面 disgraceful, unbecoming, reproachful.

位 or 地 lost his crown.

民心 forfeited the people's affection.

魂 stupid, inattentive, witless; a term of abuse.

神 absent-minded; abstracted.

患得患失 I was distressed till he gets it, and then distressed lest he loses it, as an office.

不為好人 yet he may be regarded as good.

火 it caught fire, as a house.

實 実 SHIH. 実 From a covering over a string of pearls or is; the first form is commonest.

実, real, solid; full, compact; true, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; hard, as a knoc; the reality, the results; effects, fruits, or facts of a thing; fruit of plants, harder and smaller than 苹 tree fruits; 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 sun, as the multiplicant or dividend; in rhetoric, a thesis, an argument.

在 or 首 really, verily, in fact.

情的 it is certainly so.

落落 securely, safely, honestly.

落实 solid-looking.

話 I speak the truth.

結果 as a result, the fruit has set; met. the affair is done; too late.

人 an honest plain man.

價 the fixed, actual price.

事 an actual thing or event.

事 the facts of a matter.

徒家居 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.

心和睦 a real sincere friend.

軍 military stores.

議 in earnest; to set about vigorously.

事 the full tale or complement.

不把我 I really do not deceive you.

以是按 Shih is according to the real facts.

予恐畏以台為口 I am afraid future ages will fill their mouths about me.

授任署 the real incumbent of the office.

銀 the real amount.

不肯吐 he refused to confess or disclose the matter.

名實之實 reputation is the guest of real merit.

提, SHIH. 提 Limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

正 a sincere mind.

提以澄濁 1 its fluid the King is muddied by the Wei, but its bottom may be seen near the islets.

頭, SHIH. 頭 From great and two hundred.

公, SHIH. 公 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 stone the state carriage.

螫, SHIH. 蘖 From insect and to forgive.

時 to poison, to sting; venemous; the poison of a sting; a sting; troublesome, malignant.

虫 the poisonous insect, applied to the scorpion.

辛 a virulent poison, malignant.

着 sting, bitten.

蛻子 the scorpion stung me.

毒 poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

禱, SHIH. 禱 A rain cloak, called 雨 made of leaves.

禮義之益 禱 propriety and right should be [as close to one] as his garments.
From words and marl or sticky clay as the primitive.

To know by learning; to recognize, to distinguish; knowledge; a mental power or emotion, in which sense Buddhists use it for consciousness; to be aware of, acquainted with; versed in, expert; an acquaintance.

Not knowing I neither understand nor know — the reason of the thing.

To recognize.

One he is more clever than most men.

A connoisseur of things.

I am fully aware of his plans.

An old acquaintance.

He does not know a character as easy as [a character as easy as] 丁 (ting).

Intimate with.

Polite, easy in his manners.

Do not know whether it is so or not.

Knowing evil.

A Buddhist term for the six 

vulcanas or mental functions, of which 

motivation (manas) is the last.

Of varied and great information.

As if I recognized him, like a 

swallow which has returned in the spring.

Read chi and used with 

To remember; to keep in mind.

At the third cup you lose your recollection.

Adhesive clay.

To mold in clay.

To feel one's way with 

A leather sheath for a sword.

Knife a scabbard for a knife.

From shelter and at q. d. he has reached the place where he stops.

A place of rest, a house, a 

dwelling, an abiding place; 

a mansion, as for a king; a room 
or inner apartment; a wife; kindred, family; a household; the 

royal family; to marry; a nest; 

a grave, a last resting place; a 
case for a thing.

or 配], and 鍔] terms 

for a wife and concubine.

at thirty marry.

To take a wife.

An ancestral hall.

A family; house; a household; a state.

Houses; house, holds, people; betrothal ceremonies; a palace.

The palace; noblemen's mansions.

A quiver.

An ice-house.

Of the Imperial clan.

Compete when his House 

was in its prime.

You have reached the hall but not the chamber; 

you have yet something to learn.

He was gathered to 

his abode; i.e. buried.

My late wife; also attendants; females in a house.

The 13th zodiacal constellation 

of the stars Markab α and Sheat β in Pegasus; it is also 

the name of Raiwata, a 

celebrated Buddhist leader.

From water stagnant and covered 

with earth; the second form 

is irregular.

Name of a river; wet, 

humid, moist, damp; lowly 
grounds; disappointed, 

depressed.

Water damaged goods.

Rheumatism.

So scorched are the 

moist places.

Humid exhalations which 

cause disease.

Animals produced in water, 

as fish, reptiles, mollusks.

Salt excreta; talking; 

dirty, pesty; clothes. (Cantonese)

It has gathered dampness.

Sent him a present of 

food, — not money.

Stamp struck off and wet it.

A small matter, it only wet the ground.

Glossy, polished.

Dampened under cover, or 

from not being aired.

Garden flowers the chill dew 

wets the olen.

To lean on a staff.

Read chi. To throw into; 
to hold, to grasp.

Full, abundant, said of silk-worms; to collect, or assemble.

From mouse and great 

contracted; q. d. the great rat

A grayish yellow animal 

found in hilly places, which 

burrows, and is destructive to the grain; it has a bushy tail which 

furnishes hair for pencils; it occurs 
in the northern and western provinces, and from the description 

seems to be the long tailed marmot, akin to the marmot of Italy.

A hard, coarse-grained wood.

Also read ts'2.

A species of hawthorn or 

Crataegus, found in the 

midland provinces.
SHING.

Old sounds, shing and shing. In Canton, shing and sheng; — in Swatow, seng and shin; — in Funchow, sung and seng; — in Shanghai, sang and seng; — in Chien, shing.

升
sháng

To ascend, as the sun does; the sun in the zenith; tranquil, peaceful.

\[\text{平日東} \text{ the ruddy sun rises in the east.}\]

From strength and a phonetic.

The original form is like that of a peak, both representing two things in a measure; interchanged 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; a skien of 80 threads; the 40th diagram, denoting advancement; to advance, as by its own power; to rise, as in office; to accumulate.

一米 a pint of rice.
一米定 the good or bad luck of it is already fixed.
一階 to go up the steps.
一遐 to ascend to the distant place, — i. e. heaven.
一廬 to enter court, to sit on the bench; in the outer hall.
一筆 a pencil-cup.
男女無辨則亂 if the sexes are not kept apart, insects will arise.

In Cantonese. The thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand.

竹 a bamboo pole.

升
shēng

To ascend, as stairs; to advance, to go up to; to rise, as in office.

一官 promoted in rank.
一啟 open it in your hall; — written on a letter.

指日高 may you soon be promoted to a high post.
一炮 to fire a salute. (Cantonese.)
一轎 to get into a sedan.
一降 promotion and degradation.

声
shēng

A sound; a voice or tone; a note in music; music, harmony; the tones or inflections 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 example.

音 a sound, a noise.

勢 a powerful, influential.

平 and 灰 are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

高 and 低 a high key and low key, as in singing.

吟 final sounds in talking or chanting; dratling 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 (saudāt) for the personal disciples of Sakyamuni, who listened to his utterances; now applied to the lowest degree of saintship.

價 honored, in repute.

稱 to state verbally.

當此案 report clearly about this case.

名後薪 a reputation for avarice.

先倫 his name is enough to appal them.

發喊 call out loud to him.

頥一兒 a loud report.

此秋也 this then is the sound of autumn coming on.

數不行 [the people] will not regard his admonitions.

有氣嗎 is there an answer? (Cantonese.)

In Cantonese. Careful; steady, as when lifting or carrying things.

好 be very cautious, take good care.
From silk and a fly.

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 warn and restrain; to continue in succession; to praise.

子 or 一 a string.

小 to tie the red cord; — to betroth.

子 弟 a continuous line of descendants.

墨 a marking-line.

其 祖武 to continue (or imitate) an ancestor's valor.

及 to mark faults or shortcomings.

Used with the preceding.

To carefully guard against.

是 | referring to infraction of laws or rules; beware of.

流 A river in the state Ts'i, a branch of the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.

Read 'mién. A town in the northwest of Honan, | 池縣 a district on part of the River Loh.

From 入 to enter over excellent, here referring to military rules; it resembles '求乘' a sheet.

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.

塞而入 [the wind] gets in at the crack.

時 to improve the moment.

機會 or 一 無備 to seize the opportunity; to catch him unprepared.

風 經火 light the fire when the wind is fair.

雲 天 to ride on a cloud to heaven.

月 除 years and months come and go; time runs on.

不妨 些 nothing like using your advantage.

Read 既. A span; a team of four horses; a classifier of vehicles or sedans, and also of machines having wheels, as a loom, a railroad car, a mill; a Buddhist term for the different means of salvation, or getting across 普渡 to nirvana.

一 人 one cart.

發 人 to shoot four arrows.

家 a family carriage.

貴 他 has attained the highest position.

大 the third degree of salutship (manu-gant), that of Bathisatwa; such a one, like a great conveyance, can transport himself and all mankind to nirvana.

从 knife and to multiply; the second form is unusual.

有 only a little is left.

下 多少 how much is left?

| - 一半 one half remains.

家 产业 the family property left to me.

貨 remnants of goods, driblets.

出 to put aside out of.

殘 茶 飯 what is left after a meal.

要 要 better to have an overplus than to want; — waste, want not.

From 昼 a cover contracted and complete; also read 既, 既.

A dish for holding rice or other cooked food.

Also read 既, 既.

To geld a stallion.

攻 南 之 to operate on the stallion is called to geld him.

在 a district in Shao-hing in Chekiang, lying southwest of Ningpo; a noted hill in the same region.

盛 shāng a plant.

又 | another name for the sesame.

長 怡 a wall creeper, an evergreen species of ivy or wild grape.

Full, abundant, plenteous; heaped up, exuberant; in perfect condition, flourishing, prosperous; a term of praise, superlative, excellent, fine.

處 your dwelling-place.

惠 your great favor.

世 a prosperous time.

事 a generous action, a fine affair.

京 the affluent capital, i.e. Mukten in Manchuria; applied also to the province.

越 言 the more they talk the more they have to say.

生 气方 just in the bloom of life.

德 stanch virtue.

和 衰 are opposites, thriving, declining; — robust, failing.

名 難副 it is hard to match his fame.

大 very great.

氣 他 has a strong voice and speaks rightly.

成 very numerous, prolific.

Read 既. A cup, a vase for millet, 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 it will not hold all.
SHOH.

From ear and 

From moon and 

From flower and 

See also son. Old sounds, shak and shot. In Canton, shok, shuk, sok, sut, chink, lok, and yink; — in Swatow, chik, chut, shak, sôk, and yink; — in Amoy, chik, liok, sek, and sut; — in Fuhkien, chik and sauk; — in Shanghai, sâk, zâk, sok, tsôk, and sôh; — in Chiya, shôh.

From moon and perverse.

The first day of the moon; the new moon; to begin; shuowt north.

A great spear, eighteen feet, such as Chang Ë awarded.

A kind of feggig or harpoon.

The gentle murmuring of a brook over the stones is; and also the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.

1 不 住 說 he cannot keep a secret; he tells all he hears.
1 酒 to fill with spirits.
1 飯 to raise it higher.
1 服 to dress in full robes.
1 箱 to pack or put in a box.
1 德 1 不 倩 1 complete virtue is never rude or familiar.

From sun and complete; not the same as; a dish.

The brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

曉 1 明 a bright and fair day.

月 月 澀 波 | the moonlight glitters on the placid water.

聖 圣 shâng)

From ear and 

the common, contracted form is also read k'âh to hoe.

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.

1 人 and 王 the holy man and the first holy, are profane titles of Confucius.
1 門 his disciples, the literati.
1 主 or 天子 or 王 the Emperor.
1 謝 his Majesty's commands.
1 建 a temple to Confucius.
1 三 the three holy ones, are Yu, Duke Chen, and Confucius.

亞 1 the second sage, or Mencius.
1 王 Yao and Shun.
1 像 [Kwanti's] sacred effigy.

以 1 聽 this is for the information of your Majesty's intelligence.

1 神天從 the holy and divine [Confucius] came from heaven.

1 夫而化之之謂 1 he is holy who can make the greatest things accommodate themselves to him.

1 靈 and 日 foreign terms, used by some for the Holy Ghost, and the Sabbath.

惟在克念作 1 the polish by thinking become wise.

曝 埭 shâng) The raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

香 稻 — | a patch of red rice.

蔥 葱 shôh) The peony, (Paeonia officinalis), whose roots are used as a tonic.

白 and 赤 are two varieties of the dahlia.

贈之以薬 presenting each other with white peonies.

霧 1 暦 Interchanged with the next.

霧 1 霧 to reflect light.

目 1 祐 glorious.

霧木葉葉 | the bright falling leaves of the autumnal woods.

Read lôh. Dead branches of trees, withered twigs.
To smear, to daub.

A bird likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes; it is regarded as a felicitous bird.

A bird's hand; it was also written 索, but that being read shoh, 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.

From hand and cord; to move or pull; to take by force, to knock on chains. 鐘 1 iron wire or thread.

To sip; to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.

From 日 to speak and 章 a styles, but the former is regarded as a contraction of 著者 to manifest, 诗 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 1 a letter.

文 1 dispatches on service.

生 1 a scholar.

香之家 1 a literary family.

中 1 君 a writing-pencil.

四 1 the Four Books.

班 1 clerk in a yamun who writes petitions, copies edicts, &c.

章 1 a boy who dusts a library.

手 1 written with my own hand.

迁 1 a pedantic scholar.

清 1 custom-house clerks.

草 1 the running hand.

八分 1 the square characters.

攻 1 to learn books.

中 1 clerks in the Boards.

腹有詩氣 自 鳥 his mind is full of classic lore, and his manners show his parts.

致 1 to inform by letter.

啟 1 the clerk in a prefect's office who prepares documents.

A cricket, especially the house-cricket.

Cantonese. The natural divisions of an orange, philo, mangosten, or other fruit; a quarter, as of a bird; a place; a part of. 解三 1 cut it into three parts.

In Cantonese. A catch, a fastening, a snick, a button; to button or fasten, to latch.

門 1 a movable post which is run into holes in the lintel and sill, and holds the leaves of the door.

住 1 fasten it tight, as a window-blind.

Long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

幅 1 面 纡 the fellies are long and slender.

A fine gem; an ancient tablet, the of after times, held by feudal princes at audiences; it was made of ivory.

To unroll, to open out; to expand; to disburden the mind; exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss; an old trifle on the River Hwai, retained in the district of Loo-chew in Ngamhain.

展 1 to spread out, as a roll; large, spacious, as a house; free and easy.

服 1 easy, in good health, happy; to give in to.

不 1 我之 [our lord] does not leisurely examine it.

徐徐 1 do anything leisurely and orderly; well done.

用 1 roony, enough and to spare.

暢 1 in good spirits, cheerful.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHU</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>適 pleasant spoken, in good humor.</td>
<td>委 to send in the tribute; officers who superintend its reception.</td>
<td>阅 shu To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理 自如 I shall act as I please about it.</td>
<td>服 to confess willingly, as a prisoner without torturing.</td>
<td>贊 a memorial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不免太服 really much too comfortable.</td>
<td>服 to exhaust.</td>
<td>亀君 annual statement to the god of the Furnace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>適 a clue.</td>
<td>亀 to aịeud.</td>
<td>文 a clear report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伸 一個 懷 he stretched out once at full length.</td>
<td>去 a small state in the present Lin-ch'ing hien 柳城县 in the north of Kwangsi.</td>
<td>拓 亀 諾 an urgent memorial and direct remonstrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安 wholly at ease.</td>
<td>續 a wild duck, one that goes where it likes.</td>
<td>蘇 鐵 A general term for edible greens and vegetables is 菜 including pulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 a small state in the present Lin-ch'ing hien 柳城县 in the north of Kwangsi.</td>
<td>鄴 Interchanged with the last.</td>
<td>亀 table rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵 a wild duck, one that goes where it likes.</td>
<td>Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little; to relax; to free from.</td>
<td>食 the coarsest kinds of herbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彼 亀 困 to remit the burdens on the people.</td>
<td>續 procrastinating.</td>
<td>鼠 壞 亀 得 the mole’s nest has some greens left; — don’t eat all up.</td>
</tr>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to remit the burdens on the people.</td>
<td>以 亀 民 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>亀 a cheap oil obtained from the seeds of a kind of comfrey or Boraginaceae.</td>
</tr>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>章 to free from calamity.</td>
<td>水 即 屬 家 常 water and herbs are [the student’s] daily fare.</td>
</tr>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>亀 Procrastinating.</td>
<td>塗 the black egg-plant; so called at Shuchan.</td>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>亀 to send in the tribute; officers who superintend its reception.</td>
<td>老 亀 菜 may one die soon — like greens; a curse.</td>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>亀 to exhaust.</td>
<td>吃 亀 菜 he eats herbs; i.e. a priest.</td>
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<td>彼 亀 困 to change one’s wicked conduct.</td>
<td>亀 to aịeud.</td>
<td>梳 From 亀 wood and 蘇 open contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 胆河 to clear out an old river.</td>
<td>舵 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>雲 a coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 不 tried for a long time, quite out of practice.</td>
<td>舵 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>頭 亀 或 亀 髮 to dress the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 亀 大義 to give generously and equitably.</td>
<td>舵 亀 不 tried for a long time, quite out of practice.</td>
<td>一 亀 亀 亀 or 亀 子 a comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 亀 亀 more distantly related.</td>
<td>舵 亀 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>舜 亀 亀 牙 teeth of the comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亀 亀 亀 an open lattice, a jalousie.</td>
<td>舵 亀 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>舜 亀 亀 盤 to dress up, said of women.</td>
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<td>舜 亀 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>舜 亀 亀 盤 a trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.</td>
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<td>舜 亀 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>分 亀 亀 亀 to send a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese)</td>
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<td>亀 亀 亀 亀 亀 a toilette table furnished for a bride.</td>
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<td>舜 亀 胆 headless, taise; faire.</td>
<td>亀 亀 亀 亀 亀 A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of saekecloth.</td>
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**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 hien 賞昇縣 in the northwestern part of Shantung; it reached then into Chihli.
- From 亀 piece and 舜 streams of a sleep; sometimes used for the next two.
- Open, wide apart, coarse;
  - distant in space, time, or relationship;
  - sunned, 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 脇 distant and near, as relatives.
- From carriage and to ascent; 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.
- To help one in sickness or in need.
- Tax.
- Discomfited, defeated.
- Money.
- To get a thrashing.
- He lost a game to him.
- To subscribe to government.
- If he loses he will thrash you, and want the wager if he wins.
- To bet; what will you bet?

**SHU**

- To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.
- A memorial.
- Annual statement to the god of the Furnace.
- A clear report.
- An urgent memorial and direct remonstrance.

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- A general term for edible greens and vegetables is 菜 including pulse.
- Table rice.
- The coarsest kinds of herbs.
- The mole’s nest has some greens left; — don’t eat all up.
- A cheap oil obtained from the seeds of a kind of comfrey or Boraginaceae.
- Water and herbs are [the student’s] daily fare.
- The black egg-plant; so called at Shuchan.
- May one die soon — like greens; a curse.
- He eats herbs; i.e. a priest.

**SHU**

- A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.
- To dress the hair.
- Teeth of the comb.
- To dress up, said of women.
- A trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.
- To send a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese)
- A toilette table furnished for a bride.

**SHU**

- A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of saekecloth.
SHU.

| Shi | Formed of 又 the hand and 人 a bench; not the same as 末, it is the 79th radical of a few characters, mostly relating to striking.
|     | A pole or spear twelve cubits long, projecting before a war-chariot; handle of a spear; to kill with a spear.
|     | 鉢 | a variety of running hand.

Shu

| Shu | From plants and all or court; the second is the usual form; the first is also read しゅ.
|     | A term for plants with tubers: a tuber, a bulbous root; the Chinese yam山薯 (Dioscorea batatas), cultivated in central China.
|     | 斥 | a whitish tuber, probably the common yam.
|     | 仔 or 荷蘭 | Irish potatoes.
|     | 紅 | or 白 | or 番 | sweet potatoes.
|     | 大 | or 塘洞 | the yam. (Dioscorea sativa.)
|     | 粉 | sweet-potato flour.

Shu

| Shu | 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.
|     | 戰 | to kill in battle.
|     | 萬 | 一本 all these different things have the same principle.
|     | 無本事 | not the least ability.
|     | 年 | 七十 rather over seventy.
|     | 方 | various regions.
|     | 履 | it is truly lamentable.
|     | 色 | different colors.
|     | 不可解 | I really cannot understand — your intention.
|     | 堪詫異 | it is still more strange.
|     | 庭 | palace of the genii.
|     | 不然 | certainly not so.
|     | 不知 | who would have thought it! Is it possible?

She

| She | 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 tael; blunt, dull; farthings, coppers; truffles.
|     | 五 | a cash of Wang-mang of the Han dynasty.
|     | 睚 | To strain or decant liquids, to pour out; to take out; to exclude; to state freely, to lay open one's mind.
|     | 擄 | a rice mortar.
|     | 箭袋 | to pull arrows from the quiver.
|     | 恨 | to allay anger, to pacify.

Shu

| Shu | From sun and this; not the same as 諸 an office.
|     | 夏 | Summer's heat; hot weather; heat of the sun.
|     | 天 | hot weather.
|     | 天時 | sultry weather.
|     | 深林 | to go into the dense groves to escape the heat.
|     | 中 | or 受 | sun-struck, affected by the heat.
|     | 寒來 | 往 cold and heat succeed each other.
|     | 我心 | my heart is affrighted by the heat.

She

| She | The original form is intended to represent the hand, teeth, tail, and legs of a rat; it is the 20th radical of characters relating to the Rodentia; used for the next.
|     | A rat, including the mouse, weasel, squirrel, etc.; thieving; skulking, lurking; mean, rascally; brooding over, mournful.
|     | 老 | a rat, the black rat; a southern term.
|     | 竹 | the bamboo rat. (Rhabomys simiensis)
|     | 石 | field or meadow mouse.
|     | 林 | or 灰 | a squirrel.
|     | 銀 | an ermine.
|     | 田 | a mole.
|     | 飛 | a bat; the flying squirrel.

Shu

| Shu | 黃 | a weasel.
|     | 作 | my thoughts pain me even to weeping blood.
|     | 線 | a shrew mouse; in the North, the 蟒 is a polecat, or perhaps a muskrat.
|     | 栗 | a water rat.
|     | 糟 | a skulking thief.
|     | 眼 | timorous; villainous.
|     | 窩 | the thief pilfering and thieving, like rats and dogs.
|     | 音 | the kneaded irresolute, undecided; looking two ways, as a rat peeping from its hole.
|     | 老 | 落落天平 the rat fell into the scales — to weigh himself; self praise.
|     | 沉 | look out for the vase when you throw at the rat in front of it; — don't run too great a risk to attain an object.

She

| She | Sick from grief; moping, a settled melancholy, a disorder of the mind; fearful, as a mouse in his hole.
|     | 悲以 | my tears are sorrow makes me ill.

Shu

| Shu | Composed of 禾 grain and 雨 rain contracted, as it is sown when the rains come; it is the 208th radical of characters relating to millet and pasting.
|     | The panniced millet (Milium nigrum or Panicum milicicum) when growing; the grain is called 小靡 little wheat and 黃米 yellow rice; some varieties are glutinous; this word in ancient times probably denoted the sorghum.
|     | 角 | a preparation of millet also called 麦粉 粒 made from the variety called 麥 in the 5th day of the 5th moon.
|     | 罐 | spoiled millet.

She

| She | 喊 要 | don't peck my sorghum.
|     | 酿 | Sz'ch'uen millet, a variety of sorghum with a clumsy head; the grain is used for spirits; but the 糷 is Indian corn or maize.
The sow-bug or Slater, the

数

From a tap and frequent.
To enumerate; to count;
to deal out; to find out the
number; to blame; to recap-
itate, to discriminate; an
art, as of numbers.

幾多 how many do you
reckon?
| 錯 you have reckoned wrong.
| 再 or | reckoned it up again.
| 虚歴可 | I can enumerate the
whole number.
| 看 look over and count it
carefully.
| 使吏之 | to order the officers
to reprimand him.
| 不着你 he is not to be re-
ckoned with you.
| 奕之為 | 小 also chess-playing
is an art, it may be a small
art.
| 算 | one who will do; you may
do it; I agree.
| 難 they cannot be counted up.
| 來言行心焉之 | even the
words of wayfarers can be dis-
criminated by the mind.

Read shu. An account, a bill;
a number; a list; several, a few;
a lot, destiny, fate; a classifier.
| 不 | not many years.
| 日 | some days.
| 次 | several times.
| 尾 | final balance of an account.
| 分 | a dividend, a share.
| 對 | to compare accounts.
| 記 or | put it to my ac-
| 帳 | count.
| 計 | to count.
| 打 | reckoned accounts.
| 無 | innumerable; the Buddhists
use it for countless (asum/ya),
representing it by 1 with 17
cyphers after it.

收 | to collect accounts.
| 清 | to clear off an account.
| 易藝 | the accounts are un-
| 易藝 | confused.

天 | or 命 | destiny.
在 | 難逃 you cannot easily
escape your fate.
有定 | it is determined before-
hand; it is a destined thing.

c. | one only fit to fill up, a
poor stick of a fellow.

Read tshu, Close; as | a fine net.

數

To egg on a dog; to set a
dog on one; the noise made in doing so.

樹

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.
| 一柯 | or | one tree.
| 一株 | or | a stump.
| 篳 | resin or gum of trees.
| 一株林 | a grove or forest.
| 枯 | dwarfed trees.
| 接 | or | graft trees.
| 壁 | to build a screen wall
before the door.
| 屏 | to put up a screen.
| 大招風 | high trees invite the
wind; rich people attract friends.
| 佳 | rime, frozen hoar-frost.
| 德 | to establish one's virtue,
to make a reputation.
From heart and according to; it is somewhat like my 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.

Not indulgent to others' faults.

I don't think excuse me for not longer waiting on you.

Don't think strange, don't be angry.

Not strict; indulgent.

Loyal and humane.

Excuse others as you do yourself.

Declare excuse me for not going around—to my friends; a notice written at the outer door by a mourner.

It was not; that however can be passed over.

Pass by.

If one practices his sincere convictions and reciprocal duties, he is not far out of the true path.

Bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn; clear, manifest.

Luminous, dawning.

In the morning.

A multitude, the whole, all, a great number; various; the people, the mass, the herd; as an adjective, 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.

Few or few; almost, probably.

A concubine's son; who says; for his mother.

A concubine.

Not most probably it is correct.

All things, every kind.

Yin had received their orders, they vigorously did them.

The masses, the people.

A Hanlin graduate.

Very many.

A commoner; ordinary people; several classes.

In Cantonese, also written 真; A place, a spot; there, at; and usually used after nouns.

He sat on the grass.

Here.

Here.

Garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

Their coarse clothes were far from being whole.

To stand; to be erect, like a tree.

Fatigued, tired out.

Hanging the head and nodding, as from fatigue.

From  by and  a sprout.

A path in a town or field; the way of doing a thing or effecting an end; an art, a plan, a trick, a hocus-pocus, a device; a precept, a mystery, and usually something magical or demoniacal; the black-art; a craft or occupation; to narrate.

A conjurer.

A design, plan; notions,

Similar design, same craft.

The four elegant accomplishments, , poetry, composition, ceremony, and music.

A trickster; people who practice sleight of hand.

An ancient division of a thousand families.

Legedemain.

To diffuse abroad good principles.

Sword magic.

An old name for a circuit of villages, containing 12,500 families.
茂 [mao] 亦写作穆, the name of a plant, the "bamboo millet". (Milium), whose gluttonous seeds serve to make spirits; in former times this term denoted a variety of the gluttonous rice which was used by distillers.

林 [lin] A sort of millet (Milium), whose gluttonous seeds serve to make spirits; in former times this term denoted a variety of the gluttonous rice which was used by distillers.

句 [shu] to revise a work.
| 修 | to revise a work.
| 人之言 | to relate another's words.
| 著 | to make known abroad.
| 说 | to narrate, to tell what one has heard, as news.
| 不 | contrary, as to reason.

束 [shu] from wood and mouth, meaning to inclose; it closely resembles 木 zhi a wood.
| 束 | to bind many things together; to tie in a bundle, as faggots; to restrain, to cohere; a sheaf, a bundle; a classifier of such things as are bound.
| — | once denoted 5 pieces of cloth, 50 darts, or 10 strips of meat.

白华 [baihua] the fibers of the white rush are bound with the white grass.
| 白华 | a teacher's wages.

管 [guan] to restrain those under one's hand.

手待 [shoude] with tied hands waiting for death; — i.e. no resource, nothing further can be done.

絆 [bian] to cord up.

柴 [cai] a faggot of firewood.

嚴加約束 [yantiangyueshu] to closely restrain, as by explicit directions.

自檢 [zijian] never let down your self-respect.

装回南 [zhuanghuinan] to pack up and return south (or home).

咳嘆 [keitan] the second of these characters is sometimes read as to cough; the third is unusual.
| 咳 | to suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath, to hem; to inhale; to absorb.
| 嗒 | to sneeze, to sniff.
| 氣 | to whimper.

濕 [shifei] it inhibits the moisture.

口 [kou] to hold water in the mouth.

孩子 [zi] the babe suck's the breast.

酒醒倾共 [jiuxingqinggong] he poured out a generous cup, and they all drank around.

叔 [shu] from hand added to an older form of it.
| 叔 | to collect, to board; a father's younger brother, an uncle of the same surname; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire.
| — | or 亚 a uncle.

大 [da] the senior of the younger uncles.
| 大 | a father's uncle; also, a husband's uncle.

小 [xiao] a husband's younger brother.

父 [fu] my uncle; used in letters.

兄弟和侄子; — a father's relatives.
| 父 | my father's old friend.
| 季世 | a time of general decadence; times of decay.

家 [jia] my uncle, speaking of him.

台 [tai] a family friend.

分 [fen] O Sir, O Sir!

故 [gu] the name of a plant, the "bamboo millet". (Milium); it is also used as a synonym of 'tib', a free.
| 故 | to begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.
| 月 | to commence, as agricultural labors.

望 [wang] my great hopes are after all quite frustrated.
| 望 | Clear, limpid; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, mostly applied to females; skilled in; fine, said of a damper.
| 人 | or a woman accomplished lady; the first is the title of wives of the third rank of officials.
| 女 | female virtue.
| 氣 | genial, balmy, mild.
| 慌 | heedful, careful, honorable.
| 真 | charming, gentle.

問 [wen] he was as skilled at questioning as Kao-yao.
| 問 | the king gave] a fine flag with its feathery pennons.
Originally denoted probably, the soy bean, but has been extended till it includes edible pulse of any kind.

水, with pulse and water [the poor] gratify their parents.

不辨, he does not know the difference between pulse and wheat; — *i.e.* he is ignorant of farming.

The original complex form denoted eating well dressed viands, and was first used for the next.


未知 is I do not know which (or who) is right.

不知 who does not know manners? *i.e.* you and I know each other well.

不可忍也 what then could he not bear?

若來哉 why then has he come?

若另置一法 the best thing will be to devise another way.

From *fire* and *who* as the phonetic; it closely resembles *jeh*, 热.

熟, ripe, mellow, mature; well cooked; acquainted with, perfect at; skilled, experienced, apt at; intimate, very friendly; soft, pliable, as silk; smoothed off, cleaned; sound, as sleep; to succeed in; a crop; the wife of the eldest son.

成 or 成, mellow, as fruit.

一年, one crop yearly.

識, well acquainted with, profound in it.

睡, sleeping sweetly.

或, handy, skillful.

树, if it ripened on the tree.

習 practiced till he was perfect in it.

米, to hull rice in a mortar.

熟, well cooked.

思之矣 to think a matter over fully.

路故来 I shall return the way I came.

相与 intimate with each other.

書, a finished scholar.

書勿 your lesson is not well learned; a teacher's reprimand.

何愁不 what fear have you of not succeeding (or learning?)

睫, eye.

睫, to a private tutor.

睫, an ancient porch room.

睫, To confuse, to disorder; to retract, to draw in the opposite of *shuh*; to pull in; to collect again; to coi 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; to retractile; fearful, tangled, snarled; straight, upright.

睫, to retreat, as an army; to draw back, as a snail's eyes.

睫, to pull in the hand; to decline to aid in an affair.

睫, 团 to cuddle up in a heap; to keep close.

睫, 短 to shrink up.

睫, 酒 to strain spirits.

睫, [the ancient cap had] a straight seam in front.

睫, a peaked mouth and shrunk cheeks; lean.

睫, I would shorten the distance so as to express to you my affections.

睫, the wall-boards were bound tight to hold the earth, — as in beating a wall.
From property and to sell.

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.

redeem

a hundred persons would not ransom him. 

a hundred persons would not ransom him.

A dark ground with blue spots on it, mottled or striped.

From dress and alone or to sell; also read chun.

A tunic or frock reaching to the knees called 红 , such as loose women anciently wore; also, short clothes.

shui

red

a red billed bird, resembling a crow or chongh; also another bird of this class with a yellow body and red legs.

shui

of the twelve animals that denote the twelve branches.

really is, truly so.

the first is correct, the second most common.

suddenly disappeared.

a change.

hastily, quickly, as a dog running off; a change.

not

as

read shen.

In Canton, shui and sui; — in Swatow, sui, chui, and sii; — in Amoy, sui and sii; — in Fuhchau, sui, sii, soi, and chui; — in Shanghai, su, tsii, and sii; — in Chefoo, suii.

SHUI.

SHUI.

SHUI.

SHUI.

From words and bird.

who?

whom? in writing, it often precedes the verb it rules, when the other nominative is expressed; an initial particle.

is

who is that?

is

whose is that?

who dares?

who is able to do it?

who is the sovereign angry with?

long indeed has been thus with him.

what matters it? who is then to act? — i. e. do your worst.

a temple to Hon-tsih or Ceres, on an enormous tumulus, whose shape was likened to the mutes, and so called.

The original form represents three ripples or currents flowing; it is the 59th 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 kind, because water rules such places, as
the dragon does all high places; discount on coin or bullion; to soak.
1 滴 | or | 一 | drop of water.
1 淹 | or | 大 | the tide is flood.
1 退 | or | 乾 | ebb tide.
1 顺 | fair tide, and 逆 | head tide or current.
1 夫 | a water-carrier.
1 投 | to throw or jump overboard.
1 脚 | freight or passage money.
1 手 | 手 | a sailor.
1 失 | lost at sea; drowned.
1 打 | to make equal; to divide fairly, neither party losing.
1 波纹 | ripples.
1 錢子扣 | to take off a discount.
1 不服 | the climate does not agree with me.
1 十月 | a ten days’ passage.
1 推 | pushed a man into the water; to involve another in ruin.
1 車 | an irrigating water-wheel; a water cart; a fire-engine.
1 開 | to boil water. (Pekingese.)
1 To weaken tea by adding water. (Cantonese.)
1 紅 | a light red.
1 長船 | as the water increases the boat rises; — good prices bring good profits.
1 火 | without water and fire have no sympathy.
1 性 | a water disposition and aspen flower; — unstable and specious.
1 𠙧 | they are all alike; 頭 | and 二 | first and second rate, the best kind and inferior.
1 送 | 禮 | to send a present of eatables.
1 嘴 | 漂 | glib lips will always let out secrets.

水

族 aquatic tribes, as fish, seaweed, or mollusks.
1 菜 | vegetables that need watering, as greens, melons, &c.
1 星 | 体 | the planet Mercury.
1 落石出 | when the water falls the stones appear; — murder will out.
1 过 | [gone like] the passing water.
1 你 | 何 | do you know how to swim?
1 守 | [the boat was] detained by the [high or low] water.
1 身 | I am wet through and through.
1 横 | cross-wise waters, — one name for rivers and canals which intersect the country.

瑞

瑞 | From gem and source of.
1 瑞 | a flat stone signet or baton foot long, which was given to princes on their investiture as a sign of authority and rank; a favor, a keepsake; a happy omen; feliciteous, auspicious.
1 气 | a lucky sign.
1 气 | auspicious influences — of the emperor.
1 班 | 子 | to distribute the signets to all the princes.
1 国 | Sweden.

睡

shui

shui

1 覺 | he is asleep.
1 打瞌 | to nod in sleep.
1 入 | he is going to sleep.
1 梳 | a lounging chair.
1 想 | or | 眼 | very sleepy.
1 着 | I can’t get asleep.
1 着 | he sleeps like a log.
1 醒 | to awaken.
### SHUN.

*Old sounds, zhon, zhon, den, zhun, and dun.* In Canton, shun and yun; in Szechuen, sin, and tun; in Amoy, sin, and tun; in Chihsia, sung and sing; in Shanghai, sing, and tsing; in Chihli, tsun and swun.

**唇（shun）**
From month or flesh and hour; the first, though most common, is least correct, and is defined to be avoided.
- The lips.  
- 朱唇 ruby lips.  
- 口 lips.  
- 費 to spend lips and tongue; loquacious.
- 燃 protruding, open lips.  
- 留 to mar the lips, if the lips are lost, the teeth will be cold; if the outlying states are taken, I am in danger.  
- 之邦 states that mutually depend on each other.
- 前 or 垫 lips to rouge the lips.

**清（shun）**
From water and lip.  
The margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.  
- 海 a sea-beach.  

**淳（shun）**
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.
- 淳 pure, limpid; unmixed; genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked water-chariot.  
- 亦 rippling, flowing on.
- 鳳 the manners and customs are courteous and pure.
- 盐 saltish barren earth.  
- 師之鄉 honest and frugal villagers.  
- 清 pellucid.  
- 伐 rich, fertile, as land.  
- 朱 an old name of Nan-ning in the south of Kwangsi.  
- 糧性 貞 a pure and chaste heart.

**醇（shun）**
From spirits and to enjoy; interchanged with the last and next; the second form is rarely used.
- 醇 generous, rich, as wine; thick, as syrup; single-minded; unmixed, as a color; liberal, generous in feeling; clear, healthy, as a complexion; subtle, seminal.
- 類 careful, observant of the thing in hand.  
- 類 kind and placable.  
- 醇 good wine.  
- 醇 rich wine.  
- 唯唯 are the state of affairs of government will be pure.

**鎻（shun）**
Pure silk; unspotted, unmixed; fine, best; simple, guiltless, whole, sincere, as the context indicates; to be decided; determinately; an old measure of 15 cubits, like a rod.
- 乎 is this certainly is that way.  
- 一不雜 uniform in color; a single purpose in view, earnest-minded.
- 潔 gentle, tractable. As a dog.  
- 品 a first rate man.  
- 土性 on the nature of the ground was pure sand.  
- 金 without any failing, said of character.  
- 模 simple, honest.  
- 色 unspotted, as a sacrificial victim.  
- 學問深 thoroughly learned.  
- 鋼 pure or solid copper; it is all brass, not an outside plate.  
- 忠 perfectly loyal.  

**鶉（shun）**
From Ch'in bird and 醇 indivisible from its persistency in its habitat.
- 衣百縫 poor clothes with many patches; referring to the quail's shabby tail.
- 雲 quails hanging up dead.  
- 之奔奔 quails are faithful to their mates.  
- 陰縣 an old district in the north of Shensi.

**薑（shun）**
The first form is most in use.
- 薑 a water vegetable of the gentian family, the whose slippery and tender stalks are eaten in Kiangnan in the summer; it is a marsh-flower (*Limenostemon*), and is also called 水薑 water mallow, and 金絲荷葉 gold thread lily-leaf; another plant, of which 馬蹄草 horse-hoe grass is a synonym, seems to be a species of edible sedge or Scirpus.

**犧（shun）**
From ox and an old word for who; also read 陳.
- 犧 an ox, seven ancient cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.  
- 九十其 ninety great oxen.
From wood and shield; also read jun and šün, and used with the primitive.

The beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defense; a light shield used by mummers; to develop.

1. a railing.

[This principle] animates and draws out all things into beautiful forms and groups.

To feed, to rub.

To soothe, to tranquilize.

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 smallpox.

1.利 prosperons; free, no trouble with; easy, as a ready market.

1. 從 favorable, condescending.

1. 同 harmoniously; working together, submissive.

1. 借 a little one side; said by sedan bearers at Canton.

1. 百 to agree to everything.

1. 德 a mild person.

1. 水 fair tide.

掛 | 風旗 the flag follows the wind; met. docile.

1. 路 by the way, doing it if convenient.

1. 和 are opposites, direct and inverse; fair and foul; mild and perversive.

1. 筆寫 to write off for another.

1. 其自然 let it go, such is the luck, I can't help it.

1. 口 or | 着嘴兒說 to speak heedlessly; to bubble; to let out.

文理不 | not accordant with reason.

滑 | enticing, winning.

歸 | to return to obedience.

1. 事 a nice thing, it happens at a good time.

子理不 | not accordant with reason.

河下 all has gone to the bottom, all is lost, an entire ruin.

In Pekingese. A sort, said of people.

一 | 子 they are just alike.

組 Composed of 畜 obstruct with, tangled grass above it.

shén Thick, tangled brushwood; in epitaphs, benevolent, wise; ephemerical.

帝 | and 历 the ancient monarch Shun, who reigned a. e. 2255 to 2203, or nearly coeval with Terah.

舜 shén Like the halcyo days of Yao and Shun.

顏如 | 順 her face is like the gay althea.

SHUNG.

Old sound, shong. In Canton, chung; in Swatow, cheng; in Amoy, ch Angus; in Fuhchou, chung; in Shanghai, sung; in Chiho, tsung.

From hand and to pound; interchanged with its primitive.

To pound, to run down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.

1. 用 | 當 the spear through his throat.

1. 拔之牙齒 | 這個牙齒 to take a tooth for a tooth.

1. 將 | 當 to pound on the gate violently.

1. 當 knock over, as by being run upon.

1. 盤 to smash the dishes.
**SHWAH.**

Old sounds, shwa. *In Canton, shat; — in Swatow, shu; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchow, so; — in Shanghai, se; — in Chifu, swa.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From knife or hand and to wipe, the second form is unusual.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A brush, a scraper; to brush, to cleanse, to scratch; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To cut and print books.</td>
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<td>To bite a paste-brush, <em>i.e.</em> to have a big mustache.</td>
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<td>洗</td>
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<td>掃</td>
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<td>拭改行</td>
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<td>负</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河漫成口</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHWAI.**

Old sounds, shwai and shat. *In Canton, shui and su; — in Swatow, swai, swu, su, lut, and chut; — in Amoy, su; — in Fuhchow, soi, sunk, and seuk; — in Shanghai, so and sijn; — in Chifu, swai.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From clothes and weak; it resembles <em>shen</em> to collect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wearing away like a garment; diminished, cut off; small, fading, growing old; — and contrasted with 興 and 盛 flourishing; declining, decaying, unprosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; adversity, misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>微</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>残</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>過</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草塞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Contowse read <em>su</em>. To ravel, to fray an edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 撤 | To pull over a thing. |
|---|
| 破 | pushed it over and broke it. |
| 甩 | To throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject. |
| 挡 | throw it away. |
| 事 | no 事 I cannot leave this work. |
| 磚 | a brick at a man. |
| 彩 | to toss tiles up. |

| 師 | An unauthorized character, used for *tsu* to discard. |
|---|
| 撤 | To throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject. |
| 挡 | throw it away. |
| 事 | no 事 I cannot leave this work. |
| 磬 | a brick at a man. |
| 彩 | to toss tiles up. |

From a *napkin* and an old form of *yuk*, the kerchief being put in the girdle; it much resembles *shi* 師; an official. |

A leader, a commander-in-chief; the black king in chess. |

元 | or 將 | a generalissimo. |

掛 | the seal of this officer. |

Read *soh*, To lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow, to be led. |

师 | to lead an army to battle. |

頜 | to command.
Shuai

The original form is supposed to represent a *silken net on a handle*, such as birds are snared with; it is also read shah, and shah.

Shah

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.

Shan't | 有 Shanghai ordered them (wheat and barley) for general nourishment of man.

大 | 如此 for the most part they are like this.

SHWAN.

Old sound, shon. In Canton, shan and *ts'ou*; in Swatow, chw'an and chw'ua; in Amoy, chw'an, swan, and wan; in Fukien, seng, swang, ch'waung and chw'ang; in Shanghai, *se* and *sh*; in Ch'i-fu, swan.

Shwan

From *hand* and *all*; also read *tsüch*; at Canton, it is used for the next.

Shwan

To select, to pick out from among a large quantity; to bind, to strap up; to buy; to entangle; to fasten, as a horse.

| 1 絡 to fasten with a cord.
| 1 車 to purchase a cart.
| 1 不住心 he can't keep his mind fixed on it.
| 1 扣兒 to make a noose or knot.

Shwan

From door and a line; or wood and bar; the last form is obsolete.

| 1 由 in mathematical, a term in a series.
| 1 均 要 obtain the usage.
| 1 真 to speak the truth; the portrait is accurate.

SHWAN.

Also read shwab.

Shaw

To scour and wash out; name of a stream.

| 1 餘 to soak and rot hemp.
| 1 拿水 | 1 bring some water and rinse it clean.
| 1 金作 | 1 to wash with gold, to gild metals.
| 1 | 大雨 it rains heavily.
| 1 | 空塔 the rain washes the outer steps.
| 1 | 洗 To wash; to rinse; used with the last.

Shwan

Shwan' | 馬 to scrub a horse.

Shwan' | 修 to repair the axles and hubs of carriages.
From rain and mutual.

Frozen dew, hoar-frost; the shewing goddess of hoar-frost is 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 Bemnouz gourd; crystallized; stern, severe, frigid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>霜</th>
<th>shewing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From woman and frost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A widow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>婦 a widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>博</td>
<td>a lone widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居</td>
<td>to live alone, as a widow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A famous Bucephalus called shewing Kwosh Poh of the Tsin dynasty about A. D. 280.

A bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color (Halcyon cyanogenys); its plume is used in feather work.

鷺 | shewing |

A kind of river boat, called shewing which is used in the central provinces.

From two birds in one hand; the contracted form is common.

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 men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>稀</th>
<th>shewing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A thick, firm; said of cups or glassware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓮</td>
<td>is unequaled, he has no compeer in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>親</td>
<td>one's parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畢</td>
<td>the doubled, in folds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>two swords in one sheath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>double sixes, i.e. dice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>twins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>it is something he can easily do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another meaning of shewing is the strap which ties the shoe on the instep.
SHWOH.

Old sound, shot. In Canton, shût, ùt, and shâi; — in Swatow, siû and suât; — in Aunoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, siûk, yok, and suôi; — in Shanghai, shûh and săh; — in Chifu, shûô and săn.

From words to exchange.

To talk, to speak; to stir up one by conversing with him; to say, to narrate; to set forth, to discourse upon; a promise; words, speech; sayings, doctrines; to speak for, to excuse.

To explain words; a comment, an explanation.

To talk of gods and demons; to propound mysteries.

To blab, to divulge.

To explain characters, to tell their component parts.

To tell dreams; big stories.

To talk about everything, vague talk.

I cannot speak to him (or about it).

To state verbally.

沒有得 | there is nothing to say.

不得 | I cannot say more; cannot be described.

有成 | it is all settled, the die is cast.

自作著 | to sing and tell stories.

不 | 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 | to retract a promise.

難 | hard to say; I am not sure about it.

不容分 | I won't hear any more.

子 | to them (our wives) we pledged our word.

Read shui To urge one, to influence and persuade; to halt.

A | he went around and persuaded all the states—to join.

客 | intriguing men, persuasive politicians.

召 | I Chao Peh rested a while — under this tree.

子 | I will tarry in the country near Chu.

Read yueh, and used with 悅. Pleased; to delight in; numbers or fate.

民 | the people were delighted beyond measure.

亦 | let me but meet him, and my heart will then be happy.

Read tōh, and used with 脫. To take off.

騾 | he loosened the outer horses and gave them to him.

SI.

Old sounds, si, sei, sai, sit, and sat. In Canton, sei and sai; — in Swatow, sai, si, sina, jü, and săh; — in Aunoy, sé, si, su, and chê; — in Fuhchau, sé, chê, and sai; — in Shanghai, si; — in Chifu, shû.

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.

貴 | a private tutor, because the west side of the hall was the place for guests.

天 | the paradise of Buddha (Sanskrit, sukhavati), the nirvana of the common people.

人 | Occidentals, men from the west.

洋 | Europeans; but in the open ports, it means only the Portuguese.

不東 | he is nothing; i.e., what use is he? A useless man.

老 | a man from Shansi. (Pekingese.)

日平 | the sun declines to the west.

南之 | west-southwesterly.

北 | north.

東 | a month there a word; — everybody must talk.

棲 | To roost, to perch; to sojourn, to stay at; to settle down after wandering, to rest; to desist; at peace; a perch or roost; a sleeping-place.

鶯 | a hen-roost.

遷 | slow going; at leisure.

暫時 | live here for awhile.

身無定 | no fixed dwelling-place.

皇 | anxious and hurried.

借此以爲 | to get this place to rest myself in.
To move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade.

移 | to move one's abode.
遊 | to change about or move elsewhere.
居 | to live elsewhere.
任 | moved to another post.
善 | to change for the better.
月 | to incroach on another month.

dr. | name in the Tang dynasty for Ya-chen in 雅州府 in the west of Sz'el'en.

孟舟三 | Mencius' mother thrice moved her dwelling.

In Cantonese read sāi, and often written 萨. To waste; to throw away; wasted, used up.

Also read sāi, and used for 了 All, the whole; complete, entire.

白 | uselessly wasted.
父兄 | disgraced his family.
惜 | he uses more than is necessary.

g | all are gone.
見 | 'I've seen everything.
無 | none at all.
鬆 | let go all, as a rope.
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.
殺秦 | [Slum re- nounced the empire] like throwing away an old sandal.
倒 | went out to meet his friend with his sandals turned end for end; — met. in a hurry.

Name of a plant; to increase fivefold.

或 | I think there may be five times as many.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIANG.</th>
<th>SI.</th>
<th>SI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Leewchewans.</td>
<td>从草和兰, it is sometimes written with grass added.</td>
<td>曾 to thoroughly examine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>耳 (or 耳 as given in the Book of Odes,) the burr-weed (Zanthium strumarium), common in the northern provinces.</td>
<td>穴 fine-looking, beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稻</td>
<td>布 linen.</td>
<td>二 the foreign word is derived from this term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>从草 and field, but the primitive was originally 原 the fontanelle.</td>
<td>二 to mine, to cut up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>从女 or scholar and to help.</td>
<td>小 small; petty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>从男 or scholar and to help.</td>
<td>君 a concubine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>慮</td>
<td>1. A son-in-law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>婚 a</td>
<td>4. A husband, so spoken of by his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>妻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>静</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>父</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>静</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>弟</td>
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<tr>
<td>静</td>
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<td>静</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>亚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>静</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>亚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>静</td>
<td>1. to amuse one's self; having no cares.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>静</td>
<td>有心</td>
<td>有心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. from eye and wood; for according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees.</td>
<td>来 near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with.</td>
<td>金玉其 [he is] the strength of gold and the beauty of a gem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking among trees; to examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutually, reciprocally, by turns, from one to another; together; often merely a reflective form of the verb, and also answers to the Greek prefix ειδε with; the substance or essence, as distinguished from the accidents.</td>
<td>来 at variance, differing in views.</td>
<td>1. 玉 a red bean, the Abrus precatorius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 與 acquainted with; friendly to.</td>
<td>1. 似 much alike, a great resemblance.</td>
<td>1. 恕 to agree with, not to dispute about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>與 one's; associated with for a while.</td>
<td>1. 不千 no matter about it; no difference which.</td>
<td>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;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the art of palmistry; small stars near Megrez δ in Ursa Major.

1. Rules of physiognomy.

2. To tell the destiny by the countenance.

3. To take a photograph.

4. A prime or high minister.

5. To act when it is a favorable time.

6. Original temper.

7. Disposition; real qualities of a person; an old name for a privy councillor.

8. The realities of life; a Buddhist phrase.

9. The princes and lords assist.

10. Fire and fire—fire-prince and fire-minister—medical terms for causes of sickness.

11. Look at the waters of that spring.

12. Young or respected Sir.

13. A man must not be lightly commented.

14. A classical name for the seventh moon.

15. The leader of a blind man.

16. From shelter and assisting; occurs used for镶 to inlay, and interchanged with the next.

The side rooms or building, called 房 situated on the east or west sides of the court, and subordinate to the large buildings.

17. The houses over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.

18. Inside and outside of the city.

19. The bordered Yellow Banner, one of the Manchu army corps.

20. A box, coffer, trunk, or casket; boot of a carriage; a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room; a side apartment.

21. Or one box.

22. To pack a trunk.

火食 | a partition-box or tray for carrying cattails in processes.

當面落 | I told him to his face to go away. (Continued.)

關子 | a peddler of tapes and needles. (Shanghai.)

皮包 | a pure leather trunk.

棺材 | a paper trunk for burning at funerals, with paper clothes in it.

頂箱 | the upper small part of a wardrobe.

衣箱 | the body of a cart, where the passenger sits.

千倉萬箱 | thousands of storehouses and myriads of granaries.

湘 A large tributary of the Yangtze River flowing north through the eastern half of Hunan into Tingting Lake, and giving its name to the Province.

十二 | the name of three Siang and other towns near it; its basin measures about 39,000 square miles; a lake in Chekiang; to boil and cook.

妃竹 | the bamboo of Shun's wife, which became speckled from his tears for her death.

于以 | it proceeded from hereupon she boiled it in her tripods and kettles.

紗 | a light yellow color.

色 | a color; leather of the building leaves of the mulberry.

絹 | a bluish yellow, as of silks.

錦 | a medicinal plant, the Celosia argentea, whose black smooth seeds, called 青 | resemble those of the cockscomb; an oil is extracted from them.

锡 | composed of clothes and an old word for covered, it is interchanged with some of its derivatives.

包裹 | to disrobe in order to plough; to remove, to put away; to overtop; 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.

下 | to encourage by praise.

江府 | a prefecture in the north of Hopeh on the River Han.

不克 | the affair could not be brought about.

不可 | it cannot be excluded.

镶 To inlay, to incise, to let in; to insert or set, as a jewel; to venaer; to coat or plate; to rivet, to clamp on; bordered, as one color on another, for which 錾 is also used.

玻璃 | to glaze a window.

快子 | inlaid chopsticks.

杯 | the inlaid cup and saucer—of cocoanut, used at a wedding.

牙 | false teeth.

嵌 | to let in, to emboss.

揚 | 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.

騸 | A spirited horse shaking his head, caracoling and canting; a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head proudly; remote.

能 | his step is like a dragon's gambols and a tiger's paces.

騁 | capering and prancing.

縷 | a cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.

縩 | like the last.

璉 | Ornaments on a horse; en-chaused hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.

珍珠的 | that hair-pins embossed with pearls.
腰

The fat of hogs is a joint inquiry.

哲

To stroll about, to ramble.

纸

From *møk known and sheep*; it is often symbolized by the lucky sheep, 吉 being sounded alike in the North, thus making a sort of anagram.

祥

From *words and sheep*; it occurs used for the last.

詳

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.

急

to judge carefully.

細

told every particular.

訪

ask the real facts.

文

an official report to a superior.

悉

a clear, intelligible account.

推

to infer the consequences.

不

I have not inquired into the reason.

申

to report on.

會

| a joint inquiry.

知

to minutely infer.

顧

| I wish to hear all about it.

言

不可 | words cannot fully describe it.

事

| to be careful what you see and hear.

翔

To soar, to hover over; to look back on; to ram.

董
| dignified, severe.

高

risen to be a graduate.

座

in the house do not bow so grandly, — i.e. with spreading arms.

回

to look back on — one’s native village.

義

the lady of Tsi moves on at ease.

庠

An asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Cheu dynasty for poor students; to teach.

學

the graduates of a district.

生

to become a .

身

列

his name is well known in the Academy.

想

From heart and to aid.

想

To think on; to meditate, to reflect on; to plan; to hope, to expect; to anticipate; an idea, a conception.

頭

no hope of getting it; it is impossible.

頭

too grand; how extravagant you are!

渴

ernestly desiring or thinking of.

不

or | I don’t comprehend it; I can’t remember or think upon it.

思

to consider, to reflect on.

起

to recollect, to recall to mind; to imagine.

不

or | I shouldn’t have thought it; no one would have supposed that.

念

to think on.

必

| I think it will surely be so.

安

巴 | he has wild hopes of becoming great.

心

| I will think of it.

-now | I fear it will hurt your lungs.

痴

安 | undecided, unreliable, chimerical.

— | let me think a little of it.

養

From 魚 fish and 美 fine; which some regard as a contraction of 美 to nourish; the second form is most used.

養

Dried salt fish; in Peking, the 魚 is applied usually to the salted Trichiurus and perch; but in the Pin Ts'ao only the 魚 or sea bass, is so called; in Kiangsu, the 白 is one of the herring family, with very small fins.

象

The original character represents its four legs, ears, trunk, and tusks; used with the next.

象

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 anguries 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.

象

牙 ivory.

象

關 the ivory gate, the palace.

象

皮 elephant’s skin, used as a medicine; india rubber.

笨

stupid, dull.

象

州 a large district in the north of Kwangsi, where elephants were found in the Han dynasty.

物

each thing called by its own name.

象

Numerals the Buddhist tenets.
SIAO.

Old sounds, sio, siok, and sok. In Canton, sin; — in Swatow, sio, ch'io, and chio; — in Amoy, sian, ch'ian, and sau; — in Foochow, siu and ch'in; — in Shanghai, sio; — in Chifu, shao.

From water and likeness; occurs interchanged with the next two.

To melt, to liquefy, to thaw; to lessen by using, to do away with; to annul; to need and consume, as stores; hence partially, needed, required, exiguous; 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-huai fu.

1. Digestible.
2. Intolerable thirst.
3. Destroyed utterly, lost all, as by fire.

花 [ch'iau] not including the fees to the porters.

1. To allay the fever.
2. 瓮 [ch'io] to play a game of chess to pass the time.
3. 氣 [ch'o] to transpire, as news; a report, a rumor.
4. 溢 [t'io] melted away.
5. 横 [cheung] to cheer up, dissipate your grief.

令 [sin] to remove judgments and induce blessings.

From man and elephant; used with the last.

像 [sin] Like, such, so, similar; a figure, image, likeness; an idol, a statue; to symbolize; to resemble.

形 [shing] or 貌 [mou] figure, form.

畫 [mou] to paint portraits.

神 [sin] or 偶 [t'ou] an idol.

相 [sin] a conception, an idea.

生 [sin] life-like, as a statue.

似 [si] similar to.

不 [sin] ill-looking, no comeliness.

作 [sin] not made like the pattern.

The chestnut-oak (Quercus sinensis), called 橡 [shing] which grows near Peking.

橡子 [shing] the cups of the acorns; they are used to dye black.

鶴 [chii] The elephant bird, (as the character imports.) is the Baceros or hornbill of Siam the 鶴, of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.

SIAO.

From metal and to resemble; similar to the last.

销 [shio] 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.

除 [shio] to clear off, as an account.

案 [shio] to decide a case in court.

般 [shio] to cancel a certificate, to give back a permit.

金 [sin] to wash with gold.

鑄 [siok] to mold, as ores.

差 [sio] to carry an order or message into effect, — and report.

毁 [siao] to destroy what is no longer of use; to min; to dissolve.

此恨難 [sin] much hatred is hard to appease.

一箇勾 [siok] the affair is quite settled.

坐 [sin] to spend the years in leisure.

開 [sin] to render an account of government expenditures by a report, or memorial of outlays.

撤 [siok] to deprive of an honorary title for cowardice.

有 [sin] in great demand; a large stock, as goods.

硝 [shio] Niter, or similar looking salts; saline efflorescence.

硝 whether having a soda or potash base; to use salts; to tan.

礱 [shio] a salt peter dépôt.

朴 [shio] erme glanbar's salts, or sulphate of soda; it is called 明粉 when purified.
SIAO.

to tan leather.

a chalky stone used for marking.

foreign salt peter.

the leather creaks, as after a wetting and drying.

carbonate of soda from the natron lakes in Mongolia.

a saline substance left when lixiviating salt.

crystals of niter, copperas, or other salts.

nitric acid.

Night, in the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few.

the glowworm.

or throughout the night.

the full moon of the first month.

I dress before the dawn and eat at noon; said by the emperor from his cares of state.

for three days and nights.

in the silent night.

Raw silk; plain stuffs like lustring; the woof of silk; blackish silks are made into vests.

a kind of hyssus or silk brought up by divers.

and used with it.

To comb the hair; a spar; a yard to support a sail or a flag.

the first form is common, and is also read chao, a whip, a cudgel.

A scabbard; the scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife or other thing.

a scabbard.

the blade left its case.

cases for revenue treasure; they are made of small logs iron-bound and hollowed out.

The chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis.

the aurelia of the mantis.

A long-legged spider, the shepherd spider.

A fish found in the lakes and the Yangtsz' River, and along the coasts, with a body like a whip and having a forked tail; it is probably the *Fistularia*, known at Canton as the 食鰻; though it may be the gar-pike (*Belone*), also common in the southern seas.

Excessive thirst.

a headache said to come on in the spring.

To ramble and saunter; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

to wander along the banks of the river.

quite at leisure enjoying a ramble.

Misty snow or sleet, also called 山雪 which melts as soon as it drops; vapor haze, fleecy clouds; the empyrean, heaven, the highest region of the air; a halo or parhelion.

fleecy clouds.

to ascend to the pure vapors, to rise to heaven.

outrageous, heaven-daring anger.

the trumpet-flower or *Bignonia*.

A brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets, especially in Tong-chau fu; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the Miao's in Kwéchau 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 flag-foil.

to play on the orphic pipe.

the ancient pandean pipes.

the wind singing, as through a crack; orphian music.

the pan-pipe and double-pipe begin together.

A long-legged spider, called 蝎 akin to the *Pandion*; the name seems to be applied to other long-legged insects, as *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 principality near the Yellow River, now Siao hien; a county in Sii-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.

stressed, troubled.

the wind songs fitfully through the trees.

how high is that* artemisia*
SIAO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>瀾</td>
<td>Name of a river in Yunnan, an upper tributary of the West or Pearl River.</td>
<td>Siao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>a branch of the River Siang, entering it at Yang-chu in the south of Huunan.</td>
<td>Shui</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>a driving wind and rain.</td>
<td>Jiu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>领风</td>
<td>the delights and troubles of the world.</td>
<td>Lingfeng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>劉</td>
<td>The ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.</td>
<td>Liu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>列</td>
<td>Also read chi and shah.</td>
<td>Lie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陳</td>
<td>The rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick flightly.</td>
<td>Chen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亖</td>
<td>1. I am like a bird whose tail is plucked; i.e. in a sad plight. 2. 然而 he suddenly went away.</td>
<td>Zuo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>Formed of 八 to divide and 1 appearing, i.e. a thing just big enough to divide; it forms the 42d radical of a few miscellaneous characters. Small, little; trifling, petty, mean; contracted, narrow; a deprecatory 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 disesteem, to regard as trifling; to be particular, to become small.</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a mean unprincipled man, also, the common people; a man naturally base and selfish; used sometimes by a poor man for 1.</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>的</td>
<td>as used by a medial. seems to be an affected change for 1, and is said by his betters in the same sense.</td>
<td>De</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>my servant; my pupil; young men; my children; i; you, my son.</td>
<td>Zi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>群</td>
<td>many concubines; they are also called 一見, and mean to become a concubine.</td>
<td>Qun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>wife and children.</td>
<td>Ji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>店</td>
<td>my shop.</td>
<td>Dian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姐</td>
<td>a miss, a young lady.</td>
<td>Jia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>be careful; sedulously.</td>
<td>Xin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>it will suit, neither large nor small, as a sock.</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>it was a mere trifle; said by one's self.</td>
<td>Zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>器</td>
<td>a small vessel, a person of contracted, meekish ability.</td>
<td>Qi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房</td>
<td>有 1 I have one concubine.</td>
<td>Fang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>儿</td>
<td>I am hated by all the mean people.</td>
<td>Er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>contracted and small.</td>
<td>Gu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>a petty finical person; a trifling way of acting.</td>
<td>Jia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>he who lives within himself becomes selfish.</td>
<td>Zhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>虱 stolen things offered for sale.</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>赌 petty and cowardly, frightened at little things.</td>
<td>Xin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>習</td>
<td>my house.</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>to cheat in little things to pilfer, to overreach in triches.</td>
<td>Hao</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Shanghai)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筍</td>
<td>From bamboo and branch; it is a synonym of 鼻 a pipe. A dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ tubes, which grows in Shantung and the islands lying near; the calm of one kind is said to be nearly solid.</td>
<td>Shou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>the fine and coarse bamboos were presented.</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘸</td>
<td>From bamboo and wept; 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. To laugh, to smile; to be pleased; to laugh at, to ridicule, glad, smiling, smirking, giggling; jolly; a smile.</td>
<td>Xian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>laughable.</td>
<td>Ke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佛</td>
<td>a pure white rose.</td>
<td>Fo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜</td>
<td>颜 間 to laugh outright with joy.</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>大方 laughed at by all respectable people.</td>
<td>Jian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚇</td>
<td>to laugh.</td>
<td>Xia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忿</td>
<td>to act ridiculously.</td>
<td>Wun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死</td>
<td>to laugh immoderately.</td>
<td>Si</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>話</td>
<td>to jere at one.</td>
<td>Hua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘻嘻</td>
<td>giggling and smirking.</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>偷</td>
<td>to smile at secretly.</td>
<td>Tou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冷</td>
<td>a forced smile, to grin a ghastly smile.</td>
<td>Leng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>a thing to be laughed at.</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚴</td>
<td>to dry up one's tears and smile.</td>
<td>Yan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>a deceitful smile.</td>
<td>Mian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜</td>
<td>to smile because another does.</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>先</td>
<td>吳 君 led to grief and cry, and afterwards rejoice with one; — the pleasures of success after a toilsome struggle.</td>
<td>Xian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肖</td>
<td>To be like, to assimilate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be provable by mixing their blood; like; small, dwindling, deteriorated; scattered and lost.</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>not equal to or like it; degenerate, used by a son when writing to his father.</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>似</td>
<td>resembling.</td>
<td>Si</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>a filial son.</td>
<td>Zi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>微</td>
<td>a little like it.</td>
<td>Wei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>象</td>
<td>their look and form are alike; — a chip of the old block.</td>
<td>Xiang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘲</td>
<td>From mouth or breathing and to kneel; the first is most used. A whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to whistle; to sigh, to groan.</td>
<td>Ciao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虎</td>
<td>a tiger's scream.</td>
<td>Hu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜</td>
<td>good at whistling.</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意</td>
<td>he whistled and then sung, — to divert his mind.</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>优</td>
<td>to sing in chorus.</td>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>夫 long drawn are her moans.</td>
<td>Tou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### sie

Old sounds, si, zi, sit, and sip. *In Canton, sō, tsī, and tō;—in Swatow, sia and sis;— in Amoy, sia, chīn, and sō;— in Foochow, sō and sō;— in Shanghai, xia, sīn, and sī;— in Chihli, shīo.

A little; a sign of the plural;
an adjective of comparison;
parallel to the termination er;
when following another adjective or
adverb; shortly, partly, rather;
small in number; short,
as time.

### 斜

From *peek* and *I.*

Slanting, inclined; oblique;
diagonal, crosswise; aslant;
not by the line; distorted;
irregular, scattered; not level,
as a rising road.

- 读 *jil* and *yī*.

### 衣

From *city* and *tooth*; it has
superseded the next character,
when 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.

- 读 *sū* and used for *徐*.

### 写

From a shelter and a wooden
*coy*; occurs used for the next;
the second form is vulgar.

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.

- 读 *si*.

### 思

Old sounds, si, zi, sit, and sip. *In Canton, sō, tsī, and tō;—in Swatow, sia and sis;— in Amoy, sia, chīn, and sō;— in Foochow, sō and sō;— in Shanghai, xia, sīn, and sī;— in Chihli, shīo.
再 | 過 rewrite it.
生 | to draw living objects.
字 | 端楷 he writes evenly and carefully.
為 | 照 described it like a picture; word-painting.
之 | 刻 to disburden, to let out one's mind.
其 | 神 the figure is drawn to the life.
我 | 心 my mind is quite satisfied.
得 | 字 I am unable to write, as from a sore.
語 | 出遊 I tell him that I wish to go on an excursion to relieve my low spirits.

繡 | A medicinal plant.
澤 | or 浴經 an umbelliferous plant found in damp places in Fu-chun in Kiangsi, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

靉 | The ashes of a lamp or paste; an expiring wick.
香 | 燈光奈何 the torch has burned out its light, alas, how quickly!
餘 | 指明 the end of the candle flashes up.

謝 | From words and to shoot arrows as the phonetic.
語 | 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 | or | many thanks for.
過 | to own one's faults.
燭 | 淚 the candle drips.

帖 | a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.
領 | received with thanks.
花 | fading flowers.
酒 | to call on one after a feast; an after-dinner call.
絕 | to break off intercourse.
步 | to return a call.
儀 | a return present; a doctor's fees.
容 | to decline a visitor.
世 | to die.
感 | to feel grateful for.
拱手稱 | I thank you with may folded hands.

榭 | An ancient terrace or arbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar whereon to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasium; a fencing room.
臺 | a wooded mound with a lookout or belvidere on it.
武 | a military practicing room, like a shooting-gallery.

卸 | From 脫 a seal, to stop, and 午 noon, referring to the time when animals are unharnessed from the cart.

To lay aside, to relinquish, to leave; to put off, as clothes; to vacate; to deliver over to; to take off, as a load; to unroll.

任 | or | 仕 to resign.
形 | 神短 he looks exhausted and worn out.
貨 | to deliver cargo.
拆 | to pull down, as a house; to take away, as an awning.

花 | 鬱 the flowers are falling off.
煤 | to deliver coal.
甲 | 甲面走 to throw off armor and flee.

癟 | Occasionally used for the last.

Well, a purgative.
火 | to reduce a feverish feeling by purging.
水 | a watery stool.
水 | to open a sluice or way for water to flow.
地 | it has no foundation to rest on, hollow.
打 | 茶 spilled the tea, - to lose a betrothed before the nuptials.
土 | barren, herbless land.
傾談如 | 瀑 he sputters his words out, as if he had a flux.
二次 | purged twice.
抽筋腹 | spasms and gripes with a diarrhea.
路上 | 晴 | the road was so wet that he slipped down once.
騾岸崩 | the water swashes up and erumbles away the bank.
文佳如 | 水銀 | 他 a polished composition covers the whole subject as quicksilver flows over the ground.

癟 | a flux.
SIEH.

sit and sip. In Canton, sit, ship, sip, and tip; — in Swatow, shak, sit, and si; — in Amoy, sit and sik; — in Fuhchow, siek; — in Shanghai, silt; — in Chifu, shè.

薛, A plant resembling the 莱, a large marsh grass like a Carex or Cyperus; it is found in Ngaehwui and Shantung.

國, ancient name of a very small state, lying east of Tchang bian in Yenchou in the south of Shantung; three rulers are mentioned before n. c. 484.

舜, To walk awry, as a club-footed man, or one who is lame.

畿, A whisper.

| 芊 | 1 | to speak in a low whisper; — a phrase whose sound imitates its meaning. |

脣, A fragment, a crumb, a bit; to powder, to break in pieces; to regard; to take pains for; to regard as pure; upright; respectful, diligent; minute, troublesome; lightly, trifling.

往來 | 1 | not to think, attending and going constantly, and caring nothing for the trouble.

竅 | 1 | trifling, vexations.

有 | 1 | making trifling excuses for his conduct.

不 | 1 | unworthy of thought, to disregard; to keep aloof from.

不 | 1 | no need of going.

輕 | 1 | to depreciate.

播 | 1 | to lightly set aside the decrees of Heaven.

不 | 1 | the annoying part is not yet over.

不我 | 1 | he thinks I am not fit to be with him.

褫, To pull or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.

糧, The grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

_to rice grits.

糌, To wave.

_ to flutter as the skirts or a garment in the wind.

涓, From water and to drag; sometimes read 係 as a synonym of 蹴.

_ 1 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.

_ 1 be is still angry.

_ 1 lost all its smell or virtue.

_ 1 divulged; it has got abroad.

_ 1 it leaks; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers.

事 | 1 | or 1 the affair has leaked out; the thing is known.

不 | 1 | passage he did not lessen his fault.

莫 | 1 | 了風聲 do not lie a breath of it.

了 | 1 | the copy has got abroad.

疫, A dysentery.

_ 1 a bloody flux.

蝶, From woman and leaf; also used with the next.

_ 1 to treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage.

_ 1 indecent trifling.

污 | 1 | lewd conduct.

儂, Extravagant.

_ 1 華放蕩 to spend in a reckless manner.

_ 1 dress and 葆 opt contracted.

_ 1 Undress, dishabille; common, ragged, dirty garments, fit for working in; tattered; impure; to revile, to treat irreverently; to dishonor.

_ 1 to profane; to blaspheme, as the gods; to make ashamed.

_ 1 to treat disrespectfully, wanting in attention.

_ 1 in undress.

_ 1 in indecent, filthy, as a dress.

恆, To treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

御 | 1 | 御 only a groom of the chamber as I am.

_ 1 from body and lihness.

_ 1 the lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.

步 | 1 | 侷幽 put on your clogs and let us seek a shady place.

椵, The side-posts or heavy pillars which upheld a gate; a tree resembling the cherry; a thorny juniper; to fill a crack with a wedge or reticlet.

加 | 1 | a wooden slip stop it up with a wooden slip.

_ 1 from hand and a dead.

_ 1 To rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular.

_ 1 irregular, not a rectangle; angular.

拭 | 1 | to clean or brush so as to injure.

_ 1 大 guess its length and measure its size.
SIEN.

Old sounds, sin, sin, sen, and zien. In Canton, sin and ts'im; — in Swatow, sien, s'noi, ch'ni, s'na, ien, sin, and siam; — in Amoy, sian, sian, sin, chian, sau, and swan; — in Fuchow, sieng, sing, ch'ien, and chieong; — in Shanghai, sien and zh'ii; — in Chif, shien.

先 From 九 a man and 之 to go above it; i.e. he who goes on, or precedes others.

First, before; formerly, past; to go ahead; to regard as first, to put first; a cause; to begin; finally; previous; deceased, late, gone before; early, soon; the ancients.

後 before and after, in time or place; first and last; various times; several things.

後 light — heavy, as in weighing, when the beam goes up or down.

君 or 父 my late father.

天 is a good constitution, in full vigor.

當 in front; formerly, at that date.

時 before; previously, last time.

你 your step ahead a little.

人 my ancestors; forefathers.

爭 to strive to be first or get ahead.

馬 a forerunner, an avancourier, a harbinger.

為我 to act as my spokesman, messenger.

事防 to be prepared beforehand.

見 the ken of a prophet, sagacious.

桌 the teacher on the table; — a euphemism for a dictionary.

Read sien? To assume the precedence, to take the lead; to put first; to be beforehand.

若 or 之 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.

砺 a fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

Common rice when grown is called 米 in Kiangnan by the people, to distinguish it from glutinous rice; another name is 麦 applied to the grain.

From man and kill; 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 jinnies; fairies, called 神 and 人; the Buddhists use it for sanctified personages or immortal visihs, 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 is the junta I am the genius of the wine bottle.

天 arch-; so called by the Muhammadans.

遊 or 經 to die; lit. to stumble with or go to the genii.

境 眞ium, fairy land.

姑 a fairy, an elf.

驭升迟 [the emperor] mounted the fairy car, and ascended to the far country.

修 to strive to become an immortal.

藥 the liquor of immortality.

骨 lithic, slender, lissome, graceful, fairy-like.

花 the touch-me-not flower. (Impatiens)
Dressed.

From silk and a slip; used with the next.

Small, like silken fibers; silk woven with black wool and white warp; ornaments hung on the lapd; tapering, delicate; mean, niggardly; to pricked, as in tattooing; in silken work, denotes ten fibers of silk or other minute threads; atom-like, a millionth part.

Very great and very small.

Skillful work.

Slender fingers.

It did not get dusty in the least.

A very little; too small to reckon.

From women and a slip, as of a garlic leaf.

Similar to the last; slender and sharp pointed; delicate, slender, like a girl.

To perceive fully; he knows it all.

Weak and delicate.

A bagatelle, a trifling affair.

Artful, cunning.

A kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb.

He has a clever sharp pen.

Skilled at writing poetry.

To take a thing; to cut, as with an ax.

The increasing light of the sun; rising higher and higher, to advance.

The kingdom of Siam; the first word is an imitation of the native word Siyam, which Pallegoix says means a brown reddish-ochery color, alluding to the hue of the people; the other word perhaps refers to the Laos or Lolas people.

Disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

A smooth-tongued man.

To take, to select, to feel after.

It is also read ten.

To scald; to boil in water; as for soup; warm, comfortable.

To scald the hair off, as from pigs.

The strong smell of fresh fish; good, caller, fresh; just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order.

A fish just caught.

Marine delicacies, a dainty fresh from the sea.
五色俱 | everything was bright and new.
明貨物 | brill new goods.
衣新 | new clothes.
鴨 | a fine, fat fowl.
唯君用 | but the prince may eat fresh game.
花新 | new flowers.
清清 | fresh, nice, as game, fruit, or fish.
鲜 | fresh tasted, pure.
鮮 | is and seldom is rarely used; is explained by upright, of whom there are few; the third form of few and very is occasionally met.
鲜 | few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks.
乏 | the people are few.
少 | a few.
観 | seldom seen.
矣 | [sien] humane people how few!
愛我真多樣 | those who love me are numerous.
非淺 | the consequences will be neither trifling nor usual.
非淺 | a race of Tungusic origin, which came down upon northern China in early times; they afterwards founded the Liao dynasty, and were called Kitan in later years.
鮮 | Mosses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.
若 | moss and lichens on trees and banks.
瓦 | the green mossy covering on walls.
痕 | a moss scar; i.e. a vestige.
藓 | Tutter, ringworm; scaldhead; serofolous or leprous sores; scabby eruptions.
生 | he has a ringworm.

牛皮 | a kind of lepra.
金錢 | a leprous patch.
白面 | the white face.
環 | inurable morphew or scurf; met. an intractable disposition.

From shelter and new as the phonetic.

篾 | A small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

虜 | granaries of different sorts, the former being the smaller.

笑 | A small bamboo broom, | 帷 | used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

筍 | a stout stockade or abatis of halberds to resist an enemy.

挾 | To take up in the fingers.

撮 | to hold a thing by the fingers.

鍊 | A small chissel; burnished, bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

物飾其 | it is gilded and prettily adorned.

織 | From hair and first as the phonetic.

To melt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, sleek, as newly molted birds.

鳥獣毛 | the birds and beasts shed their coats.

跳 | From foot and first; it occurs interchanged with 蹦 and 蹦 to treat.

Barfooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

若 | if you walk barefoot do not look down on the ground.

披髮 | is dishevelled hair and bare feet.

From fire and herd of swine.

'fest | From metal and to scatter; the second and unauthorized form is now only used.

To estricate a fowl; the first is also read sun' and defined the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.

鷹 | a capon.

線 | From silk and fountain, or small; the primitive in the least used form gives the sound.

Thread of any kind; fine cord or lines; a glue, a trace; needlework; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic, like an orphan to continue a family.

絞 | silk thread.

縫 | to sew a rip or seam.

子 | a skein of silk.

紡 | to spin thread.

針活計 | she gets her living by sewing.

引 | a fancy name for a needle.

步 | the stitches are coarse.

作 | to act the spy.

之路 | a slight chance for.

之光 | a gleam of light.

買囉 | to hire a spy.

日長 | do a little more as the days lengthen.

通 | to get a clue of.

火藥 | a slow match; a fuse.

察 | inspect her needlework.
SIEN.

一 架 | a spool or stick of thread.
一 薪 | a kind of hemp.

羡 From 羊 contracted from 美 to lead, and 汗 saliva.

欲 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.

餘 or 奇 too much; a surplus; a profit.

SIH.

Old sounds, sik, zik, zit, and zip. In Canton, sik, sek, and tseik; — in Swatow, sek, sia, sip, and ch'ek; — in Amoy, sek, sip, and ch'ek; — in Foochau, sek, sik, and ch'ek; — in Shanghai, sik and zit; — in Chifin, shi.

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.

日 olden, in former days.

者 formerly, whilom; the previous case or person.

古 of old.

曩 yesterday and long before.

今 it is not now as it used to be.

為 — 之期 it was the space of one night.

自古在 | 先民 | 有 | 作 from old in the ancient days, the former men gave the practice or example.

腊 From meat and old; like the last; it is also often read juk, for 融 a candle, and used for 换 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.

SIH.

從 | his virtue.

無然欲 | do not be ruled by your likings and whims.

欣 | to delight in.

以 | supply the deficiency with what is over.

人 | name of a genie in the days of Ts'un Chi-hwangti.

四方 | all around there is ease and plenty.

慕 | long for affectionately.

Read gen. The path leading under ground to a tomb by which fortunate influences reach it.

人 an officer who jerked game.

六三為肉 [the Book of Changes says] the sixth and third diagrams require dried meat.

惜 From heart and formerly as the phonetic.

To compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, to despair, to be sparing of; close, parsimonious.

可 | lamentable; how sad!

客 | stingy.

不 | bankless, reckless of labor or money.

光 | careful of one's time.

家 | 間 if the Great Yü cared for every inch of time, we should regret every line.

不 | 不 | not to dread a little trouble.

物 | careful of, not wasteful.

身 | careful of one's self, not exposing one's body or health.

不 | 小費 | don't mind a little expense.

痛 | pained for.

析 From wood and ax; it resembles chih, 折 to break, and tob, 拆 a rattle.

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 | 際 to live together but have separate messees.

分 | to divide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>里</td>
<td>LI</td>
<td>a poetical name for the rainbow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陣</td>
<td>Zhen</td>
<td>to divide the patrimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陸</td>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>an old name for the region where Peking lies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爺</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>from fine unusual is its breathing-spell I saltish, to they've rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>sorrowful pacified, i, re- 803 to or the white be known occurs re- The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肯</td>
<td>Ken</td>
<td>it a which will lie to the rest, and caa pewter lit have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萄</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>I rest, a guard to find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>to preserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烏</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烏</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>an unusual name for the purslane (Portulaca), because its leaves resemble the sole of a shoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滥</td>
<td>Lan</td>
<td>land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt; saltish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烏</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>saltish, as lands that are overflowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>the stone on which a pillar rests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>Chao</td>
<td>a wave, the rolling of waves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>Chao</td>
<td>the power and motion of waves as they rush on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>Chao</td>
<td>the rearing waves, likened to a dragon's scales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>Jiang</td>
<td>from metal and change; occurs interchanged with and used for tze'赐 to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>Tian</td>
<td>tin; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粉</td>
<td>Fen</td>
<td>pewter articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斗</td>
<td>Dou</td>
<td>white lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斗</td>
<td>Dou</td>
<td>and 花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>Tong</td>
<td>bright pewter, a fine sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王</td>
<td>Wang</td>
<td>the monarch thrice gave him his order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>良</td>
<td>Liang</td>
<td>an old name for Yun-yang fn in the northwest of Hupeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>Tong</td>
<td>tin ore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From dress and to change.**

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<th>Pinyin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>楊</td>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>to expose the breast through a single garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>to bare the bosom in bravado, to strip for a trial of strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>a thin jacket, which discloses the body or the under garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>a sort of cluster worn over a fur garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裹衣之</td>
<td>Gian Yi</td>
<td>[the girl] will be clothed with wrappers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From heart and self.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>息</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>a full breath, a gasp, a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to rest, to desist and repose; to produce; offspring; interest on money; to suspend, to put a stop to; repose, quiet; a rest, a breathing-spell; a moment, a short time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>an unusual smell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>for a moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>rest awhile, to intermit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歇</td>
<td>Xie</td>
<td>to rest, to hold up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起</td>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>to draw a long deep sigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傍</td>
<td>Bang</td>
<td>to stop panting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有出</td>
<td>You Chieh</td>
<td>they are very useful and profitable, — as children or servants; 出 also means little purisimes, as shavings or scraps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>Zi</td>
<td>children, posterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>Sheng</td>
<td>to bear interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>Xin</td>
<td>to have no more thought or anxiety about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姊</td>
<td>Zhi</td>
<td>to over-indulge a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>怒</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>pacified, appeased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兵</td>
<td>Bing</td>
<td>to suspend military operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
抽 | to catch the breath, to sob.
止 | to stop the breath; used by Buddhists for samadhi, the highest degree of ecstatic contemplation.

熄 | To cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire; to quash.

打 | to knock out the fire, as of a link.
烽 | the rebellion is not yet put down.
熄 | to quench; to put down.

王者之迹 | the relics of the ancient kings are obliterated.

癲 | A polypus.

婦 | the wife of a son, grandson, or nephew, is 婦 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.

媳 | mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

婿 | to get married.

婦 | to catch the breath; an ancient term used in Shantung; to eat.

夕 | Intended to represent the half moon; it forms the 36th radical of a few heterogenous characters.

早晨和傍晚 | morning and evening.

除 | last day of the year.

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.

今日何以見此哀人 | is this the evening of my joy, that I see my Goodman?

汛 | The evening tide, night tide; name of a stream.

凜 | The long dark night of death; the gloomy tomb. 窟之 | burial rites.

席 | A place in the south of Tai state taken from it by Lu; another town was called 新 | in consequence, lying north of the River Hwai in the southeast of the present Jining fu.

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媳 | mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

婿 | to get married.
From wings and white.

A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice; skilled, used to, ready at; custom, use, habit; repeatedly, familiarized to; mellow.

学 * to learn about; apprenticed to.

熟 * habituated to, versed in.

口 * to practice speaking.

議 再自然 * practice will make it natural.

俗 * I have learned all their usages.

尚 * I learned to esteem him.

温 * to thoroughly eat the classics and histories.

谷風以陰以雨 * gently blows the east wind, and clouds and rain come.

染 * corrupted by evil example.

而 不 * superficial learning; to learn and not practice.

庶 * are men who emulated idleness a virtue.

吉 [the omens] were all favorable.

和 * usages arise from everybody practicing them.

帳 * A noted mountain in Shano; 蒼 县 in the south of Yunnan in Lingan fu.

檧 * A hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.

木 in Canton denotes any hard wood besides pine or fir, as olive, rose-wood, pride-of-india, &c.

嘯 * The noise made by one shivering with cold.

1 the cry of one chilled through.

From place and wet.

低 * Low, marshy land; a moor 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 沛 marshes near River Fan.

田 * marshy fields.

度回原 * he measured the marshes and low lands.

桑有須 * in the marshes the mulberries are beautiful.

從 * Fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

From silk and to change; used with 椊, a shirt.

蠶 * To distribute largesses to destitute people.

賑 * to give aid to the poor.

孤 * to help the friendless, — old or young.

從 * From garment and dragon.

擊 * The lining of garments; a court dress; a robe fastened on the left side; to line or attach to garments; collected; to invade, to make a foray, to steal into; to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; repeated; because; united or drawn together; inherent; attached.

服 * a lining.

衣 * one suit of clothes.

藉 * hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of my ancestors.

世 * a hereditary rank having no alterations; — it is a special favor.

子 * a hereditary baron.

承 * to come into the dignity.

追 * to pursue or surprise an enemy.

國 * to make a raid.

彼 * 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.

不 * 吉 to divine because it was not lucky.

休 * 华 of the auspicious omens has been repeated.

喪 * the odor of the opium eludes to him.

冷 * the bone chilled to the bone.

繼承 * to adopt a nephew as my heir.

契 * one priestly surplice.

乘陁 * I availed myself of the chance and got the advantage; to seize on for a slight offense.

雲 * From rain and practiced.

雲 * A great and continuous rain.

霧 * a heavy rain.

奚 * a tribe of people living on the headwaters of the River Yaluh in Manchuria towards Corea, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.
Old sounds, sin, sim, zim, and smell. — In Canton, sin, šin, sam, and sm; — in Swatow, sin, sim, and sm; — in Amoy, sin and chm; — in Foochow, sing and song; — in Shanghai, sing and zing; — in China, shin.

From — one and 平, error, explained as defecating 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 (辛) 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.

金 or 俸 workmen's wages, a soldier's stipend, or courier's allowance.

五 盤 five varieties of alliaceous vegetables.

莫自求 盤 I will not seek for myself its painful sting.

辣 氏 name of Ti-k'uh, b. c. 2435.

酸 业 the Magnolia yulan.

痛 sad and painful.

新 从 ox and wood standing.

To cut wood; to renew, to improve or restore; to add, to increase; to grow better; new, fresh, the latest; just made, the best; recent, late; a field tilled two years.

人 and 郎 a bride and bridegroom.

起水 腐 these river fish are fresh.

聞 紙 a newspaper.

樣 new-fashioned.

喜 or 在 the new year.

他化 Lang his virtuous example daily increases — its influence.

軍 to improve the people.

試 試 try a new one.

從 从 now make it all over new.

近 lately, recently.

改過 自 1 to reform and become better.

薪 From plants and new.

Fuel; wood cut for the fire; 粮 branfuls.

柴 | firewood.

草 grass for fuel.

樵 彼 桑 | cut down that mulberry for firewood.

負 | to carry faggots.

月 給 | to give him his living every month.

之 棺之 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 肾, and the third on the side; it is the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings.

心 心 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 link or the heart-wood; the mind or understanding; the will, intention, motive; affects, desire; origin, source; the fifth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to a Antares and ρ and σ in Scorpio.

有人 的 he has human feelings; 人 is not like a brute.

請 or 水清 not alarmed, unperturbed.

有 機 clear-headed, attentive.

在 在 in the mind; to bear on the heart.

定 certain of, not mistaken.

腹 大 a trustworthy man.

田 or 地 design, intention.

格印 our views tally exactly.

不在 否 absent-minded.

天 理 长 1 charitable, good, grateful.

多 capricious, suspicious.

本 | my view, my notion.

天 | meridian, the zenith.

用 作 be careful in doing it; pay attention to it.

花 闕 in hopes of, one's expectations blossoming.

有 | willful, desiguously; also I have a heart, thank you, I am obliged.

回 | to reform, to recover one's senses.

空 | or 通 hollow, tubular.

留 | or 在 點 兒 | be very careful to remember it.

小 | or 諸 | be careful.

眼 兒 the real intention.

你 沒 有 | you are very dull of perception.

放 | be easy about it.

領 my heart receives it; — a form of declining an invitation or present.

不 死 my intention is not given up.

他人 有 予 何 度之 what those men have in their thoughts I can measure.

耳 軟 | 洴 a credulous disposition.

| 念念 or 念念 continual thought of, set on doing; persevering, energetic.

言 乃 之 韻 words are the heart's voice.

跳 fearful and trembling.

印 the heart's seal, a term for the signatures when drawn on an image of Budha.
信
sin
From man and words; q. d. "a man's words are true; if they cannot be believed, they are not man's words;" occurs used for 托shun to declare.

Sincerity, truthfulness, integrity, faith; one of the 五常 or five virtues; a man of his word; to believe in, to confide in, to trust; to accord with, to follow; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter or note; a messenger; two nights' lodging; to express or declare.

筒 the envelop of 一封 a letter.

實 authentic, worthy of belief.

未 1 得真 1 I cannot altogether believe it.

不我 1 分 we cannot declare or make good — our promise.

輕易 1 creditous.

不 1 incredible; faithless, doubting.

失 1 to falsify one's word, to retract a promise.

步行 1 to follow one's nose, to gad about.

口 1 胡言 to talk at random.

魯 1 news, rumor.

德 1 faith, belief.

筆 a ready penman.

吉 1 or 安 1 a pleasant letter

固 1 a firm trust in.

行君子 1 a man of probity.

花 1 風 a genial air that opens the flowers.

女 1 a believing woman — in Buddha.

實 1 了 stopped up, obstructed, as a pipe.
SING

Old sound, sing. In Canton, sing; — in Scanton, seng, s'ng, and ch'ng; — in Amoy, seng, sin, and t'im; — in Fuhchow, sing and seng; — in Shanghai, sing and zing; — in Chin, shing.

星

SIN.

From Jsun, which is a contraction of J wall, crystal, and J bear; explained that "the seminal influence of nature ascends and arranges itself into stars."

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.

一粒 | or | 一颗 | one star.

流 | or | 流度 | a shooting-star.

一 | 吐 | a single light, as of incense sticks.

隠 | an aerolite.

SIN.

星

星 quick as thunder. 速度 | vigorous and quick, zealous.

星不及桃 | as a clap of thunder which gives one no time to stop the ears; — a word and a blow.

星 | 拐弯 | hurry your pace after him.

星 | 从 | water and rapid flight; it differs but little from J 河 to float.

To sprinkle; watery, wet; quick, as a courier; a guard-house or post-house, placed about ten li apart on the high roads.

星 | 拉 | to sprinkle and sweep.

星 | 一个 | a station along water-courses or canals.

星 | 一个 | a station for guards.

星 | 一条 | a stage of a league between the stations. (Cantonese.)

星 | 各岸房 | each guard at the various banks.

星 | 一个 | a guard-house.

星 | 速 | quick, swift, hasty; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

星 | 汛 | fleeting.

SING.

星 | 象 | the groups of stars.

星 | 散 | scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf on lacquer-ware.

星 | 点 | a few only, sparse.

星 | 河海 | the sea of Stars, regarded as the source of the Yellow River.

星 | 行 | are the five planets, viz. | 金 | Venus, 水 | Mercury, 火 | Mars, 木 | Jupiter, and 土 | Saturn.

星 | 營 | fixed stars.

星 | 等 | the stars; starry, spotted, numerous; white hair; hence a 數 | 手 | one who can count the stars, denotes a careful accountant, a skillful and particular reckoner.

星 | 司 | an astrologer, a fortune-teller.

星 | 火 | sparks.

星 | 次 | the positions of the stars.

星 | 打破头 | the affair is quite spoiled.

星 | 各 | the timely aid, a helper in distress; as 位 | 救 | an unexpected deliverer.

星 | 河 | the milky way.

星 | 标 | marks on a steel-yard.

星 | 度 | the starry dwelling, a Buddhist term for Magadha in India.

星 | 驶 | a fleet courier who goes by night.
sing

零 | zero on a steelyard.

贼 | a robber.

期 | the day set for a wedding.

金 | the zodiacal star that rules the year.

见 | to see stars, as when one is hit on the eyes.

眨 | the stars twinkle.

些 | my little concubine.

星 | my thoughts are all on my business.

夜 | to travel by night.

流 | to brandish a fire-arrow.

言 | he yoked his carriage by star-light.

bose | a cantankerous fellow.

壁 | to fill up and mend the gap with star-light haste; i. e. as quickly as possible.

三 | in Orion’s belt is seen in the door; some think three stars in Scorpion are meant.

猩 | A raging, hot fire.

嫉 | Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passioless, unperturbable.

假 | to recall to mind.

傲 | arrogant, shrewd.

假 | false, as a deceptive face.

假 | a clever man feels for another, as a brave man loves a hero.

腥 | Small, gangetic protuberances growing in the flesh, pustules like rice; mensly flesh; rank, noisome, strong, frowzy.

腥 | a goatish smell.

臭 | stinking, rancid.

很 | a bad reputation.

气 | smell of newly killed meat.

肉 | odor of newly caught fish.

肉 | a smell of meat; new flesh.

肉 | Putrid, bad fish.

肉 | you eat fish, lookout for the bad ones; — when you take a chance, don’t mind the hazards.

肉 | The entrance of a eart is first 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.

肉 | From metal and born; the first form gets the phonetic.

肉 | The rust of iron, called 鐵衣 or dress of iron; some apply it also to verdigris. 鉄 | a musty or rusty taste or smell.

肉 | A singular colored ape, the name derived from account of its intelligence; probably the newly discovered Rhinopithecus vereliana of David, found in Szechuén; 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.

肉 | a wild kind of Rhamnus or jujube plum.

肉 | small red hair rags.

肉 | A red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong.

肉 | from 以牡 following with a red bull — in the offerings.

肉 | how nicely adjusted is the horn bow.

肉 | strong with wide horns.

肉 | Lithe and strong, like a horn bow.

肉 | These two forms are considered identical, but are sounded differently; the second is 之肉.

肉 | A preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.

肉 | sweet pastry.

醒 | To awake from intoxication, to become sober; to rouse up; to wake one; to invite, to startle, to stir up one; 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 | calling to besotted errorists who will not listen.

醒 | he don’t make a noise to awaken him.

醒 | all are besotted except me, who alone am awake, — i. e. virtuous.

醒 | to arouse the dreaming age as does the matin bell.

性 | Natural disposition, temper, spirit; a quality, property, faculty; naturally, unconstrainedly; to enjoy from or by nature the limit given by nature.

性 | the disposition.

性 | obstinate, mulish.

性 | light, unsteady; no perseverance.
SIU.

Old sounds, sin, ziu, sok, and zok. In Canton, sau, yau, tsau, and ts'au; — in Swatow, siu and chiu; — in Amoy, siu; — in Fukehau, siu, siu, and wong; — in Shanghai, siu and ziu; — in Chifu, shiu.

差

From 羊 sheep and 独 one of the twelve branches, meaning to enter, i. e. brought in as an offering.

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, hashful, confused; chap-grin; to nourish; to bring forward, to employ; conscious of demerit or guilt, unworthy of.

羞 | to know shame, to have a sense of honor.

辱 | insulted, disgraced; feeling guilty.

骨 | to correct and polish.

聲 | to correct and polish.

1 甚名誰 what is his surname name and style?

崔林 | the two men Tsui and Lin.

出 | changed his surname.

個 | that man Wei.

雙 | 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王有意 Wang Yu-i, or開人義德 Wân-jin i-teh; in some cases the surname and name are separated by the title of an officer, as張幼撫 or Chang Chang Hwân; the Manchus do not use their clan names, and consequently their given names should be written together, as穆彥阿 Muhcanga or Muh-chang-o.
Used with the last; the first is most common.

To present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

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<td>養</td>
<td>a present of food.</td>
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八一豈所敢望如何能看为这些八 kinds of dainties?

進 | to send a toothsome gift.

From 肉 flesh and 術 that; it is constantly interchanged with the next.

修理 | Dried meat; meat prepared with spices; to prepare; to enlarge; to play on; an adverb intimating difficulty in reaching, as a place or time.

治 | to set to rights, to govern.

金 | a teacher's wages.

遠 | very far.

久 | a very long time.

長 | to make longer.

敬 | to show respect by sending one a present.

山川 | hills and streams intervene between us; — far sundered.

From 肉 that and 術 used with the preceding.

修 | 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 chaste, to examine and school; to increase; long.

飾 | to dress elaborately; to beautify.

葺 | to rebuild or repair, as a house.

補 | to repair, to fit up.

理 | to regulate.

身 | to act correctly.

書 | to write a letter.

陰 | to do good privately.

得 | to bring bliss.

百官 | 輔 the officers carefully assisted — their sovereign.

德之不 | he failed in acting rightly.

四牡 | 腓 the four steeds were long and stout.

代作 | 色 to act as the go-between.

前 | the former worthies.

好 | nourish the good — that is in you, as the beggars cry out.

从 | enclosure and man, indicating the purpose.

囚 | To imprison, to confine; to handcuff; to imprison; a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation, the plea.

筐 | to carry prisoners.

犯 | a felon.

掌 | a jailer; to oversee prisoners.

監 | a jail.

囚 | 日久 imprisoned for a long time.

要 | 服念五六日 examine the evidence in criminal cases, and reflect on it five or six days.

从 | water and prisoner; it is also read often 義.

汤 | To swim; to float.

勇 | to bold in swimming.

水 | to swim.

過海 | to swim across the river. (Clantones.)

一种 | A kind of gynandrous plant, the | which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times in a year.

 Samples | Another name for the 白鱗 fish a long thin fish of the pike family like the Thryssa, which delights to gambol on the water; its flesh makes an excellent condiment.

Also read 題. A kind of fish with spines on its head, which are supposed to prove that it was transformed from a crested bird.

綏 | To put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; another says, to shackle a horse's fore legs.

水 | Water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

秀 | From 稲 grain depicted with its ripe head hanging down.

秀 | 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 car; to seed.

才 | cultivated talents, i.e. a graduate of the lowest grade, a bachelor of acts.

士 | an accomplished scholar.

得 | 天地之 | [man is] the best thing in nature.

風 | delicate lineaments, fine manners.

茂 | green and charming, as a fine garden.

顧 | 玉 unusually fine looking.

色可餐 | [it is, or she is] beautiful enough to feast on.

水 | the beautiful waters, a district in Kia-hing fu in Chih-kiang.

眼 | embroidered eyebrows, a tiny yellowish-green warbler (a Sylio), with a white ring around each eye.

锈 | The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals, called its dress; an oxide.

生了 | or 長 | rusty, rusted.

那個人是錢 | that fellow is very stingy.

絹 | verdigris.

绣 | The second form is read 錦 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; beautiful; to illustrate a book with prints.
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.

領 a chief, a head, a chairman.

From go 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.

疫 quick, witty, bright.

义 to follow rectitude.

齐 to fully and quietly understand.

通 to comprehend fully.

庇 to uphold another, to stand up for the undeserving.

A species of gem, a branch of the River Han. A small and short-lived feudal state in the Chen dynasty, under the Tsu state, now Pu-chen in Shensi.

From water and decade; it resembles 狗 in form, and the next in sense.

The sleeve; to draw up the hands; to put a thing into the sleeve; to receive in the hand, to pocket.

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**岐**

Hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.  

From streams and to go; the first is regarded as the correct form.  

To go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing; to go on a circuit; to cruise, to patrol; a course at a feast, to fill up the glasses all around.  

The governor of a province.  

A supervisor or judge in a county or township.  

Special aids to the chief provincial authorities.  

On his feet, as a watchman, or a patroling police.  

To go on a visit of inspection.  

Revenue cruisers.  

To reconnoitre; to start on a cruise.  

To secretly learn rumors.  

To patrol the streets like tide-waiters or policemen.  

From to go and a shield.  

To follow a leader, to revolve, go around with; to comply with, to accord; to go about and examine, to perambulate; to soothe or console; easy, docile.  

Orderly, leisurely.  

To accord with the custom or law.  

To comply with good influences.  

To observe the laws.  

Lazy hindering an affair, dilatory and obstructive.

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**理**

The disposals of Heaven go on in their circuits.  

He ran along close by the wall and got away.  

Fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.  

Bound it with many colored silks.  

A spindle of a spinning-wheel.  

Silk bands and cords.  

To make reason its rule.

From horse and streams.  

A tame, docile, well-bred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow; to tame; to attain to gradually.  

Tractable, well-trained.  

To reach gradually to.  

Tame trained animals.

To pat, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathizing interest in.  

To console with, to pacify by caressing.  

From bamboo and a decade or to rule; the first form is commonest.  

The tender shoots of bamboo; a sprout, a shoot, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting.  

Or bamboo shoots; the玉班 from Chekiang are the best.  

Or split shoots dried for export.  

To join every part nicely according to rule.  

Salted sprouts.  

Cones-shoots, the tender stalks of the *Hydrogram latifolium*.  

A peaked hill; an aigüelle.

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From bird and ten; the first form is used in the classics.  

A falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey, which is said to spare pregnant birds; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.  

The falcon always hits its quarry.  

Rapid is that flying falcon.  

The cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples; a species of tree; the first was an ancient district in Fu-fung lien 布凤縣 in the west of Shensi on the River Wei.  

Dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, imperious.  

Exceedingly high.  

Precipitous, dangerous.  

Lofty ideas and commanding virtue.  

Precipitous ridges and deep defiles.

Early in the morning; bright, clear.  

Deep, as an abyss of water, to deepen, to dig a channel; to regulate; serious, profound, as regard; abstruse, well read; to take out from, to use part; an ancient town in Poh chen 潍州 in the west of Shantung.  

A district in Wêihwai fu in the northeast of Honan on the River Wei.
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**Sth.**

Old sound, sak. In Canton, sok and sōk; — in Swatow, sok; — in Amoy, sok and sek; — in Fuhchow, sān and sōh; — in Shanghai, sok; — in Chiā, sōn.

索, 索, 索

From 索 silk and 索 wood or 果 exuberant growth above it; the second and third forms are unusual; occurs used for sō 素 purity.

Stalks or leaves of plants whose fibers furnish strings; in Yunnan, eighty cowries 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.

索, 索, 索

一天 | a bit of cord. |
索 | sails and cordage. (Swatow.) |
索 | to get a thing forcibly. |
索 | to delight to study a subject. |
索 | to extort. |
索 | to get by threats. |
索 | to comprehend, to think out; — to live apart. |
索 | to involve one's life. |
索 | the tubers of a kind of linnitury. (Corydalis) |
索 | and 索 负 to sue or press for a debt. |
索 | 在 the evening you should braid grass ropes. |
索 | tension, as of a rope or strip. |

索, 索, 索

索 | 1:001:001:00 | 1:001:001:00 | indicates the dissolution of the family. |
索 | 1:001:00 | the family cord is used up; money all gone, poor. |
索 | 1:001:00 | to seek for over the whole empire. |
索 | 1:001:00 | 性作完了再恐慌你 to stretch a point and finish it up now, and then we can rest. |
索 | 1:001:00 | 然無味 it is insipid by itself. |
索 | 1:001:00 | to seek, to ask. |
索 | 索 | to select or pick a thing out by the hand. |
索 | 索 | Read sō 巧 to respect; to act on or more. |
索 | 索 | to bind tight.
From grain and fish, or life and to 
revive; the second form is 
not usual; used for the next.

A species of thyme, whose
fragrant, cinnamon smell 
refreshes and revives the weary
spirits; to cheer up; happy; to 
take.

From plant and to revive; used 
for the preceding.

A preparation of curd like 
butter, which melts in the
mouth; it is made by the
Mongols, who call it wax; flaky,
crisp; short.

Ross

From spirits and grain.

A kind of liquid storax 
boiled from the liquidambar tree and 
the Altingia excelsa.

A local name in Kiangnan 
for the egg-plant. (Soliumum me-
monongena.)

Pure white silk; unornamented; in the original color 
or state; white and coarse, like 
mourning; empty, clean gone; 
simple, plain in dress or manners; 
contented in; formerly, usually, 
as at first, heretofore.

Towards, facing, inclined; 
to attend to one's proper 
duties.

Looking to the south, 
as a house.
喉

1. The crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat, full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.

2. To retrace a sale, to get the thing back.

From heart and simple.

顾

1. Guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.

託

1. Let me in a brief note inform you fully of my real wishes.

From earth and new moon or simple.

塑

1. To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.

2. A clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

泥

1. A clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

2. To make an idol.

絵

1. To draw and color.

泥

1. A clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

一尊佛 to make an image of Buddha. (Shanghai.)

謙

1. To understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.

從 to eat and simple.

髪

1. To fast; i.e. to eat vegetables.

食

1. To dye on vegetables.

有著有 there are meats and onions, and also simple greens.

訴

1. The second form is unusual, and the derivation of the first doubtful; it must be distinguished from 'seek' joyful.

懺

1. To tell, to inform, to make known; to expose; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumny, detraction.

赴

1. To go and accuse in court.

1. A plea in reply, a counter statement.

状子 the defendant in a case.

状 or one's statement of grievance or wrong.

訟 to accuse another.

倉 is he has made known all his heart.

溯

1. Nearly synonymous with the last.

溯

1. To trace up to a source, to go against a stream.

溯

1. To trace up previous things to their origin.

溯

1. To drive a current back.

溯

1. To inquire into the reasons or circumstances which originated a thing.

溯

1. It appears (or it has been ascertained) that since the fifth moon.

溯

1. From door and ex: the primitive is said to represent the sound of chopping wood.

溯

1. 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 plots of ground; at the beginning of a sentence often has the force of if, supposing, in reference to,

as to; a comulative relative pronoun, that which, the things which, who, what; it follows the subject and precedes the verb in rules; in regimen with 'so as to' 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.

愛

1. To love what men like.

於

1. Men are everywhere alike.

為何事來 why then has he come?

在 wherever; where one lives; the place in.

愛得我 I then shall we find our places.

處

1. A place, a locality.

居

1. A single building.

幾

1. How many houses?

有不知 you are ignorant of some things.

無事 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 a place where the government receive or lodge students.

得其黃 Ah! he has at last obtained his wishes.

各得其一 each is now in its place.

無不能 omnipotent.

在不無 it cannot but be; no one can do without it.

必有 思 there is still another view.

早為之 it should be thought of beforehand, must be taken in time.

觀其以觀其 is to see what it serves and mark whence it proceeds.
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**SU.**

*Old sounds, su, zu, sok, sat, zu, and su. In Canton, su, tsu, and tsu; — in Swatow, su, chiu, and chiu; — in Amoy, su and u; — in Fuhchou, su and suin; — in Shanghai, su, su, su, and dei; — in Chi-fu, shu.*

### 需 (Xū)

From rain and still; q. d. to stop for the rain; it is interchanged with the next.

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.

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### 须 (Xū)

From need 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.

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### 鬚 (Sīn)

The beard on the chin; cirri of fishes; whiskers of animals; long awns of grasses; silk of maize; the rootlets of a rhizome; bearded, hairy.

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### 樊 (Sū)

A coarse white hempen kerchief, 頭巾 | , which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

Close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the selvage of silk; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it; also called 鎖 and 鎖牌 or the beard of the lock.

From flesh and a piece.

Salted, minee 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, employees.

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### 齒 (Sū)

Five long tufts of beard, as Kwanti.

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### 君子稷 | 君子稷 | jūn zǐ jì |
spring

From rice and to help.
Rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

large perquisites.

wished that to carry pepper and rice, we approach towards — the gods.

From to go and I.
A composed, dignified step; to walk carefully and daintily; serious, grave; slow, tardy; an ancient region along the Yellow River, now the prefecture of Sū eheu | Shensi, in the northwest of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of Yü, extending along the Yellow Sea, from Ts'ai shan in Shantung to the Yangtsé River and westward to Poyang Lake, occupying large parts of Kiangnan and Shantung.

quietly | quite at leisure, easy.

a pleasant cooling breeze blows.

wait quietly for him a while.

slowly behind your superiors or seniors.

nature has given him a prudent mind.

Used with the next.

To strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

excellent wine.

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.

how limpid the scattered dew-drops!

me furnished me with the best of wine.

Knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

clever.

good judgment.

deceiving; untrustworthy.

nothing is forgotten in the planning, it will not fail in the execution.

An islet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fuhkien.

Ku-lang su (lit. the Drum-wave L.) opposite Amoy.

the solitary islet looks pretty in the stream.

From a shelter and to give.

The east and west walls of a room; short walls to screen the private rooms in the palace; seated on the east and west sides, or right and left, as host and guest; a college or school in ancient times; order, precedence, as in ages; a series; a preface or argument to a book, in which its subjects are stated in order; to follow in order.

in regular sequence, serially.

write a preface.

go by ages.

scholars and juniors have their regular order.

in the Hia dynasty, were retreats for aged scholars within the palace.

to arrange everything properly.

From to top, or and up, it is similar to, and used with the preceding.

To arrange in order, to put things in proper places; arranged; arrangements; to converse; to discourse or argue upon; to employ according to worth; a series; order, rank.

talk together.

to discuss in order.

to deliberate upon the best way.

quoting from.

talk with great zest, as with a dear friend.

the five social relations.

talk over old times.

to detail minutely.

A stream in Shin-chen fu in the west of Hwann, the river a small branch of the Yuen River; it flows near Su-pu hien.

the clue or end of a ball of 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.

the clue to, that which is necessary in order to understand what is to be done, or what follows.

connect with what has gone before or been done.

a remnant, an addenda; something unimportant to the main thing.

I cannot fix my mind on it.

disappointed; nonplussed; no means of effecting the object.

the affair is likely to be elected, the clue will be found.

the royal power or realm.

to find the thread of the business.

Course, 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.

twigs of the willow.

jabbering, loquacious; clack.
A species of sedge (Carex); used by some as a synonym of *chu* _MATR* the coarse nettle hemp, good for cordage.

1 a kind of edible corn.

**SÜEH.**

Old sound, sit. *In Canton,* süt; *in Swanton,* so and sók; *in Amoy,* swut; *in Fuhchau,* sók; *in Shanghai,* sî; *in Chifu,* shû and shâ.

**SÜEN.**

See also under HÜEN. Old sounds, sien and zien. *In Canton,* sún and sun; *in Swanton,* sîn; *in Amoy,* swan and ch'wan; *in Fuhchau,* sîng and sâng; *in Shanghai,* sîn, dzi, and tai; *in Chifu,* shüen.

perspicacious, to fully understand; a bald crown.

召 to summon, as to court.

示 or 指 to publish.

心照不 I think there is no need to say more; a phrase in letters.

讀上諭 to read out the emperor's order.

口 to proclaim by the voice.

From earth and to take. To pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt. 土 爲 墓 to pound earth to make a wall.

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 trench; a large coarse species of carp found in the Yellow River and its southern tributaries.

其 魚 魚 the fishes in it are the bream and trench.

The walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.

From plant or wine and to give; the second form has become common.

Agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained.

From plant or wine and to give; the second form has become common.

Adjust; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained.

Read *zi.* A fragrant plant; a tuber like the potato; tangled, weedy growth.
From two strokes representing heaven and earth and between them to show the revolution of the air and wind; it is not the same as 炎, a limit, and is now superseded by the last.

To revolve and return whence it came.

To raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

卷 cuff to roll up the sleeves and bare the hand.

A stone insignia or metal made of jasper, resembling the wall; it was six inches around, and held by courtiers in the Han dynasty, when attending at the imperial sacrifices to Heaven, and formed part of the offerings.

Shrivelled, diminished; to take from.

Shen soldiers to extort from the people, to exact unjustly.

民月 the people daily diminish in numbers.

Read t'ai. The privates of an infant; to move the mouth.

To prune a tree.

From  a banner and  a foot;  of the feet of soldiers go round after their signals.

To wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to skip, as stones over the water; to revolve, to move in an orbit, to come back to the same point; to do a thing in turn, as an officer who reports in course, or replies to a dispatch; then, next, forthwith; readily, quickly; curling, rippling; a whorl; a spire, as in a whirl.
A metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pally or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

I 牆子 the chisel on a lathe.

欲的有沒有 | 你 cannot make it perfectly round by hewing it.

小 手 | 兩 a small wash-basin.

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Old sounds, sok and zok. In Canton, Sok, tsok, and tsok ; in Swanton, sok, su, and ch'ok ; in Amoy, sok, and sok ; in Fukuchau, suk, sok, and sok ; in Shanghai, sok and zok ; in Chifu, su.

肅, suih, From 竹 a bamboo tube over an 亜 abyss.

Respectful, reverential, as when one is desirous to do his duty fully; fear, caution, dread; religions 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 a letter; as 合 | I now write this letter.

酿造 | I decorous, stern and distant; quick; severe, as an officer; adjusted, as nets; regular, as flying geese.

嚴 | I commanding, imperious.

一律 | I at once make it quiet, as a disturbed province.

| 客 | I he bowed in his guest and then entered.

| 霜 | I nature is bound up by the frost.

| | its notes are clear and sweet.

| 楯 | I in a lady-like, modest, and respectful manner.

| 州 | I a city in the northwest of Kansuh on the confines of the Desert.

| | an old name for the 女 | Juchih tribes.

| 肅羽 | I the sound of many birds flying.

The sound of many birds flying.

suhe, | 一 | 其羽 the rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of geese going by.

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| I I 牆子 the chisel on a lathe. |

| I 欲的有沒有 | 你 cannot make it perfectly round by hewing it. |

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| 驕, The noise of rain and wind. |

| 涼 | I how furiously the wind and rain drive by! |

| 宿, To rush out of a den. |

| 逼 | I to crawl on all fours. |

| 塔 | A tope, (Sanscrit, stupa,) a tomb erected over the remains of a priest. |

| 窖 | I there is a rustling, as of the wind moving things; a whispering sound. |

| | From man and valley. |

| 俗, What the common people desire or delight in; inelegant, uneducated; common; vulgar; the low and groveling business of life; the laity; the world. |

| 話 | I common talk, brogue, argot, a conventional dialect different from the book language. |

| | I manners of the times. |

| 字 | I a vulgar phrase. |

| 還 | I to leave the priesthood; a priest then resumes his | 家 | 姓名 lai surname and name. |

| 繭 | I the busy world. |

| 人 | I a vulgar person. |

| 雅 | I 共賞 both the educated and common people are able to profit by it. |

| 鄭 | I a base custom; unbred, vulgar manners. |

| 習 | I 移人 constant habit changes one's ideas. |

| 物不善 | I base or inelegant things do not please the eye. |
粟

粟,

From rice and wheat, but the primitive is a contraction of a character meaning pecked; it resembles *thi*.

Rice in the husk, paddy—and much used in Fuhian; 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, tithe.

粟米 Indian corn or maize. (Confucius.)

粟 in mathematics, a term like rule-of-three.

金粟 seeds of the *Olea fagifolia*.

粟屋 the rent or tax of a house.

粟輸 to pay grain as tax.

粟包 an ear of Indian corn.

粟六 six grains of millet make a *kwei*.

粟藏世界於 I can hide the world in one grain of millet;—a Buddhist comparison.

粟納粟 to buy a titular office.

粟剥 To mine, to cut into fine pieces.

粟速

粟速 From to go and a sheep; used for the next.

粟速 Hasty, hurried; fleet, as a deer; quick, speedily; to call, to invite; to urge to do a thing; lowly.

粟一 or 即 quick as possible.

粟去 or 走得 go quickly.

粟不之客 an uninvited guest.

粟玉 hurry your steps; written to an invited guest.

粟不要忙 you need not be in such a hurry.

粟躬 I am by myself, and he has no connection with me.

粟何以 I question why then did you urge on this trial to me?

粟欲不達 if you are too urgent it cannot be effected;—the more haste the worse speed.

藏

藏,

A general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

穀 1 food; any provision.

穀維何 what viands had he to eat?

穀風 the cold whistling wind.

穀方方 the abjects as they are, they will have their emoluments.

穀揺 To shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.

穀揺 To start: to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion.

穀揺 frightened beyond measure, as a beast at the look of a lion.

穀不忍穀 I can't bear to see him so frightened.

穀fav A river in the southwest of Shansi flowing into the Yellow River through Kiang chen.

穀讀 To wash clothes; spoiled by water.

穀洗 the month.

穀低 A low tree, a sapling, a stock.

穀捱 *scrubby* oaks, trees suitable for posts in wet grounds; the plant is called *Quercus serrata*.

穀材 and is probably a species of oak with smooth acorns, like the *Quercus serrata*.

穀 CONTENTS of a boiler or kettle; boiled rice, pot-luck.

穀折足覆公 if the kettle's feet be broken, my lord's food will be poured out.

穀從 silk and to sell; this and that were once used as synonyms.

穀續 To succeed to, to continue, to join on; to keep up, to carry on what another began; attached to, tied together; following, continuous; a ring or coupling which makes a connection.

穀嗣 an adopted heir.

穀絃 to join the guitar string; to marry a second wife.

穀陸 I 有來 coming one after another.

穀陸 he continued the ancestral worship.

穀陸 in 后頭接 I did the rest of it afterwards.

穀陸数月 extended his leave of absence several days.

穀陸 to splice the rope.

穀陸 to carry on another's work; to succeed to.

穀譌 To arise, to get up; to draw up, as the garments.

穀譌 to draw one's dress around one.

穀譌 decided, erect; stern, like the wind blowing through the pines.

穀馬 a noted general of Wei, in the days of the Three States.

穀培 From man and early as the phonoetic; it resembles *pēi* 佩 to carry.

穀培 To be kept in a constrained posture, unable to stretch.

穀懇 Hypocritical, sycophantic; one who watches the com- tenance and humors of a great man.

穀賣 A marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane; one synonym is *Zelkova*; and the drawing resembles an *Angelica* in its inflorescence and habit; another name is 牛脣 or ox-lips.

穀斷 or 結斷 a medicinal plant which resembles a cardoon. (Cynara.)

穀斷 a curving plant I along those bends of the River Fain they gather ox-lips.

穀宿 From a covering for a hundred men; occurs here used for 夕 dawn.

穀宿 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;
THE TWENTY-EIGHT CHINESE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNS.</th>
<th>ANIMAL.</th>
<th>LONGITUDE.</th>
<th>CONSTELLATION.</th>
<th>SIGNS.</th>
<th>ANIMAL.</th>
<th>LONGITUDE.</th>
<th>CONSTELLATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 角 kioh</td>
<td>木 dragon</td>
<td>201°3'0&quot;</td>
<td>Spica, ζ Virgo.</td>
<td>8 斗 ten</td>
<td>木 griffon</td>
<td>277°23'6&quot;</td>
<td>ζ Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 共 kuang</td>
<td>木 dragon</td>
<td>211 42</td>
<td>τ κ λ μ Virgo.</td>
<td>9 牛 nü</td>
<td>金 ox</td>
<td>301 15 11</td>
<td>a β Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 氐 r</td>
<td>十一 badger</td>
<td>222 17 35</td>
<td>α β γ δ Libra.</td>
<td>10 女 wu</td>
<td>金牛 bath</td>
<td>308 55 54</td>
<td>ε μ γ Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 房 fang</td>
<td>日兔 hare</td>
<td>240 8 48</td>
<td>β δ Scorpio.</td>
<td>11 虚 hu</td>
<td>月 rat</td>
<td>320 36 16</td>
<td>β Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 心 sin</td>
<td>阴月 fox</td>
<td>215 0 25</td>
<td>Antares, Scorpio.</td>
<td>12 危 wéi</td>
<td>阴月 swallow</td>
<td>330 33 45</td>
<td>a Aquarius and ε Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 尾 wei</td>
<td>阴虎 tiger</td>
<td>258 27 15</td>
<td>ε μ Scorpio.</td>
<td>13 室 shi</td>
<td>阴月 boar</td>
<td>325 41 59</td>
<td>Markab, a Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 齲 ki</td>
<td>火豹 leopard</td>
<td>268 28 15</td>
<td>γ δ Sagittarius.</td>
<td>14 壁 pih</td>
<td>阴月 torcoupine</td>
<td>6 22 9</td>
<td>Algeib, γ Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 填 kuei</td>
<td>木狼 wolf</td>
<td>17 48 12</td>
<td>Mirac, β Andromeda.</td>
<td>22 井 tsing</td>
<td>木 tapir</td>
<td>92 30 21</td>
<td>Gemini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 娄 lu</td>
<td>金狗 dog</td>
<td>31 10 39</td>
<td>a β Aries.</td>
<td>23 鬼 kuai</td>
<td>金 sheep</td>
<td>122 56 24</td>
<td>γ δ θ Cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 井 we</td>
<td>狗 sheasant</td>
<td>44 8 47</td>
<td>Musca.</td>
<td>24 柳 liu</td>
<td>木 muntjak</td>
<td>127 31 4</td>
<td>δ ε ζ Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 星 xing</td>
<td>月鸡 cock</td>
<td>57 12 1</td>
<td>Pleiades.</td>
<td>25 星 xing</td>
<td>月 horse</td>
<td>144 29 44</td>
<td>Alphard a Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 星 xing</td>
<td>月乌 raven</td>
<td>65 39 58</td>
<td>Hyades.</td>
<td>26 张 zhài</td>
<td>月 deer</td>
<td>152 54 37</td>
<td>κ λ μ Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 翼 yih</td>
<td>火猴 monkey</td>
<td>80 54 47</td>
<td>λ Orion.</td>
<td>27 翼 yih</td>
<td>火 snake</td>
<td>170 56 9</td>
<td>a Crater Alkes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 参 tsan</td>
<td>水猿 ape</td>
<td>79 34 6</td>
<td>Rigel, Orion.</td>
<td>28 参 tsan</td>
<td>水 worm</td>
<td>187 56 52</td>
<td>γ ε Corvus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and greens.

雷 [Medicago sativa] or lucerne.

野草 is of two sorts, and uncultivated; one is a species of lupine, the other a succulent trailing plant.

SüH

See also under mi and hui. Old sounds, sî and hok. In Canton, liok and sît; — in Swatow, hak, liûk, and sît; — in Amoy, liok, hîok, and sît; — in Fuzhou, liok, leîk, cûk, and sîk; — in Shanghai, liok, liûk, and sî; — in Chiû, sîn.

汎 [sun] A ditch or gutter to drain a field, eight feet broad and deep; the moat of a city; a gate to regulate water flowing; to empty; overflowing, flooded.

盡力手溝 let them exert themselves to open gutters and sluices.

水 ancient name of a branch of the Pei-ho in Chihli.

旭 [sun] From 日 sun and 九 nine, but the primitive is defined as being equivalent to the next, for nature is moved at the dawn.

The dawn, the rising sun.

日之旦 at the day dawn; very early.

曰 puerile joy at having got one's wishes.

労 [sun] From 力 strength and 昌 a cup, arranged in two ways; the first form is unusual.

To excite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

蓋夫子 exert yourselves, O men!

先君之恩以遗人 in thinking of our deceased lord, she stimulated worthless me.

喚 [sun] To whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.

ShiH

To step quickly into one's place on seeing a superior; attentive, alert; to hurry.

疾 [sun] Nimble.

輕利劇 light and active in all his movements.

篩 A fine sieve; to sift; close, thickset, as leaves on a tree.

風動落花紅 when the breeze makes the flowers sift down like a red shower.

A tree considered to be all-sided to the 槐, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood fellows can be made; a birch?

白 A kind with small bifurcate leaves.

Still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

秘宮 is pure and still are the dim fanes.

恤 [sun] 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.

相 mutual regard for.

恤孤寡 to relieve the orphans and widows.

賑 to give alms to the poor.

政 help given to the poor by government.

恤 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.

撫局 a depot for relieving the poor.

毫無念 a hard hearted man.

典 regulations for honoring the dead.

宅 the house or room where the emperor mourns.

瑣 Another name for the 現 or cone shell (Coneus), which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.
Sui.

Old sounds, sui, su, s., s, sot, zot, and zap. — In Canton, sui and t'ou; — in Swatow, sui, sué, ch'üé, ch'ui, and hui; — in Amoy, sui, tsui, soé, ch'üi, su, and hui; — in Fukien, sui, sói, chwi, suoi, ch%'ui, and ch'ou; — in Shanghai, su, si, sué, and zuc; — in China, sui.

From insect and only.

Sui

A species of ground lizard; an old name for the果然 or proboscis monkey; a conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if, to repel, to turn away.

1.然 alright.
2.然 even if it be so.
3.然 can still decline, even if he does invite you.
4.然 can still hear it.
5.然 you this, it is not equal to that.

鶉 From eye and a bird; it is easily confused with clou a pigeon.

To look upwards; to gaze at; a large stream flowing into Hungish Lake.

態 a supercilious manner; to look at angrily or disdainfully.

州 a district in the northeast of Honan, in Kwéi-teh fu.

萬 all the people startled for many days in great terror.

堇 From great and bird; also read sta; used as a primitive.

To spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does.

萊 The coriander (Coriandum sativum) is 萊 or 萊 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 萊 parsley. (Petroselinum.)
From step to pace and **fullness**, which is explained that the year has passed 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.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

From grain and claws; q. d. the grain which men seize; it is an unusual form of the next.

Grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness; a term properly applied to rice and panied millet.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

An ear of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful.

Flower, a panicle or thyrse.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

The New City at Canton.

- one or nine heads on one stalk; met. an abundant year.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

A fine grain filling out.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Rank grain.

Wheat. Each stalk of wheat has two ears.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

The fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Fine looking grain.

The rows of rice grow beautifully.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

From stone and dead.

To break to pieces, to smash or pound fine; hits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Or, to break in bits, to shiver.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Retail goods, driblets.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Odds and ends, remnants, cabbage, leavings; miscellaneous things.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Broken silver.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Deheartened and shopfallen.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

A chatterbox.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Odd jobs of work.

**Sui**

**Sui**

**Sui**

Small views of scenery.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>精</td>
<td>jīng</td>
<td>pure, unmixed grain; alike, mere, all of the same sort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>純</td>
<td>chún</td>
<td>containing no mixture, unadulterated; perspicuous, in a clear style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幼</td>
<td>yòu</td>
<td>the revolution of a complete year in the age of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秽</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>defile, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angrily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誹</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>to abuse; opprobrious language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薨</td>
<td>shuò</td>
<td>a clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>tiān</td>
<td>the fifth of the nine heavens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遂</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>from to go and according to one's wishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>達</td>
<td>tā</td>
<td>to accord with; to follow, not to oppose or hinder; to give loose to; an adverb, then, next, after that, presently, therefore, and so forthwith, finally; to go through with; to do as one wishes; to speak of; to complete; a moor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>bù</td>
<td>to resist, not to comply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>or heart as one likes, agreeable to one's desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溜</td>
<td>liù</td>
<td>a string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帽</td>
<td>mào</td>
<td>a tassel on a cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>dēng</td>
<td>lantern tassels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>yī</td>
<td>a tassel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珠</td>
<td>zhū</td>
<td>a knotted fringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辦</td>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>a tassel on the cue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>險</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>a path leading down to a tomb, an underground passage to the vault; a side path leading to a tomb; a bye-path; a tunnel, a mine; to revolve; to return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茕</td>
<td>ōng</td>
<td>do not use the main path when going in and out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>high winds have a path, i.e. come from the valleys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>進</td>
<td>jìn</td>
<td>a road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>bǐ</td>
<td>from 丷 or 又 a hand grasping two 竹 bamboos, altered in combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>shū</td>
<td>a besom of bamboo switches, for which the next is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>xīng</td>
<td>a comet, the besom star, commonly called 星星</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
子

sun

From 向 son and 系 a connecting link; it occurs used for 使 complaiant.

A grandson; a grandchild; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courtous.

子 | son.

子 | sons and grandsons, posterity.

玄 | or 重 a great-grandson.

外 | a daughter's son.

女 | a granddaughter.

女 | a remote descendant.

孫 | 子 | a granddaughter.

孫 | 子物 | a legacy, an heirloom.

孫 | 風 | a second shoot of rice.

孫 | 蕾 | a fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the 福 | 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.

孫 | 獅 | a monkey.

孫 | 有 | a small species of monkey (Semnopithecus) found in the central provinces; it is also called 王 | and 胡 | in poetry.

孫 | To feel or rub with the hand.

Sun.

sun

A whitis 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.

from flesh and to select.

To cut up cooked meat with the bloody gravy; to make a hash of cold meat for re-cooking; to mix rice with meat.

sun

To fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

sun

From wood and falcon; the second form is not uncommon in bulky printed books.

sun

To fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

sun

牙 | a dovetailed edge.

sun

卯 | tenon and mortise; a catch on a carrying-pole.

sun

to mortise in, to dovetail.

sun

or 卯 your talk is contradictory.

sun

or 作 a Mohammedan term for circumcision; they imitate a foreign word by the characters 交 and 觀 to express the same thing.

sun

From to go or heart and grandson; the second form is unusual.

sun

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.

sun

志 an obedient mind.

sun

吾家 | 老 | 于 the old people in our households have withdrawn to the wilds.
松

From wood and due, it being the chief of trees.

The pine tree; it is made to include its 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.

音 or 梧 or 夫 soin, pitch; also applied to a sort of mastic.

音 and 声 and 耳 or 耳 pine leaves, seeds, and cones.

音 or 煞 or 鼹 or 鼹 or 鼹 or 鼹 corky roots of cedar used to line the soles of over-shoes.

音 or 鼨 or 鼨 or 鼨 or 鼨 the Pinus sibirica, common in southern China.

音 or 鼨 or 鼨 or 鼨 or 鼨 a fascicle of pine leaves.

音 or 燕 or 菊 or 菊 or 菊 or 菊 the white pine (Pinus Bungei) of northern China.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 the yew. (Podocarpus thyoid.)

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 pine, bamboo and plum, are like three friends, because they keep green in cold weather.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 the Songari River.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 the department in which Shanghai lies.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 spikenard, the perfume obtained from the Nerodostachys jatamansi, called kumis; called by the Buddhists.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 turquoise.

SUN.

From a stand having things arranged on it; used for the last.

A stand; the 8th of the 64 diagrams, and the 57th of the 64 diagrams, denoting the wind; and on the compass card stands for north-east; mild, bland, insinuating; to select; to grasp firmly.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 peaceful words.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 not to talk harshly; overbearing words.

SUN.

入 to insinuate; to ingratiate.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 without any change.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 means what agrees with everything.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 To spurt out of the mouth.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 to squirt water in which a charm has been washed, over a place, to drive off evil.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 he drank the wine and thrice spurted it out.

SUN.

Old sound, sou. In Canton, sung, tsung, and ting; - in Sinatou, sing, seng, and sung; - in Amoy, song, seng, seng, and sung; in Fuhchou, sung, seng, seng, seng, and sung; - in Shanghai, sung and axung; - in Chi, sung and sung.

From water and pine.

The river which runs near Sung-kiang fu, and has given name to the town of 歌 or 翔 or 翔 or 翔; the preceding is now used instead.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 From plant and pine as the phonetic.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 A general term for cabbage, as the 金属 which keeps green all winter; it is regarded as the same as the 白菜 or Brassica.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 the turnip, so called from its flower and the hardy nature of the root.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 From hair and pine as the phonetic.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 Disheveled hair; shaggy hair; confused, disorderd; to relax, to let go, to cast off; slack, easy, loose; flaky, flabby; not urgent, unimportant; not care-worn; spongy, soft.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 her tresses were all in confusion.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 the civil and military officers are too remiss.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 easy about it, contented.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 clated, pleased, hilarious.

音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 or 音 hold up a little, rest a while.
From a hair and silk dress contracted.

Fine hair of the head.

From a silky cloth, plush, cloth woven with a long nap.

Name of the second concubine of Ti K'au, p. c. 2180, whose son was made prince of Shang, and was the ancestor of Tiang, the founder of the Shang dynasty.

One of an ancient state mentioned in the Book of Odes.

The second form comes from misunderstanding the adjective, but it is now used in most as a Peking.

A brown sparrow-hawk, the head is bordered by a white band.

China to catch sparrows and small birds; it closely resembles the alpine regions, the nest is filled with Mongolians.

EMPRESSES OF THE SONG DYNASTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMPLE NAMES</th>
<th>NEW ERA OR STYLE OF YEAR</th>
<th>REIGNED YEARS</th>
<th>GENERATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-hsien</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Founder of dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-tsung</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ien-tsung</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jia-tsung</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ying-tsung</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao-tsing</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hui-tsung</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ien-tsung</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsi-tsung</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ien-tsung</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao-tsung</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsi-tsung</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuo-tsung</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nung-tsung</td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li-tsung</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsien-tsung</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From unwritten and unrecorded past, most made up into a dwelling.

The Sung dynasty of Liu Yu, founded from his father, existed from A.D. 496 to 680 under eight princes.

From the northern and southeastern Sung dynasty, founded by Com. Kung-yan, and existed 250 years, under the following princes:
Sung

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.

高 lofty, high.
高 | | immeasurably high.
| | head.
| | high shoulders, chucked-headed.
| | his brilliant words make one's ears tingle.
| | to spurt out; to emit; to rise out of suddenly.

Sung
to go and escort a bride contracted; it can be easily mistaken for "c." change.

To accompany, to await 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.
| 拜 | to bow one out to the gate.
| 了命 | to shorten one's life.
| 费 | excuse me from going out.
| 見 | to see a bride to her house.

順風相 may you have a fair wind.
| 下程 | to give a man something for his journey.
| 一程 | to go with one a short distance.
| 禮 | to send presents; the presents.
| 三 | the ceremonies on the third day after death by the family and priests, when the manes is invited back, and the tablet first worshiped.
| 目 | to follow with the eye.
| 迎 | to meet a guest and after see him out.
| | to send the goods to the buyer.
| | to send [presents to a bride] ten days after marriage.
| | to hand up a prisoner.
| | a ride in a cart one way.
| | to go with the meat on the chopping-block;—to run into danger.

In Cantonese. The vegetables or viands which are eaten with the rice; all on a table besides the rice.

give you I give this to you.

| | to go with; to see one off, to escort.
| to bow one out to the gate.
| 了命 | to shorten one's life.
| 费 | excuse me from going out.
| 見 | to see a bride to her house.

餘 To hum, to read in a murmuring tone; to chant or sing; to croon over; a recitative, droning way of reading; to relate or repeat to; to dispute.

背 | to recite memoriter.
| 鄉 | to chant the liturgy.
| 請 | to read aloud, to hum the words.
| 吟 | to get by heart.
| 嘗 | to repeat in the mind.

訟 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.

話 an indictment.

澄 | or | to grapple one and carry a dispute into court.
| 連 | to quash a case, to settle it.
| 庭 | the court-room.
| 審 | to go to law, litigation.
| 官 | legal cases.
| 自 | self-reproach.
| 棍 | pettyfoggers, lawmongers, shysters.
| 健 | skilled in law cases.

頌 To praise publicly, to eulogise, to extol the virtues of; to laud; eulogy, panegyric; a song of homage; ballads to explain moral teachings.

讚 to commend.

調 | and | hymns and chant refrains (geya and gatha of Hindu canons) of the Buddhists.

順 | 升 | I avail myself of the occasion to wish you high advancement; used in official notes.
| 德 | to commend virtuous acts.
| 揚 | 載 | every body landed his great merits.
| 祝 | 三 | may you be pleased in every way.

Read "sung," and used for 允 The connotation, the face; free, easy.

從 | at leisure; in no haste.

霧 | frozen rain, icicles on twigs, like pearls.
Old sound, son. In Canton, sun and tsun; — in Swatow, shang; — in Amoy, swan and chwan; — in Foochow, song and sang; — in Shanghai, so and tsing; — in Chihli, san.

From spirits and slowly drawn off; occurs interchanged with the next.

One of the five tastes, sour, acid; it belongs to wood, and is said to nourish the bones; the tart, sharp taste of vinegar or unripe fruit; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; debilitated, littering from weakness; acrid, fretful, irritable.

酸

A young lio, called 獀; 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 abacus 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.

打
to reckon on it, to calculate.

法
arithmetic.

命
to tell fortunes, to cast destinies.

合
to estimate rightly.

計
to calculate.

妙
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.

将
I'll give in, I won't do it.

好
to a good speculation; to guess right.

來
to full of schemes, contriving this and that.

出
it turned out much as I supposed it would.

不由人
it could not be expected.

得
is regarded as, taken as

計
while one was reckoning; one would have assumed.

打
he uses a little abacus; penurious, narrow-minded.

我
do you think I am wrong? — i.e. I reckon I am not.

限
limited the sum to ten myriads.

不
it does not pay.

珠
the abacus balls, to which a stupid fellow is likened, as he goes no farther than he is pushed.

蒜
Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves, called 蒜或 or rank herbs by priestly people.

青
fresh garlic.

頭
garlic bulbs.

瓣
the flakes of the bulb.

小
a native kind of garlic or chives.

老鴨
a plant like an asphodel in its habit, with sweetish tubers and yellowish flowers.

回
a kind of butter-up.

(\textit{Ranunculus tenuatus}.)

銀
sticks for a door-screen.

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.

篮米
a rice-basket.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sz'</td>
<td>From heart and field, the primitive being altered from sz the brain; it is to be distinguished from <em>sgan</em> kindness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sz'</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sz'</td>
<td>To read <em>sz</em>. Thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sz'</td>
<td>From man and to think. To reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sz'</td>
<td>Often written like the next. To thaw, to melt and flow off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Szi**: This sound and *shi* or *sh* closely approximate. Old sounds, si, se, sa, zi, zit, zhit, dit, and sat. In Canton, sz', tsz' and ts'z';—
in Siatow, sh and si;— in Amoy, su and si;— in Foochow, si, se, sii, and su;— in Shanghai, sz' and si;— in Chifu, sz'.

**Szi**: Also read *shi* and *zi*. Happiness. *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>A coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1200 threads in a piece; silken; fine threaded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>思</td>
<td>The first cool breeze of autumn; others say, a south-west wind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>A tree whose timber is hard. From <em>ax</em> and this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斯</td>
<td>To divide, to split with an ax; to drop off; white; low, as an office; as a pronoun, 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 <em>兒</em> or <em>兒</em> are at present.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Szi**: 也 | *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>Happiness. A movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夢</td>
<td>You think what you are to say, as an officer about to see his ruler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梭</td>
<td>A coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1200 threads in a piece; silken; fine threaded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斯</td>
<td>To divide, to split with an ax; to drop off; white; low, as an office; as a pronoun, 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 <em>兒</em> or <em>兒</em> are at present.</td>
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**Szi**: *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>Sometimes, like a bird molting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>What sort of a man is that?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>In a twinkling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>Why then does he oppose it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>It is for the most part so.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>His rank is low and salary small.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>The bows and darts are ready for shooting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>Where did this man get such learning?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>He answers or comes like an echo; said of a servant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顧</td>
<td>The stag is running off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Szi**: *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* | *Szi* |
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>A memorial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or woodcutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>My servant boy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>Servants who get the forage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>A camp-follower.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>A waiting-woman.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斃</td>
<td>You mean fellow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From hand and to split as the phonetic.

To read, to rive; to tear apart.

A fiber of silk repeated.

Silk as it comes from the cocoons; silk in general; the fibers of nettle hemp (Boehmeria) and other plants; fine, silky, glossy; small, minute; to reel off cocoons; to sew with silk; a cord, a line, a fiber; wire; veins in wood; in decimals, a hundred thousand, or the hundredth part of a cash; striped instruments of music.

Silk goods.

To coil fine wire.

Canton raw silk.

Silk batting, used for linings or in shrunds.

A fine drizzling rain.

Wandering or flying silk, are streaks seen in the sky, gossamer webs.

To draw an ink line.

Fine strips of meat, as in a fricassee.

To reel cocoons.

The least bit of, as silver.

Copper wire.

The gentry, well to do people; in old days, a sacrificial dress; stringed instruments.

A medicinal plant, 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, so called from its fine crest of silken feathers; it is common in the southern provinces.

A wild beast, called resembling a tiger, having one horn and able to go in the water; perhaps an animal akin to a sea-lion.

An old name for Wan-ch'un, the district in Sz'ch'uen.

Uneven.

From grain and private, because the proprietor of a field of grain was once called its private lord.

Private, personal; selfish, illiberal; to favor, to act selfishly; secret, partial; underhand, treasonable, 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.

To smuggle.

Smuggled goods.

A smuggler. (Cantonese.)

Partial, unfair.

Public before private interests.

My private opinion.

Personal effects, private gear.

Illicit intercourse.

An old term employed by officers, and by sisters for each others' husbands.

To favoritism, to screen a friend.

To be selfish, prejudiced.

The sun and moon shine on all alike.
死
From 夕 evil and 人 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 | having no other purpose; single-minded and earnest in the work.
白 | a livid, pale face.
性不改 | even death won't make him change.
路 | a dangerous road; an impassable or closed way; met. deadly habits.
巷 | a cul-de-sac, a close.
忘 | 之士 one fearless of death, as a Brigand or a hero.
氣 | 人 insolent, one who despises another's anger.
工夫 | a work to which one is devoted.
水 | stagnat water.
病 | died of sickness.
於非命 | died by a casualty, a premature death.


c | scared to death.
| your crimes deserve more than death.
| I disgusted me excessively.
| killed outright.
| tied in a hard knot.
| [the cause of] death does not appear; a legal phrase, when foul play is suspected.
| you'll kill yourself, as by smoking opium.
| nailed fast, it can't be moved.
| immortal.
| peaceful death.
| defend it to the last, as a fort.
| the abode in hades of those who have been killed for revenge.
| wedded to his own way.
| stupid, doltish.
| he revived when nearly dead.
| I'll have it this way if I die for it; he'll stick to his notion to the very last.
| absolutely necessary; I must have it. (Shanghai.)

四
From 四 four-squre with 八 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.
| the fourth.

初 | the fourth of the month.
| 方 or | 处 or | 下 every-where, all over.
| 方 rectangular, cubical, square.
| [the length of] the four sides.

這 | that man is hale-fellow with everybody, he is an agreeable man.
路 | 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 Elephurus tardii.
方木 | [he is like] a block of wood, — and goes no farther than he is pushed; a dole; but
方 | a square-built, stout man.
不三不 | neither one thing nor another; he is of no use.
眼人 | a pregnant woman.

往 | went everywhere looking around the place.
很 | 的 very neat and precise.
年 | 殷 firm; well done; no fear of a disappointment.
通 | opens out on all sides, as a passage.

| four demon kings (Sanscrit, loka palas and chatur mun vajra) 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.


c | a short river near Tsi-ning chen in Shantung, and a feeder of the Grand Canal.

| a place where Confucius opened a school; hence his name or his teachings.

| from her eyes and nose streams ran down.

| a district in Fung-yang fn in the northeast of Nganhwan.

| a district in the south of Shantung; it was one capital of Lu in early times.

| A team of four horses.

| 马 | a chariot and four, a stage-coach.

| a war chariot.

| 马 | when a word has been spoken, four horses cannot overtake it.

| four stars β δ τ ρ in Scorpio.

| the team of rust grays is in fine condition.
肆
sész
From a pencil and long; the second form is seldom used, and the first resembles tš’es to practice, and is used for 四四 (four).
To expand or exert to the utmost; set forth, as a sacrifice; greatly; excessively, 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 carcase; an initial particle, now, although; therefore, formerly; abruptly; to refuse.
放 | profligate, disorderly.
行無怠 | he cares for nobody in what he does.
筵設席 | to make a great feast.
於上帝 | to sacrifice to Shangdi.
市 | a market-place.
酒 | a wine-shop.
市朝 | to expose bodies of criminals in the market.
肅彼武王 |伐大商 | assisting Wu Wang, he at one charge smote the Great Shang.
大 | seize the brigands ravaged the region.
侈 | profuse in spending.
掠 | to rob by violence.
力 | to exert one’s strength.
陳 | to dispose in order, as goods.
口 | he abused him outrageously.
舍 | 舍 the four divisions of the 28 constellations.

似 | From man and by.
Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to have the aspect of; to continue, as by inheritance.
好 | very like.
相 | alike; resembling.
不 | is it like him or no?
不很 | not much like him.

寺 | From an inch and to issue forth.
A hall or court from whence laws are promulgated; there are four at Peking; a council chamber, a bureau; an official residence, public chambers; a monastery of the Buddhists; Buddhists; a mosque; a eunuch.

袐 | a clerk in the大理 or Court of Appeals.
府 | a public office.
門 | Buddhist.
遊 | to visit the temples.
入 | to become a priest.
報恩 | the Porcelain Tower, once at Nanking.
官 | a eunuch.
院 | temples, fanes, mosques, &c.

耜 | 如 | a kind of ancient ditching spade with a foot-rest, shaped like a plow-share or the Irish fac.

也 | To dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.
三日而 | 三月而 | 卒 dig the grave on the third day, and have the funeral in the third month.

侯 | Also read ?.
To wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.
侍 | 侍 or 等 | waiting for.
一 | a little while.
死 | to prepare for death.
立 | 回 | waits for an answer.
下 | 下月 | wait till next month.
不 | 慣 | don’t wait to prepare your carriage, but go — when the prince calls for you.
懷uchos | some rushing about, some waiting together; — said of herds of animals.

伺 | From man and office; q. d. a man sent from the office.
To wait upon; to spy, to reconnoitre, to carefully examine.
候 | 候 call the attendants.
窥 | to privity spy out.
伱 | 伱 or the servants refuse to work.
From to eat and man or office; the radical is also used alone with this tone and meaning.

To feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food, provender.

酒 | wine and meat.

牛羊人所 | men rear oxen and sheep.

鶴犬 | to breed falcons and setters.

於人 | to set food before one, to sustain.

寄 | to live on another.

虎傷身 | rear a tiger and he will hurt you.

From property and to change.

To confer, to bestow on an inferior, the opposite of 賜, and usually denotes from an emperor or a god; imperial grants or favors; a benefit; used by suppliants when asking favors.

賞 | to reward.

欽 | imperial favors.

受 | to be rewarded.

公死 | he allowed the duke to kill himself.

拜 | to return thanks for favors.

蒙 | his Majesty's kindness.

帛 | to send a scarf—for an officer to strangle himself.

頂戴 | permit him to wear a button; to reward without giving an office.

乞 | I beg of you a reply.

命 | to give orders.

Particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.

救 | 莫若以忠 there is no better remedy or offset against deception and villainy than true loyalty.
From blow and man; it was once read ‘ting’ in the phrase "to cudgel each other."

To strike, to pound, to beat, to man; 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.

這人 go by this path.

那裏去 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.

鐵的 a blacksmith.

的 made of iron.

把式 or 秋風 to raise the wind.

好扮 elegantly dressed.

石頭 to cut stones; to throw stones at.

筒轉取 take a turn, make him go a little way.

他一頓 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.

門前經我 I was passing before the door.

下你的頭 I'll cut off your donkey head for you!

聽軍情 informing himself about military affairs.

不緊 not very important.

欲水 the alum settles the water.

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.

不多 not much, as not too high.

老 not very old.

差 not fully recovered.

對 not just the thing, not analogous.

不同 very unlike.

小 for the most part alike, not very different.

開門做 do it with open gates, let everybody know it.

你 think yourself rather an important person.

世界 the great thousand of the world; — i. e. its people and cares.

限 the great limit; — i. e. death.

在 general.

雨 wife and concubine.

想頭 a grand plan.

的福氣 the highest happiness; extreme bliss.

着膽子 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.

無 [his doctrine] cannot be surpassed.

叫 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 the official address of a prefect and lower officers; also applied to gentlemen in common talk.

至 or 僅 or 極 the biggest.

抵 for the most part, perhaps.

衆 or 家 or 聚 we all, the whole, people, men generally, all of us.

棉 and 二棉 first quality of cotton, and second sort or inferior cotton.

穿 it is not much worn; not many wear it.

老 an elder brother; a compellation for any respectable elderly man. (Cantonese.)

Read t'o. Excessive; as a temper; very; grand, enormous.

Read t'au'. An epithet of a distinguished person, for which 太 is now more common; the chief of, great, high.

夫 a physician.

原府 a prefecture in the north of Shansi.
In Pekingese read 'chua, and probably derived from '爪 a claw. The claws of a cat; the talons of a hawk; toes.

老虎 1 tiger's claws; a species of feline.

TAH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TA.</th>
<th>TAH.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>猪 1 尖 pig's feet; pettites.</td>
<td>several, many; also a classifier of rows; a line, as of trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>照 读作 A large cash, in which sense it is a contracted expression for 錢, referring to the 錢 ten-cash coin.</td>
<td>钱 several times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Shanghai, used for 多.</td>
<td>日勿来 you have not been here for many days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魏</td>
<td>兵 a platoon of soldiers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old sounds, ta and tap. In Canton, 1a; — in Swatow, 1a; — in Amoy, 1a; — in Fukchau, 1a and to; — in Shanghai, 1a; — in Chifu, 1a.

From man and also.

他 1 a personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, the other: another.

人 1 that man.

们 | they, them. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>他</th>
<th>his, her.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>隻</td>
<td>who oversees him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>必</td>
<td>don't interfere with him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>to live in another distant place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

是 1 things that's his affair.

至死靡 | even to the end of life she should not have another.

山 | let him go; don't have anything more to do with him.

Old sounds, tat, tap, dat, and dap. In Canton, tap, tat, and t'at; — in Swatow, tap, tat, t'at, and ta; — in Amoy, tat, tap, t'ap, t'at, and t'an; — in Fukchau, tak, t'ak, and tan; — in Shanghai, tah and dah; — in Chifu, ta.

从 bamboo and morning.

竹 1 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.

用 | flexible mats. |
| 竹 | heavy mats used for fences or sheds. |
| 竹 | gave him a hundred lashes. |
| 竹 | that spot, that plat. |
| 通 | tore out a large piece. |

Also read 1.385a.

恒 1 moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity, to commiserate. |

恒 | feel for. |
| 勝心 | anxious, heart-broken. |
| 隻 | why are you so shocked and afraid? |

从 sheep and great; it is another form of the primitive of the next character.

羊 | a lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition, like Shimmung's mother. |

先生 | 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.

達 | 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, every where; intelligent; intelligible; penetrable; successful in life; a small sheep. |

人 | a shrewd fellow. |

習 | well versed in the matter. |

帝 | to inform the Board. |
| 帝 | let him know. |

發 | or 上 1 advancing in office, rising as in degree or fame. |

在 | in his elevation [the good man does not depart from right. |

于 | the water] flows in the river. |

未 | a period; not yet learned anything, not a line. |

事 | the business is very proper. |

於 | a district in the northeast of Sz'ch'ou, in Shui-ting fu. |
| 于 | the Tartars. |

上 | 天聽 to make known to His Majesty. |

生 | producing, growing up. |
An edible plant, the 畫 is a root like beet or mangel-wurzel; the root and leaves are both eaten.

The 鞭 was a nomadic tribe dwelling on the northwest in the days of the Kitan, in the ninth century.

The 莫 is a knot in thread, 係打的絞 1 tie a silken knot, for a button.

From bamboo and joined; often contracted to the next alone, and as a primitive.

A bamboo hawse for dragging boats; an answer, that which follows a question; to respond, to echo; to recompense, to feel an obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse.

The king, question and answer.

接 1 使 to rejoin the emperor's favors.

接 1 他 詢 to reply to his remarks.

接 1 應 to answer.

接 1 今日 I would make no reply.

接言則 1 answer when you hear the words.

接 如流 be rattles on like a babbling brook.

不必 對 1 there is no need for an answer.
sweltering,

Rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; jabbering, prattling; to join, as the sky does the earth; to pile on; sluggish, remiss; greedy, avaricious; to backbite; foolhardy; blindfold.

a murmuring sound; gabble, loud talking; dilatory.

出日月與天地 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.

屋 one house in a hong.

座 one division of it.

紙 a pile of paper.

起 pile them up.

The noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

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.

铁 iron-bound for defense.

A covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.

幔 an outer tester to a large bed.

Shoes made of leather.

革 1 not hide shoes do not quickly wear through

To idle.

To neglect business, and idle away the time.

The hair on an infant's head when born, otherwise called胎毛 or womb hair.

To put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.

践 1 to trample or step on.

踏 to step on the green, i.e. to worship at the tombs.

1 踏踏 a foot on each boat; met. two strings to his bow; or he has two wives.

破 broken by stepping on it.

踏实地 feel a firm tread; — *i.e.* look before you leap; he is trustworthy, you may rely on him.

踏雪梅 to go over the snow looking for plum flowers.

踏王士 all you tread on is still his Majesty's land; *i.e.* China is a vast region.

踏 to carefully investigate, as the place and manner of a murder by an official.

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.

踢 to kick a football.

倒 to slip down.

芒鞋破楚山青 his grass sandals have trodden down the green hills of Tso; — a great traveler.

伐 to steal along the ground in a manner not to be discovered, when coming on the enemy.

These two are nearly identical.

To eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

母 美 do not eat soup with a noise.

踏 the slobbering noise made by pigs.
Old sounds, t'ai, t'ap, and dap. In Canton, t'ap and t'at; — in Swatow, t'ap, t'a, t'ia, and t'at; — in Amoy, t'at and t'ap; — in Fukkien, t'ak and T'iaik; — in Shanghai, t'ah; — in Chi/t, t'a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'AH.</th>
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<th>843</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>To walk carefully; hurried, careless.</td>
<td>To be absent-minded; in a hurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have no bridge to his nose.</td>
<td>To knock about; to waste uselessly; to vex people.</td>
<td>To have no partner or husband.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have fallen down; also applied to utter exhaustion and weariness.</td>
<td>To knock at doors.</td>
<td>From earth and answer; the second and ancient form is now disused.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A stupid, brutal man.</td>
<td>A long bed; a couch, a settle to sleep on; a sort of cotton cloth.</td>
<td>The sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; used as a contraction for the Sanskrit 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 Buddha, or tope raised over a Budhist priest; applied to a tower, a lighthouse, monument, or pillar; pagoda-like, as the cone of a pine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.</td>
<td>From wood and a rushing flight of birds.</td>
<td>A three-storied pagoda, dedicated to the God of Literature; it resembles a writing-pencil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A synonym of the oar or dugong, an animal of the seal kind, also called 鯨, and strangely confounded with the sole-fish.</td>
<td>A long bed; a couch, a settle to sleep on; a sort of cotton cloth.</td>
<td>A dagoba or pagoda, regarded as precious.</td>
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<td>A cemetery of Budhist priests; a receptacle of infants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first 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.</td>
<td>The rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of seared wild fowl suddenly rising.</td>
<td>He has written his name in the wild goose tower, — he is a tsin-a'; alluding to a building at Chang-an 長安 the capital in the T'ang dynasty, where successful scholars wrote their names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient name of a stream in northern of Shantung, perhaps a branch of the Ta-suang River, or one of the streams north of it, as 陽, was an old name of Tsing-ch'ing hien in that region.</td>
<td>Ancient name of a stream in northern of Shantung, perhaps a branch of the Ta-suang River, or one of the streams north of it, as 陽, was an old name of Tsing-ch'ing hien in that region.</td>
<td>A fearless man (Cantonese.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware jars and jugs.</td>
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<td>Used with 搭, to strike, in this sense alone.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used with 搭, to strike, in this sense alone.</td>
<td>Used with 搭, to strike, in this sense alone.</td>
<td>To rub over, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to sheathe, to cover.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Used with 搭, to strike, in this sense alone.</td>
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<td>A fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to sheathe, to cover.</td>
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</table>
The original form delineates cutting up bones; it is the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, deaths, corpses, &c.

The foot slipping; to stamp on.

倒 | a niche or recess where the bed stands; the recesses or nooks of a country.

足 | to slip, to slide.

足 | to revile, to slander, to defame.

鞋 | slipshod shoes. (Cantonese.)

An otter.

山 | a fresh-water otter; applied also to the beaver.

海 | a seal; the sea otter.

鼠 | a species of otter from Tibet; the fur is short and a bright brick red.

皮 | otter skin collars or tippets.

水 | otter skin trimming on a winter cap.

仔 | a boat-woman at Canton.

Old sounds, ta, da, tat, dat, tak, and dak. In Canton, tai and tai; — in Swatow, tai, t'ai, t'ai, to, and ti'a; — in Amoy, tai and t'ai; — in Foochau, tai; — in Shanghia, dé, t'è, ta, and t'â; — in Chifu, tai.

From heart and a terrace; it is also interchanged with gai, a common character, which has taken the same sound and sense.

Alerted, frightened; silly, acting like a fool.

Silly, needless terror.

Careless, dress out of order, inappropriate.

Good, evil, perverse, in some places was once used for the pronoun I, my.

Does not know good from bad.

A bad man.
Unskilled, inexperienced.

待

From to go and a court.

待

To wait for or on, to await, to expect; to treat, to behave to; provided against.

待

to work.

hubble-bubble,

接

to less,

uiubcr,

在

posterity; after ages.

逐

successive reigns or ages.

致

to manage for one.

致

you will I' go for you.

以

某之身 let me Tan, be a substitute for his person.

力

食

their work as common people supersedes their living on their salaries.

月

光明

a fancy name for a lantern.

日

an attorney; a copyist.

日

a deputy.

印

holding a seal for another officer.

印

to labor for another.

良

A short spear or halberd; a defense or screen of sheep's hide let down suddenly from the walls to scare cattle or horses coming into the town.

彼

侯

人分何戈與 \( \text{or} \) those escorting officers have their lances and halberdics.

妻

From bill and reign as the phonetic.

代

The high peak in T'ai-ning fu in Shantung, the 

等

or eastern and most famous of the five mountains; it was once known as \( \text{宗} \) but now is called T'ai-ling

千

and is a place of great resort by devotees who crawl to its top and visit its temples.

至子

宗柴 [Shun] came to T'ai-tsung, where he made a burnt-offering.

袋

From wrapkin or dress and a reign as the phonetic.

袋

A bag, a sack, a case; a pocket, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

风

wind sail.

衣

or \( \text{衫} \) a coat pocket.

搭

a fob inside the girdle.

火

藥

a cartridge-box.

酒

a wine sack and rice-bag; \( \text{met.} \) a glutton.

書

a book-sack or satchel; \( \text{met.} \) a pedant.

打

砂子口

to play with sandbags, as in a game of boxing.

卷

a satchel carried by candidates.

盖

a quiver.

系統

embroidered fobs hanging to the girdle.

暗文

ancient name of a satchel used in court by officials.

In Cantonese. A pipe.

水

烟

a bubble-bubble, or water pipe.

黑

To blacken the eyebrows, or paint a black mark instead; number, black; an invisible green.

背

a dark color, as the hue of distant hills.

環螺

the dark circling hills, as around a temple.

眉

black eyebrows.

月

白

to whiten the face and blacken the eyebrows.

貸

To lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give; to release.

借

to loan money.

乞

to ask a loan.

責

罰

he will punish and not pardon.

決不寬

I will not let him off.

Read \( \text{t} \) and used for \( \text{t} \).

息

To borrow.

息

From heart and raised.

息

To treat harshly; rude, careless, impertinent; supercilious; to be idle; remiss, lazy; discourteous, inattentive, self-indulgent; idly; to grow weary.

息

hostile, heedless of.

息

disrespectful.

得時無

don't hesitate when the right moment comes.

息

倦

tired and tired of a work.

息

remiss, negligent, slow.
**TAL.**

| 罕 | Dangerous; imminent; perilous; to endanger, to hazard, to run risks; beginning, approaching, and thus like the next, at, about, at the limit, nearly; occurs used for the last. |
| 行 | to run into danger. |
| 危 | hazardous. |
| 民 | the people are now amid their perils. |
| 軍 | do not approach vulgar people. |
| 無 | nearly to, drawing near. |
| 至 | nearly a whole year. |
| 天下 | the empire is in great danger. |

| 追 | An adverb of time, till, to, even until; when, and when; to reach, to come up with. |
| 今 | till now. |
| 後 | till afterwards. |
| 至 | to that period or date. |

| 水火相 | [incorruptible, as] when water and fire come in contact. |
| 皇恩 | the emperor’s kindness reaches to all. |

| 求 | for those gentlemen who seek me, this is their lucky time! |
| 天之 | wait till the rains cease. |

| 追 | to come up to, as a pursuer. |
| 不 | it cannot be affected; also deficiencies; to be deficient. |

Read 但' Harmoimous; affable. 威儀 | his air and presence were very agreeable. |

| 录 | Original form of the last, now used as the 17th radical of half a dozen characters; it is made from the hand or reaching and 色 all combined. |
| To reach to, to overtake; a surplus. |

| 壕 | A dam; noted water-race in Shih-tai lien. 石 | 弧 in the southeast of Ngan-nu, where the rocks inclose the stream; an inclined plane on a canal, where boats can be passed up or down by a windlass; to make a lock or dam on a canal. |
| 花 | an old name of the Flower gardens 花地 near Canton. |

| 間 | From clouds and reaching to. |
| Clody. |

| 带緞 | From kerchief and a diagram of clothes bound, intended to represent a girdle; the second form is only used as a noun; interchanged with the next. |
| A sash, a girdle, a belt; men’s were of leather, women’s of silk; a compress, a bandage; a tape, ribbon, or sear; 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. |

| 緞 | or | 緞 | or | 緞 | a girdle. |
| 緞 | garters; knee-pads. |
| 緞 | 錦 | a tape and thread shop. |
| 緞 | 冠 | a high cap and a broad sash. |

| 達本 | the principal and interest altogether. |

| 黃 | and | 紅 | 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. |
| 翻 | streamers or bands appended to a scroll or flag. |
| 山環水 | the circle of the hills and line of the river. |
| 拽 | to entrap and carry off; usually children. |
| 冠 | to dress in good clothes. |

| TAI. |

| 一 | TAI. | TAI. |
| 地方 | a region of country; a plateau, an expanse. |
| 水艇 | a pilot-boat. |
| 引 | to introduce one, to guide. |
| 出入 | latch the door when you go out or in. |
| 無掛 | no cares on my mind. |
| 所屬 | whatever places are under his jurisdiction. |
| 管 | the officer in charge of a force or fleet, and his deputy. |
| 海 | sea-weed, especially the long Laminaria used for food. |
| 順 | a kind of lady’s foe; to take along with one. |
| 封信 | to take a letter. |
| 面色 | his complexion is rather sallow. |
| 恕孝 | the court girdle worn by all who see the Emperor. |
| 畔 | for the Overmuch, rather. |
| 也 | it is rather too hot. |

| 瘟 | From disease and girdle; the last form is most usually written. |
| A disease of women. |
| 病 | or | 病 | a flor albus, whites, or leucorrhoea. |
| 赤 | a bloody discharge from the womb, not menstrual. |
| 頭 | A dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhoea of great violence; the head half covered with sores. |
| 惡 | Ill at ease. |
| 倦 | disturbed in mind, distressed. |
| 蔦 | Interchanged with 蒂蒂 a peduncle; and used for the last. |
| 蔦 | The rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant. |

| 細 | 何足以疑 | what is the use of being suspicious about such a trifling affair? |

| 嗦 | To talk fast and continuously. |
台

From mouth and (contracted from 亠 by; occurs used for 圭 and the next.

Eminent, exalted; used in direct address, your honor; venerable, old; wrinkled, infirm.

老 | great Sir.
老兄 | exalted Sir.
老父 | our district magistrate.

| 駿 your honor.
| 甫 your honored style; written in letters before the name.
| 考 for your honor's inspection.

三 | three stars 三星 in the feet of the Great Bear; also applied with 三鼎 to the three highest dignitaries of the empire.

州府 | a maritime department in the southeast of Chekiang.

Read , and used for 怡. Pleas-.

非 | 小子敢行第乱 it is not me alone an obscure person, who dares to act so as to call it a rebellion.

夏罪其如 | what are the crimes of Hia to ns ?

鯭 | a globular fish, the Tetrodon (also 甲) which can inflate itself; it has a white belly and greenish back, wrinkled and sallow, whence 背 (or 背) comes to mean wrinkled and growing old, like the tetraodon’s back.

黄背 | back with hoary face and wrinkled back.

胎

The pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; a receptacle; a condition of having a womb; to run away.

懷 | or 有 with young.

衣 | the placenta.

上 or 不 | barren.

墮 | or 落 | an abortion.

生 | viviparous.

安 | to compose or quiet the womb, — and prevent miscarriage.

脫 | parturition, to be born.

役 | to quicken.

鹿 | unborn fawns, used as a medicine.

帽 | an official cap without any fringe or button.

殺及不 | do not kill pregnant — animals.

著 | born blind.

化 | to make an abortion.

禽 | the crane, from a notion that it is viviparous.

頭 | the first born.


C

A small ancient feudal state, made by Wei Wang, situated in the modern Kien chen, Peking, north of the River Wei.

A woman’s headress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.

From 至 extreme, 之 to go and high imposed in combination; it is often contracted to 台 and used with the next three.

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.

晒 | a terrace to dry things.

作 | 一 戏 to perform one play.

幾時開 | when will the play begin?

築一座高 | to build a high terrace.

戲 | the stage, the boards.

南山有 | the sedge grows on the southern hills.

燈 | a lamp-stand.

靈 | a marvelous tower; among Taoists, the physical heart.

氷 | punk, tinder.

門 | a guard-place over a gate.

平 | a flat roofed house without tiling. (Pekingese.)

前 | in your presence.

供 | your worship.

制 | , the 漢 | the 藥 | and the 道 | denote the five highest provincial officers.

役 | a censor; the magistrates.

伏 | the Board of rites.

提 | a captain-general.

樹 | a picnic arbor in a garden.

檳

From wood and terrace; the second form is properly read 亠, but at Canton is the common contraction of the first.

Name of a tree; a table; a theater; a stage, and then interchanged with the last.

一張 | one table.

寫字 | a desk, a writingtable.

日字 | a sofa table.

開 | or 擺 | to set a table.

一 | 供 a table full of viands.

大 | a partner and his clerk.

僕 | a servant or major domo.

田 | a farmer’s help, a field laborer.

與 | a charioteer.

蓋 | A triquetrous 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.
T'AI.

From hand and elevated; the contracted form is also used as a synonym of "ch'i" 答 to bamboo.

To carry between two or more on a pole; to move; to raise, to lift; to elevate; put above the rest; to praise.

八人 八 eight bearers to carry his chair.

髙市價 to raise the current price.

貴手 to own one's error and beg pardon.

不動 we cannot carry it.

舉 to advance, to recommend.

回去 or 回来 carry it back.

苔 Moss; also small plants like liverworts, growing on rocks, coniferous and crystal-worts on water, and scale-mosses (Juegerrumna) in damp places; moss-grown, mossy.

菜 a species of algae used for food.

青 focuses on water; green mold along the shore; mossy growth on stones.

苍 green moss.

痕上指線 the mossy marks covered the green steps.

斑 patches of moss — won't feed beggars.

石 a moss-covered stone; met. a swindler, a slippery chap.

馬 the horse has dropped his bits.

駄 unrestrained, vast; the joyous free appearance of spring.

鈍 free of restraint, doltish.

炭 The soot or cinders from a fire; smoky soot.

炭 ashes or soot.

煤 cinders.

口 致 煙 the mouth and nose blackened with the soot.

噎 To speak erroneously or petulantly; to mock.

噎 to talk without cessation.

噎 To sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.

紗 Silk thread raveled; tanged; dilatory; to doubt; to jeer at.

公子之 to hate the young prince's ridicule.

泰 Composed of 水 water inside of 丿 both hands and 大 great combined; it is often contracted to the next. Stock.

 Slippery, smooth; exalted, honorable; large, extensive, liberal; superior in station or excellence; extreme, extravagant; pervading; the 11th diagram denoting vigor.

天地交 heaven and earth vigorous and productive.

而 不 驅 without being exalted.

國 安 the state be prosperous and the people peaceful.

山 in the west of Shantung, 太 The east which gives name to Tai-ningan in.

山 and 水 terms used in speaking of another's wife's parents.

否 and 是 are opposites, disorder — peace; misfortune — prosperity, referring to their diagrams.

運 a prosperous reign.

太 Contracted from the preceding, but the two are not used alike.

An intensive adverb implying an extreme; too, very; excessive; a term of high respect.

或老 an officer's lady, Madam, her ladyship.

亞 a lady. (Cantonese.)

夫 丈夫 your mother.

子 the heir-apparent.

保 保 senior guardian of the crown prince.

過 or 多 too much by far; intrusive, froward.

早 too early.

不及 it is quite insufficient, will not do at all.

老 老君 an honorable name for Laotzu.

何 何 why such great discourtesy?

洋 the Pacific Ocean.

好 better than I wish.

小 much too small.

冷靜些 a little too cold or hungry.

題目 題 easy the theme is very easy.

古 in very early times.

說 也 你 said it with too much severity.

不 諱 do not be too modest.

汰 Slippery; excessive, overpassing; waters swashing over; to wash and rinse, to clean; to correct, as style.

沙 to scour with sand.

懺 The first form is also written 恨, and read shì, and defined to practice.

Extravagant, careless.

多 or 塗 wasteful, profuse; dissolve.

黒 黑 very black; excessively black.
TAN.

Old sounds, tan, dan, and tan. In Canton, tan, t'an, and t'an; — in Szechuan, tan, t'an, t'a, and t'ван; — in Amoy, tan, tam, and t'an; — in Fuhkien, tang; — in Shanghai, te^, te^ and dé; — in Chiu, tan.

丹

The point is supposed to represent the red stone, and the other part a bit, whence it (the cinnabar) is brought; this character forms the radical of a dozen characters relating to vermilion, which might have well been grouped under it.

A carnation 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.
熔 | 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 外 and 内, one holding for the external application, the other that the reformation of the heart was itself immortality.
沙 | cinnabar.
紅 | red lead, minium
一 | 心 entirely devoted to one.
色 | light red.
家 | 炉家 a chemist, an alchemist.
用 | 炉之力 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 ching 熊 a bear.

Figure, form, the guilt, air, habit, or attitude of a man; the expression of an idea; configuration; circumstances.
不忽為此 | I can't endure such an air; it is insufferable.
騷 | a haughty bearing.

貪 | a gluttonous.
天治之 | a seductive, ogling way.
小人 | the manner of a rascal.
情 | exhibition of the feelings, amorous; the circumstances.
世 | 奚 凉 the cordiality or coldness of people.
故 | 復 作 he has gone back to his old way of acting.
偽 | affected, pretending, put on.

貪 | a gluttonous.

貪

Also read ch'han when used for 酔 a poison.

貪 | Given to drink; fond of wine.

貪 | 酒色以伐體 脔 to be excessively fond of wine and women destroys the body.

貪 | 单 single, alone, isolated, by itself; a single garment; odd, as odd numbers; an orphan, an individual; thin, poor; debilitated, exhausted; one side of; greatly; sincere, credible, that which is the surety of belief — and hence a check, a bill, a receipt: to complete; to surround or wrap; an adjective, only, but, nothing but.

貪 | 貪 merely, only that, just.
貪 | 貪 one's wardrobe gets scant at the end of the year.
貪 | 兵守孤城 a single company [trying to] hold the solitary post.
貪 | 貪 three corps.
貪 | 貪 only one.
From dress and single; it closely resembles  nghìn 神 meditation.
A garment without lining; single, as a thickness.
被 1 a sheet for a bed.
| 撩 an under-shirt.
汗 1 a shirt, a chemise, a shift.

Also read 古fan, and interchanged with 廷 and 焰 though the last is rather a contraction than a synonym.

Disease arising from overwork; worn out, wearied with; ulcerated, vitiated, as the blood; discontinted, angry.

善 | 恶 to praise the good and punish the wicked, — in order to encourage the people.

火 | a bloody discharge to which children are subject; strangury, arising from debility.

下民卒 | the common people are full of distress.

黄 | jaundice; sallow-looking.
喉 | an ulcerated throat, diphtheria.

颚 An old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung, and Luh-yih hien 鹿邑 county in the east of Honan.

颚 | 梦 a dream in Hantan is one like Mohammed's, in which a life's work is passed through in a moment to show the vanity of life.

Read to. A region in the valley of the River Han, 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.

簸 | the panniers and calabashes were repeatedly empty, — in the famine.

- 1 食 only one dish to eat; — poor.

竹 | a bamboo basket

A blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs.

| 有 | 有 the horse was white.

Interchanged with the next.

A load of two peculs of grain; a long necked vessel for holding fire.

州 | a large town in the north-west of Hainan 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 | 得起嗎 can you lift it?
| 保 to go as bail for; to insure; to be responsible for.
| 來 take it up stairs.
| 頭 | one's bail or security. (Cantonese.)
| 勿起 it is too heavy to lift.

(Shanghai)

| 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.

| 敢 | 承 I am not able to undertake it.

狗 | 趙 the dog grabbed the pudding; — he did not take the hint.

心害怕 to be terribly alarmed.

你 | 足 very heavy load.

| 銷 | a colstaff, a carrying-heap.
TAN.

1. 重 it weighs a pecul.
2. 頭 a peculage levied by tide-waters.

家有石足為貧 we have a pecul of rice in the house, and so are not yet beggared.

1' ..., take it at one load.

担 *tan*.

Much used for the last as a noun; and also for *tan* 擺 a duster.

1 灰塵 to brush off the dust.
1 衣服 to dust clothes.
布 *tan* a duster of tape or strips of cloth.

其生唯以撫 his ideas are comprehensive, so that he will surely raise himself to fame.

礬 *tan*.

A mineral from Sz'ch'uen, described as having a liquid or juice like gall; it is now used with the last for 短 or 石 blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

膽 *tan*.

The gall; the gall-bladder; courage, bravery, because it is supposed to be connected with this organ; fortitude, endurance.

1 水 the bile.

黃 *tan*.

1 量 小 = timid, fearful.
1 破: 子 scared almost to death.
1 生毛 = his gall has got hairs; — dauntless, audacious.
1 大 and 也 are opposites, courageous and craven; brave and white-livered.
肝 *tan*.

1 肝 liver and gall; intimate, mutually dependant.
1 本 and 也 are opposites, indomitable courage.
喪 *tan*.

1 破肝 = a dropping gall and rent liver; brave.
1 择 moral courage.
1 知 intelligent and determined.
1 作 爲 we are not afraid to do as we plan.

炭 *tan*.

A white and very fragrant flower from India, the |花 which is called 殺諸香 the cap of all fragrances: this is probably the champaca (Michelia champaca); also written 明珠花 in Buddhist books; and called 白玉蘭 from its purity. 1 森 a timber tree, perhaps the *Michelia Rheedia*.

絃 *tan*.

A silk fringe worn on the sides of a crown, or on a coronet in ancient times, to cover the ears; the sound or roll of a drum.

1 衡 side fringes on a crown.

苑 *tan*.

The drawing resembles an Iris; the plant has many names, of which 玉 is the most common; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.

1 蘇 the dried water orris root.

它 *tan*.

An opening flower, especially those of the lotus and *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

白菌 | 闇初過雨 the white lily gives out its scent just after a rain.

別 *tan*.

To cut; others say, to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.

賣 *tan*.

From *麥 granary contracted and |h morning.

Plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere; the name of Wán Wang's grandfather.

1 其然 will you not find it really so?

訟 告 用 veracity should be in every proclamation.

不 葉子 your sincerity is not real.

古公父來朝走馬 the old Duke T'an-fu came in the morning on the fast horses.

洲 probably an island lying southwest of Hainan.

蛋 *tan*.

A tribe of aborigines, the |蛋 who once lived south of the M'ē-lîng in Fukien and westward; it was a term of abuse, and derived from a colloquial name for egg, for which the first form only is now used; an animal's testicles.

雞 *tan*.

a hen's egg.

鴨 *tan*.

a duck's egg.

皮 *tan*.

or 卡 eggs preserved in salt for exportation.

家 *tan*.

the boat-people at Canton, who are supposed to be allied to the Minotsu in the north of the province.

戸 boat-people.

家婆 a boat-woman.

曰 *tan*.

From sun above a line, i. e. the horizon; it is often written carelessly like 為 H. moreover.

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 *tan*.

new-year'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 | 策 a play of a love affair.

明 | 面行 we will go in the morning.

昊天曰 | 乃爾安行 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.
**弹**
From bow and alone.

A cross-bow to shoot bullets; a bullet, a ball, a shot; a lead.

1 子 a pellet.
丸丸 a bolus, a pill; met. a small piece of ground, a little country.

打 1 弓 to shoot clay balls.

滿满 leaden bullets.
炮炮 the fire-crackers snap against one.

Read ｃａｎ. 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.

1 琴 to thrum a lute.

墨 線 to strike a mark with a line.

染 to dye by sprinkling.

唱 to play and sing for hire.

指 演 奏 [like] a snap of the finger, a brief moment.

纠 to bring charges against, to suspect and accuse.

压 to suppress; to put down.

奏 1 to report against one.

章 an accusation against an officer.

腦 鼻子 thump your nose and get on the character.

冠 出行 to snap the cap and go to take the office.

疮者痛 to open a sore is painful.

**殫**
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.

放 1 he is careless how he talks.

怪 1 strange talk.

**诞**
Great; large.

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From water and hot; q. d. fire thins or carries off the water.

Inspid, flat, tasteless; fresh; weak, insipid, watery; heartless, volatile; cold or distant, as an offended friend; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.

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 inquire a little.

To essay; to experiment on.

To try to get some authentic news.

The third of the Hanlin academicians; the name has reference to the metaphor of plucking the spring of Olen fragans.

To find sonnplings.

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.
T'AN.

**水** 沖 | 了 堤 | the water has burst the dike.

**楼** 倒 | the tower has fallen in ruin.

**防** 汽 | to guard against another breach — in the bank.

**崩** | a crevasse.

**穀** | From *water* and *difficulty* or *alone*; the second form is unusual.

**沙** | rapids and shoals.

**師** | a pilot through rapids.

**頭** | a boatmen's song, bacchanalian songs.

**足** | he stepped across on the white stones.

In *Cantonese* read *tan*. Beach covered at high tide; a flat shore; reclaimed land lying along river banks.

**田** | reclaimed rice fields.

**風** | a strand.

**砂** | a mud flat.

**黃浦** | the river banks at Shanghai.

**娶** | run the boat ashore.

**癮** | A numbness, paralysis, or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.

**子** | a palsied cripple.

**癈** | or a paralysis, palsy; rigid muscles, as from rheumatism.

**手** | a crippled hand.

**攬** | From *hand* and *difficulty*.

**手** | to gesticulate much.

**開** | to spread out thin, as a plaster.

**派** | to assess, to proportion rateably.

**慢** | to display on a stall.

**凍** | wait for it to get cold.

**算命** | a fortune-teller's stand.

**錢** | an allotment, a share.

**紙** | or to bet on and put down the stakes.

**番** | 館 or 局 a gambling-house, where cash are 抓 or divided by four. (*Cantonese.*)

**揹** | to shake dice.

**賠** | to make up a loss by assessments.

**分** | to pay a share.

**擔** | To hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.

**喘** | To breathe fast, to pant; horses snorting.

**駿馬** | the black-maned creams snorted and panted.

**駱** | joyful, hilarious, as of many people; vigorous; numerous, said of chariots in full array.

Read *chen*. Slowly.

**癭** | leisurely, at ease.

**癮** | Also read *clo*.

**癮** | Jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse.

Read *shi*. Reckless, vicious, like a libertine.

**壇** | From *earth* and *sincere*; the contracted form is occasionally used.

**壇** | 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.

**壇** | a hall for literary trials; as the 文 1 老将 or hero of the hall is a *facile princeps* among scholars.

**壇** | the spirit is here.

**壇** | to begin the ceremonies of the lemnaria.

**築** | to erect an altar.

**設** | to begin religious services; to set up the implements of worship, as the Taoists do.

**仙** | a fairy land.

**祭** | an altar for sacrifices.

**檀** | From *wood* and *sincere* as the phonetic.

**檀** | A hard tough wood resembling the rosewood, suitable for axles; the term is not confined to one plant, as the *Cassia pinia* is sometimes so called.

**紫** | 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.

**苦** | a heavy wood like beech, good for handles.

**與** | or 與 (in Sancert *dana*) are 越 the benefactors of a convent, the offerers of gifts, who thereby traverse the sea of poverty, *dana* being the virtue of religious charity and self-denial.

**繌** | A rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle.

Read *fel/en*. A single garment, otherwise called *凉衣* the cool dress; to bind, to wrap.

**繚** | a ligature or membrane which Chinese physicians suppose encircles the stomach, probably meaning the mesentery.

**葉** | Used as a synonym for 葉 *tan*.

**葉** | A wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine alge or delicate seaweed likened to hair.

**繜** | a variety of the nettle (*Urtica bullifera*), whose fibers can be used.
The following text is a portion of a page from a book, containing Chinese characters and English annotations. The page appears to be discussing the meanings and uses of various Chinese characters related to the concepts of cake, sweet, lowering, rich, and related terms.

For example, one entry is for the character "t'An" which is defined as "to cover, contracted from salt" and is associated with the meaning of covering or coating. It is noted that "t'An" is used to discuss cakes and sweetness.

Another entry is for the character "tan" which means "a soft sandstone used in making crockery." It is mentioned in the context of the name of a river near Tungting Lake.

The text is rich in cultural and historical context, providing insights into the usage and significance of these characters in the Chinese language.

The page also contains various other terms and definitions, each accompanied by their English translations and explanations, offering a comprehensive look at the character and its applications.

Overall, the page serves as an informative guide to understanding the depth and breadth of Chinese characters, highlighting their significance in various cultural and practical contexts.
Also read 丄an.

"To dry at the fire; to scorched; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil.

船: to break a boat's bottom.

水: to heat water.

火: warm a cup of tea.

也 1 魏底就知 魏 when the fire scorches the boiler, you will know what poverty is.

五日則 1 湯 調 1 每 five days she must heat water and ask [her mother-in-law] to bathe.

From wool and hot; at Canton tak, 蝗 is occasionally used for this.

Rugs, carpeting, or druggist, made of wool or hair yarn; serge, ratteen.

樓 1 of coir matting.

鋪 1 子 1 spread down a carpet.

五彩繽 1 a beautiful carpet.

裁 1 子 yarn carpets with colors inserted; used on beds.

床 1 a bed-wrapper.

From heart and fiery.

The mind much distressed, as though fire up; to burn.

憂心如 1 my heart is burned with grief.

如 1 如焚 like scattering flames and fire, said of a drought.

A species of marsh grass or rush (Imperata?) useful for making brooms.

蔑 1 掃 1 the rushes and sedges grow rank.

縉 1 The same as the preceding in the Book of Odes, but others apply it to the tender sprouts of a plant, used to dye a brown salmon color or grayish yellow.

専 1 From heart and seeking; like the next.

専 1 Disquieted, anxious.

渾 1 业 not at ease, afraid.

From heart and to rise.

Disquiet of the mind, inconstant, no fixed will.

慎 1 1 timorous; the composition of the phrase seems to allude to a palpitation of the heart, or a fluttering as when startled.

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.

服 1 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 disrobe; bared, naked.

差 1 an undershirt.

而為之甚 he stripped and showed him his back.

上司 1 庶屬員 superior officers screeching their underlings.

左 1 to help one when in the wrong, or underhandedly.

勞 1 it is improper to disrobe, even when suffering from heat.

A species of animals or birds.

The internal region or center of the thorax, between the mammary, is called 1 胸 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.

坦 1 A plain, level place; tranquil, composed, quiet; a son-in-law.

令 1 your son-in-law.

晨 1 1 to go in a fine even path.

然 1 然不疑 a guileless, unsuspecting heart.

腹 1 腹束床 a son-in-law.

寬 1 liberal-minded.

心裏舒 1 happy and contented, quiet and unconcerned.

平路 1 a level good road.

From case and a pit for beasts.

A small pit or recess in the bottom or the end of a large cave, entered from the side.

入于坎 1 it then goes into a deeper pit, — said of cosmical and other influences of the yang and yin.

醜 1 Saluted mutton or pork devil; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy; the condiment is used with bread and soy.

醜 1 薬 1 sauces and pickles are furnished — to the guests.

The noise of many people eating with haste; the slobering and munching of a full table.

有 1 其銜 [the field hands] gobbled down their broth.

From hair and moving.

Tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.

彼兩 1 with his two locks over his forehead, — he was my only one.

専 1 falling curls. (Cantonese.)

In Cantonese. A fringe, a vambrace; ornamental carvings under eaves; a fathom.

蚊帳 1 curtain around a tester.

年 1 how many fathoms deep is it?

口 1 the eaves.
From fire and bank contracted.

Charcoal, charred wood; embers; black.

or wood charcoal.

burning coals.

charcoal with the bark of the wood.

everything, men and beasts, were involved in the calamities.

make charcoal cakes.

or coal mineral coal.

charcoal balls.

you seem to like to wear a coal basket for a hat; said of vain persons or conceited fellows, who swallow ridicule as praise.

charcoal fragments.

done cake made from bituminous coal.

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 other the latter and more unfrequent meaning, but the two characters are used as synonyms; a drawn, a final tone in singing.

a long groan

to regret.

一口气 to heave a deep sigh.

how sad!

be ceased not to bemoan and cry.

if the heart grieves once, after ages will hear the moan.

to bewail with companions before marriage, as girls in Canton often do.

Out of one's head, foolish.

silly, acting nonsensically; having a foolish, fuddled look and manner.

From wealth and burning.

To ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tong; in Swatow, tang and tâng; in Amoy, tong; in Fuhian, tong and taung; in Shanghai, tong and dong; in Chifu, tang.

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 meet out; to withstand, to bear against; to screen.

I'll assume the responsibility, I'll bear the cost.

cannot presume; i.e. you are too kind.

to be head of, as an abbot; to take charge of, to oversee.

to rule a state.

a soldier.

inadequate to.

at that time.

just now, presently, immediately.

in the streets, abroad.

out of doors; open; under the sky.

act as the midsman.

etiquette requires it.

convenient, suitable.

an officer of government, one who manages or fills the commission.

nothing could withstand it.

ought not to be; i.e. ask pardon; excuse me.

unsuportable, irksome.

another's place, a job, an intrigue; underhand.

sighing and crying.

to admire and praise.

in Cantonese. Given up to vicious courses, as to gambling or drink.

victimized by opium.

lustful, licentious.

to feel for with the hand, to take out with the hand; to seek out; a swab, a duster.

or a feather-duster.

out of one's head, foolish.

silly, acting nonsensically; having a foolish, fuddled look and manner.

To ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.
to get out of pawn.

a licensed pawnshop.

a pawn-ticket.

settled firmly, secure.

he does he thinks I am a fool.

use one thing for another.

he has money, but pretends that he has none.

worth ten [cash], — a debased coin used in Peking.

day; that day, then.

right, proper.

I've nothing to do; he regards it as a mere trifle.

decide a matter unfairly.

only a passing rumor; a wind by the ear; in at one ear and out at the other.

jade; jewel like a chatelaine, worn on the girdle or head.

an ear jewel in three strings.

jingles swinging in the wind; in Canton, a silk-peddler's gong; also a kind of locket.

An ear whose lobe reaches to the neck is called ; such are seen on images of gods and arkans, and regarded as a mark of intelligence.

A species of bamboo, with long internodes, the in whose joints is the likeness of a man; it is said to be found in Fuhkien in Kien-ning bien.

From garment and suitable.

Breeches, trousers; coverings for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trousers.

wide trousers.

embroidered pantaloons.

these trousers are too strait or small.

children's trousers.

The tail of a cart.

whose body reaches to the end, used only by grandees.

a common cart.

(Pekingese.)

A lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang or tang of the instrument.

A name of one of the sons of Ta Yu of the Hia dynasty, upon whom the office of general was conferred.

In Fuhchau. A classifier of packages, as several quires of paper or rolls of incense-sticks.

From block and high; it is often contracted like the preceding.

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 junio 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.

the best man in the village.

a head-man or elder.

the good man will not join secret doings.

neither taking sides nor cabaling.

of the same faction.

a mother's kindred.

my company; our class.

a band of robbers.

Sometimes interchanged with the last; the second is also read tang; and the third is unauthorized.

To strike; to impede, to obstruct; to push; to screen, to cover, to stand in the way of.

to obstruct.

prevent, to stop effectually.

the vanguard of a battle.

brace it with your arm.

it is easy enough if you'll spend the money.

you cannot withstand them.

a scoop to take fish out of a net.

if the enemy's troops come, I will resist them.

to embarrass and resist.

to put off or aside; to defer, as a request.

to receive the card and let the visitor go, in order to save him time.

Obscure, as the sun when hidden by clouds.

dull, cloudy.

Right words, proper advice, persuasive speech.

faithful remonstrance.

good counsels.

right advice, and faithful talk.
A wooden 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 簸.

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.

倒 [dào] to waste riotously.

产 [chǎn] to spend an estate.

夜 [yè] lost his way or reckoning; mislaid, not to be found.

曰 [yuē] vague, vast; incomprehensible; said of the greatness of Shangti.

王 [wáng] the royal road is broad and long.

以 [yǐ] if; they become loose and injure all virtue.

諸生 [zhū shēng] all nature is bursting forth.

流 [liú] gadding about, no fixed employment.

閑 [xián] idle, loafing, doing nothing.

掃 [sào] or 平 make a clean sweep of it; destroyed utterly.

放 [fàng] to neglect, rude, no regard for decorum.

検詮 [jiǎn] to violate laws and overstep all bounds.

然 [rán] all spent, wasted.

把 [bǎ] these items remain unsettled; we will not now take up that affair or point.

岩 [yán] From a shelter and the next character contracted; it is mostly used as another form of the preceding.

A covered way or gateway; a passage through a house.

文 [wén] the style is very parabolical; to make an allusion whereby to imply the real meaning.

佚 [yì] easy, mild, leisurely.

渠 [qú] the covered sewer, an old name for places in Shun-k'ing fu in the southeast of Sz'ch'üen.

碁 [qí] 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 山 in Siu-cheu fu in Kiangsu, derived from 芳 a hill in Pei-hien.

溢 [yì] to overflow.

若 [ruò] An herb that is reputed to stop the flow of milk, and produce hysteria and delirium; its seed-vessels are shaped like the Thobep.

水 [shuǐ] or water seamen, an acrid and dangerous kind; it has round, glabrous leaves.

惕 [tì] From heart and expanding; it resembles 殊, grieved.

惕 [tì] Reckless, dissipated, profligate.

悍 [hàn] wild and wasteful, as a profligate.

讀 [dú] to read, to study.

溯 [sù] to go ahead without turning to the right or left.

读 [dú] one intent on a purpose, like a fleet courier.

暹 [xiān] from woman and expanding; it resembles 离, a woman's name.

涤 [dí] Dissolute; wanton in conduct; ogling.

阿 [ā] an old term for one's self in some parts of Sz'ch'üen.

 Desde [sè] from earthen and elevated; it occurs wrongly used for 滑 a surname.

潭 [tán] A large basin or bowl of earthenware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

洗 [xǐ] Gold of the purest kind; yellow and beautiful, as a gem.

盥 [guàn] 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.

洗 [xǐ] from dish and hot water.

震 [zhèn] to startle.

涤 [dí] to swash about, to cleanse, to agitate much.

动 [dòng] to stir up one's feelings and spirits, as by music.

跳 [tiào] to draw off in a retreat, to fall back in disorder.

推 [tuī] the reciprocal influences of the elements.

易 [yì] to compose your mind and thoughts.

風 [fēng] take a dram to withstand the snow storm.

殤 [yāng] from two oars men can stem and cross the current.

In Cantonese. To smear; to rub over.

黒 [hēi] to blacken one's face, as for passing bad money.

炭 [tàn] to plaster.
From water and to expand.

湯 T'ang

Name of a river in the southwest of Chihi; warm water; broth, soup; gravy; warm, as a spring, and is found in many proper names in this sense; clouds passing in showers; a scald; to bathe in warm water; to remove grievances; repelling injustice; awesome, grand; the founder of the Shang dynasty, B.C. 1766, commonly called 成 T'ang the Successful.

兜 a soup-tureen.

水 gravy, broth of meat.

豬肉 a pork soup.

燃 or 燉 to boil a soup.

麪 vermicelli soup.

茶 a sort of flour porridge.

赴踏火 [not afraid] to get scalded or burned.

熱 boiling water.

見不善如探 regard an evil action like putting your hand in boiling water.

哈泥 slush, mire. (Pekingese.)

整固池 the everlasting and awe-inspiring moats and walls of the imperial palace.

Read shang. Waves in motion.

洪方割 see the roaring billows of the flood, how injurious they are!

江漢 the impetuous waves of the Yangtsz' and Han Rivers.

割 An unauthorized character used in Canton.

To butcher, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to dismember.

牛 to slaughter an ox.

[''] rip it open.

生 to cut up alive.

死 a foot-pad.

From hand and warm water; interchanged both with '當 and 摒 to oppose.

止 to stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.

誰 敢 | 他 who dares resist him?

你只管 | 試一試 try if you alone can oppose it, or can do it.

趨 To step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead.

水過不去 只好 | 趁 you can't get over the water, you'll have to wade through it.

一腳的泥 | 我 one foot covered with mud.

溫 | 了 | 湿 and muddy.

鐘 Noise of a drum.

把 | 鼓 | 打 | 的 | 當 make a great clamon with the drums.

把 | 鼓 | 打 | the | 鼓 | makes | a | great | noise, | the | drums | are | inspired.

鈴 Noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.

擊 鼓 | 聲 | 鼓 | 鵐 | 當 | 聲 when the instruments make a great noise, the troops are inspired.

蝸 | 當 | 蝸 | a | species | of | field | spider, | named | 蜗 | 蜈 | which | resembles | the | burrowing | spider | (Mygale | or | Actinopus) | in | the | form | of | its | nest.

堂 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 clan; a household or family, because the 名 sept name is set up in the ancestral hall; a plateau or glade among hills; in Buddhist temples, the assembly-hall and confessional; a classifier of trials and graves.

間 | 或 | 一座 | one | mansion, one hall.

穿 a hall-door or room.

朝 | a | hall | of | audience.

法 the | Board | of | Punishments.

佛 | a | shrine | or | oratory | of | Budha.

玉 the | Hanlin | Academy.

公 the | court-room.

琴 a | district | magistrate.

黃 the | prefect's | office; met. the | prefect | himself.

正 | and | 左 | and | 右 | a | district | magistrate | and | his | two | deputies; | used | also | for | other | officers | and | their | aids.

當 | 分 開 | divided | it | in | the | open | hall, | i.e. | fairly.

審 | 过 | I | have | examined | the | case | once.

一 | 墳 | 墓 | one | grave.

高 | my | parents.

令 | your | mother.

拜 | a | bride's | worship | in | her | husband's | house.

客 | the | guest-room | or | parlor; | a | visitor's | room | in | a | temple.

兄弟 | cousins | and | second | cousins.

禮拜 | a | church; | rarely | applied | to | mosques.

客 | a | lady, | a | madam.

相貌 |  a | stern, | forbidding | expression.

中 | style | for | cabinet | ministers, | members | of | the | Néi Koh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>爱采</td>
<td>I am going to gather the dodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翟</td>
<td>a famous dynasty which ruled China from A.D. 618 to 913, founded by Li Yuen. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>a small state occupying the southwest of Chihli; the present Tang-hien near the 1 \mathrm{River} was its chief town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唐</td>
<td>The second form is most used. Wayward : to stretch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>纳</td>
<td>to evade. I, in particular, would not gather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>to put before the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>to drain a pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>the frog in every pool announce the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>提</td>
<td>the provincial officer over the postal department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>a sea-wall of stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝀</td>
<td>A stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝀</td>
<td>Sugar; honey; candy; sugared, prepared in or with sugar; sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>granulated sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>Louisville molasses, syrup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>sugar-candy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>raw or water-sugar powdered candy or pingfa sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>brown sugar in cakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>Collector's sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>preserved fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>to press the cane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>sugar; to blow sugar images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>the sweetness is on the sword's point; \textit{intermet}. the risk is too great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖</td>
<td>barley sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝙</td>
<td>A mantis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝙</td>
<td>the \textit{Mantis precatiura}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝙</td>
<td>a dragee; \textit{like a} mantis' shanks \textit{trying to} stop a carriage; \textit{refers to an old story of prince}, Tsi, mentioned in early history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝙</td>
<td>interchanged with the next.</td>
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<td>蝙</td>
<td>An unforeseen thing; accidental.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>a fish-pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱼</td>
<td>the fish-pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>it is three posts distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>即</td>
<td>it is three posts distant.</td>
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<td>to drain a pond.</td>
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</table>
From man and superior.

Sans: From cloth and slave.

A store of gold or precious things, such as are offered to or given as presents, by the emperor; a treasury, a jewel-house.

國 or 府 a national store-house; the treasury.

耗費 | 銀 to squander the wealth of the country.

藏 a store-house.

Read 'nu, and used with 爾. The children of the legal wife.

樂妻 | 鳥 rejoice in your wife and child.

鳥 | a bird's tail, which must be looked after as if it was its child.

From water and elephant; similar to t'ang 灼 vast.

t'ang Water roaring and rushing along.

浩浩 | a rapid, surging torrent.

t'ang An unauthorized character.

To lie stretched out, to lie down, to sprawl, unable to get up.

| 睡 | I was lying down but not sleeping.

| 睡 | lie down and rest a while.

| 睡 | an ambulance chair; a kind of lounging sedan.

From foot and wide; not the same as t'he 踢 to kick.

踢 | to slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.

栽 | fell down flat.

栽 | to walk stumbling and reeling.

栽 | to stumble and fall.

Like the preceding and next, but different from t'he 後 far off.

t'ang To pass by or miss; to fall, to miss a step and fall; a classifier of times, rows of characters, acts; a boat 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 橋; A way; a course.

一 | 街 one street.

The iron covering of an axle; used like a rule; a classifier of a journey or trip; a row; a ruled line.

一 | 木 a row of tiles.

軸 | an axle of a cart.

只 | I went there but once.

掃地 | I swept the ground once.

To separate, to sunder.

排 | to part, as people who are quarreling; to settle a dispute.

湯 | From fire and hot water; it resembles its primitive.

t'ang To wash; to smooth or iron; to rub smooth; to seald with boiling water; to boil, as water; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.

衣服 | to iron clothes.

斗 | a chafing-dish, a flat-iron.

把水 | boil some water for it.

熱水 | a scald blister.

錫 | From iron and hot water as the phonetic.

t'ang A carpenter's plane; to smooth.

礫 | to smooth (or take out creases) with a plane.

摩 | to rub smooth, as a slab of stone.

T'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang and deng. In Canton, t'ang; in Swatow, t'ang and teng; in Amoy, teng; in Fuhchau, teng, ting, and t'ang; in Shanghai, t'ang and deng; in Chi-fu, t'ang.

鈀 | A vase with flesh in it; raised up by 肉 the hand; to be distinguished from the next.

Coarse sacrificial platters which hold the soup or gravy of offerings.

設三 | lay out three dishes of sacrifices.

于豆于 | the stands of wood and earthen; for the offerings.

登 | From 肉 to stride and 豆 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 rise, to complete; to record, to note; an adverb, as soon as, specially, at the time.

一時 | presently, immediately.

煮 | charge it in the account.

科 | to succeed at the examination.

程 | to start on a journey.
[Text from the page]
T'Ang.

Old sounds, t'eng and tang. In Canton, t'ang ; in Swatow, t'eng and tin ; in Amoy, t'eng, t'eng, and t'ong ; in Puhchow, t'eng ; in Shanghai, dang ; in Chihli, t'ong.

The sound of drums is \[\text{t'ang}\].

An imitative phrase like rub-a-dub.

Water spurt out or bursting up; to open the mouth wide when talking; empty.

1. A name of an ancient state near the present Si-chun in Kiangsu, and now given to Tang hien, a county in the southeast of Shan-tung near the Grand Canal.

2. To talk loud, fast.

A general name for lianas, vines, creepers, and trailing plants, especially the rattan; the word is perhaps an imitation of the Malay rotang.

1. Rattan shavings.

1. To bind with rattan.

1. Rattan cordage.

1. A braided whip.

1. Dodder. (Cantonese)

1. The hooked vine, i.e., the gangbuster plant. (Nuclea)

1. A serpent or dragon, the snake which, though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and fog; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck coming to one.

Read \(t\). An insect which eats young grain; a kind of locust, probably when it is wingless.

From \(t\) horse and \(t\) to spout; the second and old form is now only found in combination as a primitive; used with the next.

To leap on, to mount, to ascend; to gallop, to run; to communicate, to inform.

Poylōng; a wordy discussion.

1. To cover mares; an old term.

1. The streams everywhere bubble and overflow.

1. To soar aloft.

1. To prance, to rear.

1. A word for the month.

1. To move and give place to another.

1. To move out of a house for another to take it.

1. To move away from, as a seat.

1. To turn out the furniture and things.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'āNG</th>
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<th>TAO</th>
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<tr>
<td>黑 I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天欲雨而先</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>it grows very dark before a shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膿</td>
<td>出底稿 make a copy from the original.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>写 a manifest or address issued by the emperor himself in times of trouble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴</td>
<td>我 our work must be deferred two days.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>一 a sort of galligaskins or buskins, used by pedestrians.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a cleaver, a chopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a rapier; a short sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a two-edged cleaver, such as is used by bean-curd sellers; met. a double-faced sayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马前</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a guard of swordsmen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舞</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to secure the cords; i.e. to guard the contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>Tall; idle, heedless; sullen.</td>
<td>姿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a dolorous pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ardent love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>aching pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a painful swelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>it does not hurt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAO.**

Old sounds, to, do, tot, and dok. In Canton, to; in Swatow, to and tau; in Amoy, to and than; in Fuhchou; to and to; in Shanghai, to and do; in Chifu, tau.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'āNG</th>
<th>T'āNG</th>
<th>TAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sword-wracks or banditti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>快</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斧</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a headsman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>谁</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>who says the river is wide? it will hardly admit a canoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴或</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a head of a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锄</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 bushels or 1500 pecks, probably because this sort of boat would carry so much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>征</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a passage-boat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From knife in the heart; it was once written like  

Overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

do not think to win people far away, for your aching heart will grieve.

time to try isle of spines on the belly.

A fish of the herring family, the Thysa mystica 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.

a kind of sucker about eight inches long, common in the Pei-ho.

An island out at sea; i.e. a hill on which birds can alight in crossing seas.

islets; this term is chiefly given to isles in northern China.

the isles of the genii.

A tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a plain; a butte.

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.

squeezed out the juice, to beat to pieces or fine.

If I sorrow till I feel as if I had been pommelled.

the clatter of [washermen] beating clothes.

beating clothes.

to beat down solidly.

to hull rice, in a mortar.

Also read chow.

Grieved to excess, injured by grief and sorrow.

my grief and rage have no vent.

I am really heart-sick.

From worship and age or around; the second form is rare.

To give utterance to prayer, to make supplication or announce one's desires to the gods; to request, in the language of courtesy.

thus I intreat; — used at the end of letters.

secret or insinuative prayer.

if you sin against Heaven, there is none [higher] to pray to.

Confucius have long since prayed

Father [of horses], and prayed — for success in hunting.

To fall over, to prostrate; to sink; to throw one's self down; to pass over or transfer; a disjunctive particle, but, why, after all, well then; still, then, indeed, on the contrary; when followed by also its force is increased, or it indicates the end of the matter.

knocked him over.

do not knock him down.

he meant to go contrary to his best interests.

bed to take to one's bed.

died dead to the ground.

convinced him, argued him down.

unlucky; a misadventure.

I have said nothing, but you prate as you like.

very laughable, excessive laughter.

the bankruptcy of a firm.

[just a sort rolling] on the ground like a gourd.

unlucky.

there's nothing like a heavy rain after all.

gave up the shop to him; sold its good-will.

why, it is like, &c.

as we have no wine to-day, we shall have to drink tea.

don't follow after the wind; i.e. don't steer by another's compass.

the end of it, and I'll not sell it.

he fell down.

put it over.

he was stupid, but he now speaks very cleverly.

though I sing, yet you won't play.

confound right and wrong where are you from, for you speak very well?

trowsers to pull over others.

pour out the tea.

it looks as if you had taken offense at him.

put the hands behind the back.

let it pass.

the bird which turns upside down, the love-bird of Formosa. (Loricula.)

to chew the cud.

to confuse truth and error.

as if the people had been given up to every kind of disorder and evil, or were between two fires.

used for the next.

A sign of the past tense.
TAO.

From a knife used 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 also, its force is elegantly increased.

處 這 他 is everywhere the same.

來 他 has come.

那 了要去 where is he going?

古今 今 even till now.

底 to the bottom; after all, finally, however, at last.

無所不 亙 it reaches everywhere, omnipresent.

借 來 錢一百兩 borrowed from him a hundred taels.

收 他 has come.

往 過了 亙 have been there.

了他 亙 has he come?

想得 亙 I have thought of it.

事 頭 亙 the matter is even now pressing.

這 也 亙 is said with truth.

遠 亙 complete; all around.

不 亙 not quite perfect; still some defect.

作 亙 it cannot be effected.

是 亙 the affair has reached its limit, it must be given up.

快 亙 he will soon be here.

道 From to go and the head; q. 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 Buddhists called themselves men [seeking for] reason or intelligent men, denoting thereby their aspirations after pu-ti (Sanskrit, bodhi) 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 classifier of courses at a feast, events and dispatches, gateways, walls, rivers, bridges, &c.; a coating, a layer.

不知 y. d. 知不到 I don't know; bt. I am not yet up to that, or not acquainted with it.

理 reason, propriety, what is right evidently.

不 合 unreasonable, unconscionable.

德 virtue, virtuous.

這 八字 亙 帶的是坤 亙 的嗎 is this horoscope for a lady?

由 有 亙 其言足以興 if the state be well governed, he is sure to rise by his words.

心 惟 微 the principle of right in the heart is small.

正 亙 right reason.

家 Taoists or Rationalists.

綱司 亙 or 亙 錄 the civil head of the Taoists in a prefecture.

士 亙 a Taoist; he calls himself 小 or 亙 亙 the little Taoist.

王 亙 the royal road, the perfect way of the ancient kings; public spirit or regard for the general welfare.

赤 亙 the equator.

穀 亙 the reatum.

路 or 亙 亙 a way; a road.

找一條路 亙 try to find something to do; some livelihood.

不 亙 not to say.

聽諦説 亙 everybody is talking about it.

說 亙 to converse.

自 古 亙 亙 亙 saith the proverb.

內 壁 六 亙 the six inner walls.

隆 亙 汲 a doctrine or faith in favor and in disrepute, — as when accepted or despised by people.

家 亙 an intendant of circuit or t'ou-t'ai; — he speaks of himself to his superiors as 職 亙 the officer of the circuit.

一 亙 公 亙 one public dispatch.

志 亙 亙 亙 實 aims should rest in their right, and words be accepted if right.

當 亙 now in the road; i. e. at present exercising the power.

外 亙 師 heretical teachers (vir-tual) — who do not believe in Buddha.

得 亙 to become perfect and enter nirvāṇa; used by Buddhists.

也 亙 者不可 須 處離 also a reasonable man will not for a moment abandon his principles.

繞 亙 a roundabout way.

繡草三 亙 weed it three times.

上頭 亙 菜 bring on the first course.

扶 暗 亙 put on two coats of plaster.

衙 From to walk and a head; interchanged with the preceding.

一 street; a highway.

街 亙 the streets and avenues of a town.

導 From an inch and road.

To lead, to conduct; to point out the way, to induce to do right; to lay down the way or plan; to exhort, to urge to follow.

引 亙 to direct in right courses.

里 亙 a village guide.

開 亙 to undeceive, to show the right way.

先 亙 a messenger, an avan-t-courier.

訓 亙 to teach easy doctrines, to lead where people wish to go; a district instructor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 情 | 1. From heart and excelling.  
2. Wounded in mind, afflicted;  
to grieve for; to bear with,  
as an offender who is a  
minor; to dread; to die early.  
七 | 1. When seven years  
old he is called pitiable.  
哭 | 1. To bewail and cry.  
悲 | 1. To compassionate.  
卓 | 1. To sigh for.  
亡 | 1. A monody, a mournful  
poem on the death of a friend. |
| 稻 | 1. From grain and to lade out.  
2. Rice when growing in the  
field, paddy; rice.  
早 | 1. Early rice.  
陸 | 1. Or middle upland rice.  
米 | 1. Family rice.  
打 | 1. To thrash on the  
場 or thrashing-floor. |
| 跤 | 1. From foot and to lade out.  
2. To tread on, to put down the  
foot; to violate, to disregard;  
to tread in another's steps.  
自 | 1. To willfully violate  
the laws. |
| T'AO. | T'AO. |
| 足之 | 1. The foot dance and the hands  
gesticulate, as in extreme joy.  
高 | 1. To travel far.  
赴 | 1. To get scalced and  
run into the fire; — heedless.  
践 | 1. To walk on or along. |
| 惠 | 1. The everlasting canopy, i.e.  
the sky; a curtain, a veil;  
to canopy over; a carriage screen  
or partition.  
無 | 1. There is nothing which  
is not covered by the sky.  
素 | 1. A plain curtain. |
| 稻 | 1. From Ⅲ a vessel and  
an old form of 脅 spittle;  
the primitive is constantly  
contracted to a time.  
盗 | 1. 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.  
强 | 1. A bandit.  
洋 | 1. Or sea pirates.  
賊 | 1. A highway robber.  
小 | 1. A pilferer, a footpad.  
言 | 1. If the scoundrel's words  
are very plausible.  
拖耳 | 1. To cover the ears and  
take the bell; — to steal and  
think nobody will know it.  
名 | 1. To rob another's reputation  
or name, as in counterfeiting  
trade-marks.  
神 | 1. To take out an idol.  
洋 | 1. Night-sweats.  
慢 | 1. To be careless of  
things tempts to thievery.  
遇 | 1. Waylaid and robbed. |
| 陈 | 1. From rice and way.  
2. To choose; to remove the  
husk from grain and make it  
ready for food; rice with  
six spikelets.  
去 | 1. To take off the  
chaff that the clean grain  
may be ready for use. |

**T'AO.**

Old sounds, t'o, t'op, t'ok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, t'o, — in Swatow, t'au, t'o, and to; — in Amoy, t'o, tò, and tian; — in Fujcheu, t'o and to; — in Shanghai, t'o and do; — in Chefu, t'ao.

叨 | 1. From mouth and knife; it is unlike chao 召 to call.  
2. To desire food; to love honor  
or gratification; to long for;  
addicted to; inordinately; in polite  
phrase, to feel deeply grateful for,  
sensible of, ashamed of having had  
a strong desire for.  
蒙 | 1. Deeply thankful for.  
光 | 1. Earnestly desirous of your  
favor; ashamed of asking you.  
幸 | 1. All enjoyed the care of  
Heaven.  
贪 | 1. Addicted to cruelty  
and lust.  
慕 | 1. Desirous of seeing you. |
| 言 | 1. Ashamed of so many favors.  
猫 | 1. Just in the cat's mouth.  
读 | 1. To talk or gabble;  
muddled, hard to unravel.  
他的 | 1. His affairs are very much involved. |
| 耍 | 1. Gluttonous, gormandizing;  
ravenous, covetous.  
腹 | 1. To make a god of the belly.  
饕 | 1. He is a confirmed  
gormand.  
何能滿其饕 | 1. Who can satisfy  
his greed?  
詔 | 1. To doubt, to suspect.  
道 | 1. Heaven's doctrines are not to be suspected. |
| 條 | 1. From tis silk and t|jian string  
contracted, or to lade; it is  
used with the next, and the  
second form is unusual.  
A plaited sash; a band or  
cord; a fringe of threads;  
silk gimp or edging.  
絲 | 1. A silk cord or girdle.  
子 | 1. Silk braided in the cue.  
打 | 1. To twist cord.  
狗牙 | 1. A notched or scolloped  
edging. |
T'AO.

To overflow and inundate.

| 求 | the rapid continuous waters of a stream; to overpass bounds; name of an upper branch of the River Han in Shensi. |

T'AO.

The name of a large affluent of the Yellow R., west of Lanchen fu in Kansu, flowing near the town of Fu, lying southeast of Kokonor; an ancient region in Shan-tung; to wash.

| 求 | From water and an omen; interchanged with 求 to rinse. |

The name of a former name of Min chen in the north of Shensi, where there is produced the 1 sheep a great goat, nearly as large as a donkey.

| 求 | From great and ten; i.e. ten men together; easily confounded with 圄本 root. |

The cultivated vine is 葡; the name is supposed to be of western origin, as the grape was brought from the Caspian Sea in the Han dynasty.

| 葡 | 求子 a grape-vine. |

Dull, as a knife.

| 素 | In Cantonese. A saw, with a dull edge to cut metal. |

Happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.

| 素 | To bind up; to braid cord; to twist; a cord, a strand. |

The sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

| 素 | From spirits and a dish. |

Drunken, tipsy.

| 素 | 情瞭日醉耗 while lamenting the transient flowers, he got tipsy and went reeling about day after day.
T'ao

From water and 脩a as the phonetic.

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.
乾 to sift clean.
沙 to wash sand or rubbish, as to find things.
井 to clean out a well.
氨 to clean, trickly, mischief-loving; sprightly.

流水 | rippling waters.

In Shanghai. An adverb of quantity; altogether.
| one wash; i.e. at once.

挾拉 | put them altogether.

睡 | go with me.

Used with the last, but not correctly.

Loquacious, verbose; the prattle of a child.

to cry, to bewail, to weep.

The wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

痛哭 the noise of bitter wailing and agony.

bawling and squalling, as children.

A peach, a nectarine, considered as 五木之精 the best of all trees; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials; a flower-bud, alluding to its plumpness.

鸛嘴 | the beaked peach.
扁 | or 剛兒 | or 合 | or 蝌 | the flat peach.
子 | a peach.
蜜 | the honey peach from Khamil.
仁 | peach-meats.
碧 | flower the white double peach.
红 | peach bloom.

核 | a walnut; but 核 | bone is a term for the ankle.

洋 | the sweet carambola (Arerspsia); but in Kiangsi, this name is applied to the 桃 | a fruit like the Actinidia or Dilenia.

舍 | a cherry.

董 | a kind of white peach at Peking.

氏 | the cutler made swords.

仙 | a poetical name for a fig.

葉 | 根 | peach leaf and root; i.e. a wife and concubine.

胆 or 膠 | peach gum.

虫 | the peach bag; i.e. a wren.

香 | a lemon. (Pekingese.)

花 | spring freshes.

符 | the peach charm, hung over the lintel about new-year.

綿花 | flower bud of cotton.

園 | the peach-garden.

月 | a poetical name for the third moon.

佛 | Buddha's peach, a fragrant variety of orange which does not become fingered.

A hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by peddlers as a cry; it is called 撲撻鼓 and 琳琅鼓 by many.

To abscond, to elude search, to desert; to flee, to escape; to hide; escaped, skulking; a vagabond, a wanderer; fugitives.

跑 | to run away.

学 | to play truant.

拐 | to abduct, to carry off children.

人 | a fugitive, a deserter.

天下逮 | this chief of the vagabonds i.e. the land.

| to shirk, to hide, to skulk; to flee, as from the police.

奴 | a runaway slave.

籠 | a well trained bird.

荒 | fugitives, wandering outcasts.

| cannot get away, as from the besiegers.

| he deserted his flag, said of a Banerman.

軍 | to escape, as a banished man.

逃 | to sneak away, to skulk off.

A horse four years old, according to the P'an T'ao; though some say a three year colt.

From wood and age.

A block of wood; a useless stick; to stab.

| an inauspicious 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.

味 | ignorant of, stupid.

Read 酉. Unworthy of a mate, one whom nobody will consort with; a collin.

翻 A sort of flabellum used by nummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors, similar to the 驢 a feather insignia.

旗 | standards which distinguish officers.

右 | in his right hand he holds his feather panache.

海 | Great waves; billows dashing on the shore; a river in Sz'ch'uen.

波 | billows following each other, and dashing ashore.

松 | the wind sighing through the pines.

翻海 | 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. 赎 (shú) to extirpate robbers; to attack the foe.
2. 僚 (liáo) or 1 賄 (yuán) to dun.
3. 伐 (fá) to reduce to subjection.
4. 保 (bǎo) to guaranty; answerable for.
5. 僚 (liáo) or 1 姓 (xìng) to get people's ill-will, to incur dislike.
6. 食 (shí) to ask alms or food.
7. 情 (qíng) to intercede for a criminal.
8. 不着 (bù zháo) I won't have it so; don't put it that way.
9. 好 (hào) to toady, to cater to.
10. 信 (xìn) the Hanlin revisor of low rank.

T'AO.

获取 exact, to demand and take.

自 (zì) he brought it on himself.

套 (tào) large, wide; what envelopes another thing; to envelop; 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.

不落 (bù luò) I did not fall into the trap.

1. 书 (shū) one copy of a book.
2. 罩 (zhào) overalls, leggings.
3. 服 (fú) one suit of clothes.
4. 通 (tōng) the generally in use, commonly known.

图 (tú) a noose, a snare.

TEH.

Old sounds, tek and dek. In Canton, ták; — in Swatow, tek and tit; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fukian, talk; — in Shanghai, ták and dák; — in Chiifu, to.

德 (dé) from 直 (zhí) to go and 直 (zhí) straight and 心 (xīn) heart; the combined primitive is the ancient form of the character; as a proper name, it is often written without the radical, and like the second form.

Moral excellence or virtue, goodness; benefit, favor; energy, virtue; quality, power, whatever good or bad; to show kindness; accomplishments, to flourish, as the seasons; good example; sensible of a favor; grateful; good instruction; to improve, to increase in; to benefit others; happy, in epitaphs, mild and yet just, humble when reproved.

有 (yǒu) he is worthy.

祖宗之行所致 [his success] is owing to the virtuous acts of his fathers.

仁 (rén) humanity, beneficence.

恶 (è) vicious qualities; the quality of badness, wickedness; a bad efficacy.

地 (dì) the energy of earth, as a god manifesting itself in producing things.

神 (shén) divine power, spiritual virtue.

欲 (yù) desire; their [bad] qualities.

作 (zuò) to perform meritorious acts, as a devotee.

丧 (sāng) or 悼 (dào) reckless, to violate right.

大 (dà) great virtue; converts many.

女 (nǚ) females have four accomplishments; viz., 1 chastity, 2 words, 3 manners, and 4 skill.

色 (sè) appearance of good.

己 (jǐ) to take merit to one's self.

之 (zhī) not forget, ever grateful for it.

六 (liù) six virtues, viz., 和 (hé) knowledge, 仁 (rén) humanity, 禮 (lǐ) innate goodness, 義 (yì) rectitude, 信 (xìn) integrity, and 結 (jié) conciliation.

修 (xiū) to give in charity.

洞 (dòng) virtue adorns the person.

禽 (qín) a cock, chanteer.

大 (dà) used for buddha to give a title like Reverend given to Buddhist priests.

三 (sān) three virtues, viz.; 正 (zhèng) even justice, 剛 (gāng) stern rule, and 柔 (róu) mild rule; these are the essence of the 九 (jiǔ) nine virtues of mankind in all relations.
From 3 to 10 and is 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; gain, a possession; covetousness.

not unattainable, very difficult; when it follows a negative, it indicates inability; when it precedes it, unwillingness; as 汝不 汝 will not come; 不消 he cannot come; 不相 there is no end; after 巴 or 亟 it indicates desire, or the optative; as 我巴不欲要 来 I greatly desired to come; after adjectives the highest degree of; as 少不 无 infallibly, certainly enough.

不 大 意 I am rather disappointed; mortified.

錢 賣 放 to take bribes to let a thief escape.

Old sound, 1ek. In Canton, 1ak and 1k; — in Swatow, 1ek; — in Amoy, 1ek and lek; — in Fuhchow, 1al; — in Shanghai, 1ak; — in Chiao, 1c.

From ox and a court.

特, 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; grain shooting up.

不 1 not alone, not only; and followed by 且 as 不 且 恐氏 即士大夫亦信 not only did the common people believe it, but the scholars also.

意 or 地 single, specially; a special design.
兇猛 very furious.
疑 to suspect.
小 too small.
年紀 too young.
四時不 there is no deviation in the seasons.
昊天 high Heaven never errs.
下手 very late.
孰無差 who is there who has never erred?
精細了 too refined and delicate.

In Shanghai: Instead of, for; with, along with.

蟹 go and buy it for me.
伊一去 go along with him.
煞要緊 in too great haste.

賦 Foolish.
俶 silly.

From heart below under.
Downhearted; timorous.
素固志 he is always just so cowardly.

From heart and to hide from; it differs from习俗, 慣 mortified.

Secret vice and a depraved heart; dissolute, lewd; filthy;
nosious; to gloss over vice, to act hypocritically, to do evil.

偣 to hide one's vile conduct.
修 to profligate, licentious.

修方 to put away evil habits.

local balderdash or ribaldry—should be avoided.

邪 vicious, depraved.

無俾作 do not let them act out their evil.
區而言善 he conceals his vice by talking good.
於惡雜 abandoned to vile practices.
次 the moon seen after sunrise.
雄別淑 to discriminate between the pure and impure.
負罪引 taking punishment to himself and bearing all evil;
—said of Shun.

蟹 Insects which eat leaves; plant-lice or aphides, called 蟹虫 in Peking, and 蝶 in Canton.

去其蟲 [that thou mayest] remove the grubs and lice — from the grain and vegetables; part o.
a prayer to the gods of the land.

TEU.

Old sounds, 促, 促, 促, 促, 促, 促, 促. In Canton, 促; — in Swatow, 促 and 促; — in Amoy, 促 and 促; — in Fuhien, 促, 促, and 促; — in Shanghai, 促 and 促; — in Chi fu, 促.

兇 From 促 and an old form of 賣 blind, which includes it.

兇 A kind of helmet or morion; helmet shaped; to carry in a napkin, to make a base parcel; to retain; to get by crooked ways; to reach.

収 an iron casque.

収 or 赫; a stomacher; a support to the breast like a corset.

収好些東西 he tied up many things in his kerchief.

収 葉itted, mountain [Shun] sent Huan Teu (a villainous officer) into confinement on Mt. Chung.

収吧 an old man's chin.

収 repulsive, ill looking.

収來 came by a roundabout way.

収 to dodge and run ahead.

風 a hood or cowl to keep the head warm.

収 to keep wrongfully.

収 to I have got it.

揹 In Fuhien. At by; near in time or place.

揹 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.

揹 to get commissions.

揹 to engross, to grasp after.

揹 a percentage taken by a house-broker from the nominal price.

揹 to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere.

揹水 to take up water in the hands.

揹 to fit tightly, as a shoe.

揹 to take it up carefully.

揹 to tilt or lift the sedan-poles, and thus causing the sitter to go under them.

In Fuhien. To a friend, to care for; to fold under, to tuck in.

揹 A horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a basket to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.

揹 one solitary tree.

揹 the muzzle on an ass.

揹 or 揹 a mountain chair; a basket to carry things.

揹 From 口 mouth and 投 to throw down contracted.

揹 Talkative; trifling discourse.

揹 very loquacious.

揹 garrulous.

揹 From eye and wine vessel; it is often read 促.

揹 Smitten or hollow vessel; deep-set eyes, arising from high eyebrows; unwashed eyes.

揹 眼兒 beetle-browed eyes; hollow eyed.

揹 the sockets in a skull.
The lower part is intended to represent the bundle 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 size, called 量 or 升 hunter holds ten catties of rice, and measures 1.53 gallon; a more common kind, the 坡 holds 9 catties, and measures 309.571 14 cubic ins. or 1.13 galls; the 河 or double peck holds 13 catties; the 水是 larger and holds about 14 catties; this size used in the Tang 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 ξ, η α τ and δ in Sagittarius; another of ω in Hercules.

房 a little house.

盗子 a body-snatcher, who opens coffins to pilfer them.

大 a great courage.

水 or 子 a hod; it is often only a rag with corner strings.

車載量不可勝數 I have many of the common people with me, more than can be counted.

才儲八 a man of great talents.

家 a carpenter’s marking-cup and line.

指文 the strike or the finger-tips.

朝 or 拜 to worship the Dipper — for long life.

大 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.

滿天星 the sky is full of constellations.

方 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; to dust.

精神 | 撤 excited, ready for any effort, in prime spirits.

身上 | 他的 snow shook off the snow from himself.

渾身發 | 他 trembled all over.

裡 | 的 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 | 桌 the square block on its top.

amm | of chun. 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.

蝌蚪 | A tadpole, a porwiggle.

蝌文 | tadpole characters, fanciful forms of characters in imitation of them and fishes, birds, or other things.

科 | The sleeve of a dress.

陡 | The slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.

欲富貴 | all at once he became rich and great.

天雲 | the sky was quickly overcast.

發 | suddenly burst out or occurred.

大計 | 參 at the triennial survey, he was abruptly dismissed.

山 | 而不能 the hill is too steep to be ascended.

門 | the openings of sluices for irrigating rice-fields.

其心 | 隆 he is perfectly fearless; a dare-devil.

The first form rudely represents two bravees fighting and supported by their respective armies but his rear; it is the 115th radical of a few characters relating to contests, and is often written like 門 a door; the third form is the most common, and read "TEU" when used as a surname, but the second is the correct one.

To wrangle, to contest, to fight; to set by the ears, to make others fight; to contend for, to strive to excel; to play at; to set, as types; to discuss sharply.

| 气 | pugnacious, belligerent.
| 爭 | a brawl; to fall to and fight.
| 戰 | to fight; to have a slily- |
| 心事 | to debate about.
| 份 | to squabble about the divisions of a thing.
| 不 | 卻 you can’t compete with you; I’ll knock under.
| 馬 | to race horses.
| 腐 | to make merry with games or trials of skill, as at a feast.
| 三 | to a regatta.
| 轉 | to dispute fiercely.

坐山看虎 | sit on the hill and see their tigers fight; — met let people settle their own quarrels.

好勇 | 狼 he likes to show his pluck; he will not yield.

紙牌 | to play cards.

In Cantonese. To make things or furniture; to touch, to play with.

木匠 | a carpenter.

亂 | to throw into disorder.

咪 | don’t touch it.

| 不 | 病 I cannot bring it about; it won’t do or match.

The character represents a dish, the cover, opening, and Legs making its parts; it forms the 151st radical of characters relating to vessels, but also to pulse, as it is now chiefly used for the next.

A wooden trencher, a charger; a sacrificial dish; pulse, legume; an ancient weight, equal to 16 grains of millet or the 14th part of a taol; to measure out; a peck.
TEU.

Like the last.

A wooden trencher to hold meat; an old measure of four
pints, less than half a peck.

Stout, a high tree, whose fruit resembles colored bags, and
leaves: bright mirrors; perhaps the bladder tree or
Akeleucus punctatus.

From diseases, and pox.

The small-pox.

Pox, pock marks.

Small pustules.

Vaccination.

Smallpox, or t'aiu to vaccinate.

The small-pox.

t'aiu

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.

To delay, to dawdle.

tau

From rude and 蕒 disgraceful contracted.

A hole, a burrow; a duct, an
aqueduct, a drain; waste-
weir; an error by which some one
is disappointed; less, waste, dam-
age; to dig a hole or channel
through a bank or wall.

Water shince or drain.

tau

A kennel.

Distinguished from a trifling error (or
damage) many bad results follow.

A narrow road, as in a gorge.

We can assure them
that there will be no remissness.

To let down the sluice-gate.

In Cantonese, A rendezvous
for thieves and their plunder; a
guet-apens.

To beset or watch a lurking-place.
### T'EU.

| 瓢 | to save human labor. |
| 采 | to save human labor. |
| 滅 | remiss, negligent. |
| 腦 | to steal a look at. |
| 工 | to deceive in work and stock; dishonest work and scant materials; to peculate in a job. |

**Head**

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.
- 頭痛 | vertigo, dizziness.
- 头带 | a fillet or headband.
- 頭 | to turn the head.
- 頭 | to take one's part, to undertake, to interfere; distinguished, rising.

**To Call**

- 走那 | this marriage affair.
- 走 | go by that way.
- 上 | and 頭下 | upper and lower people, as master and servants, the boss and his men.
- 下 | down-stairs (Cantonese).
- 貨 | carriage animals.
- 腿 | a headman, the guiding hand; a chief, a way.

無 | no cause for an action; it is a doubtful case.

- 作事 | he begins a thing but never finishes it.
- 一 | the leading man, the first or most famous.
- 他 | the day before that.
- 等 | the very best of.

### T'EU.

| 無想 | no other way, no help for it.
| 走 | no opening anywhere; I can find no occupation.
| 是 | he can easily find employment.
| 出人 | he excels most men.
| 點 | to nod assent; to bow.
| 本百 | about 200 l.;

1. Read like the last, and used only as the 8th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.
2. It has no meaning.

**Throw**

- To throw at, into, or down; to take or go to, to deliver; to cast off, to reject; to give one's self up to; to present to; to receive; to have recourse to; to engage another to do; to intrust; to act with; to join, to consort with; to suit, to agree on; to raffle, to bid for; to conceal; towards or inclining to.

- 頭 | to seek a lodging.
- 不 | not pleased with.

- 資物 | to sell by auction.
- 明 | to bid for viva-voce or publicly; not | to write a bid.
- 票 | to give in bids at a raffle.
- 文書 | to hand in dispatches.
- 井 | to drown one's self in well.
- 其所好 | to agree to whatever another likes, sycophantic.

**Talk**

- 羅 | to agree with in opinion, to coincide with, to bear the same testimony.
- 遍 | to take to, to give over to.

- 羅 | he fell into his own snare.
- 西 | going westwards.
- 桃報 | to send a peach and get a pear in exchange.
- 話 | to submit and return to allegiance.

### T'EU.

| 軍 | to enlist, to enter the army.
| 自行 | he went and owned his misdeeds.
| 語不 | a half sentence is too much to say to one whom we dislike.

**Dice**

- From bone and weapon; it is sometimes used for the 賭 as part.

- 棋 | from their being made of bone.

**Chill**

- An ancient sort of beaker or flagon.

**熟**

- A small affluent of the Yellow River in the southwest corner of Shansi in Kiu-ch'ing him, where once was | 淮 a mart.

**欧**

- From to breathe and pulse; used in Cantonese, and incorrectly written 抱 shaddow.

- To pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.

**數**

- The child is very passionate.

**一**

- To rest for a day.

**受**

- To take an airing.

**手**

- To hold up for a while.

**氣**

- To moan and sigh.

**兎**

- To rest a little while.

**綸**

- To puff the breath; to pant.

**斬**

- To loot; to carry off things.

**裳**

- To plunder, as lawless soldiers do.

- From yellow and lord.

- Yellow, a dark yellow; the crime were yellow cotton flaps or tabs which hung from the crown over the ears, intimating that the king must not listen to rumors.
From silk and peck; it is used with the preceding, and is not the same as a cord.

Yellow ear-covers; to inform.

To pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to pass through, as light does through glass; to comprehend, to discern; throughout, thoroughly; an alarmed or doubtful look.

To tell one's feelings, to make a clean breast.

To chill one through, as when drinking iced-water.

To understand fully.

From silk 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; high and with and are opposites, high — low; honorable is base.

To hang the head.

Cheap, low-priced.

Low born, a humble origin.

Water runs downward; — the heart turns to evil.

To knit the brows when sorrowful.

He spoke in a low tone.

The gentle look of Buddhist goddess.

Put the line one character or place lower.

To resolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.

In a low voice.

In Cantonese. To offer, as a price; to light, as a fire.

The coal has lighted.

To price a thing dirt cheap.

Light a fire in the grate.

To deceive.

From not and lord, denoting one who having something bad, spits it out and rejects it; the second form is now only used as a primitive.

To spit out.

A mineral used in dyeing silk black; it may be a sort of iron-alum or massive alum shale; it occurs in the southeast of Shantung.

Used with the next.

A ram or buck; a he-goat; a ram three years old.

The ram butts against the fence.

From ox or horn, and reaching to as the phonetic.

To gore; to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

To push and drive with the horns.

Pushing and pulling, an ancient sort of wrestling.

To resist heretical or strange doctrines.
The sacral extremity, or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the os coccygis.

From reaching and one denoting the earth; q. d. one tumbling down; used for the next, and for to hang down.

The third zodiacal constellation, consisting of a β C ε C μ ν C 0 in Libra; to revert to; a foundation; fundamental, radical; to lodge a night; the bottom of.

大 in general, generally.

大 a tribe in the Shang dynasty which occupied a region on the upper waters of the River Wei in Kansuh.

其 price is low.

A hotel where feudalatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging-house; the basis, the support of a thing; fundamental, going to the bottom of; a stand for a tablet; a screen; to arrive at.

从 a lodging place.

根 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; up to, reaching to; a pledge, a security, a lien.

In Chinese used to mean the price is low.

The price is very cheap.

Also read chi and shi; the primitive is also written  shi 氏.

Disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing.

From cliff and bottom; it is not the same as the next, but is constantly used for it; and for to a hame.

A soft stone, like scutite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.
The famous bow of the emperor Shun, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

To vilify, to slander, to defamation; to accuse wrongfully; to blame.

毁 a false slander.

謗 to pervert the right or call it wrong.

陷人於罪 to implicate one in a crime unjustly.

Read ți, 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 principal ether;" the second of the three prime powers, worshipped as the Queen Earth; a spot, a place; a territory; grounds; a space; terrestrial, earthly; in the ground; the bottom, the support of; only, but, merely.

下 on the ground.

大 the whole world, the empire.

方 or 一方 a place, the locality, the region; a spot referred to.

基 the ground is firm; his friends are influential; the firm is sound.

保 or 防 or 一方 constables, police-men, headmen.

主 a landlord; god of a spot, his shrine is usually in the hall.

租 ground rent.

他有 he is a man of substance.

心 the disposition.

皮兒是太緊 the times are very hard, the market is tight.

本 a native of a place or country.

落 to fall to the ground.

利 productions, produce.

金 a gift ground in lacquerware.

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 菊 is evidently a sort of plum, and is known as 李; it is common in Shensi; there is also another sort described like a wild cherry.

花 a yellow flower like the Spiraea in form; probably a Kerria or Corchorus.

Read ți? Mannerly, polished, elegant.

金 a grave and highly decorous deportment.

Name of a stream in Lin-ch'ing hien in the southwest of Chibli.

The ancient form represents a strap rising by degrees as it is wound around a stick; used with the next, and as a primitive interchanged with ㄝ ample.

A younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; cousins; relatives; a junior, a friend; easy.

内兄 my wife's brothers.

外兄 son of a mother's brother.

你兄幾個 how many brothers have you?

令 your younger brother.

合 my younger brother.

字 a pupil.

愚 or 小 your unworthy friend, your humble servant.

亞 a boy, a lad; my boy.

出則 when in active life, fail to act the part of a younger brother.

不 disrespectful to superiors.

異母 half blood relatives.

作兄 to act like a brother.

齊子 the daughter of Tsi is happy and unconcerned.

To act as a younger brother; respectful brotherly; indifferent to.

慈祥 慎身之德 also courtesy and respect are virtues honorable to all.

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.
<p>| 次 | number one, the first |
| 次 | a regular order. |
| 次 | the best. |
| 次 | which number is it? |
| 次 | or another place. |
| 宅 | an officer's house; a fine mansion. |
| 宅 | he has got a higher grade. |
| 宅 | not attained higher. |
| 宅 | a Hanlin doctor. |
| 宅 | to confer a house on a deserving officer. |
| 宅 | failed in getting the degree. |
| 宅 | a fine spacious establishment. |
| 宅 | the literary profession. |
| 他 | not merely this way. |
| 他 | In Shanghai. A demonstrative pronoun, this, that. |
| 他 | this. |
| 他 | is it good walking here. |
| 他 | this place. |
| 他 | 邻 | the wild geese have gone south. |
| 他 | From hair and also or to change. |
| 他 | Hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; women's false hair; shave. |
| 他 | 不屑 | do not desire false hair; — you have enough. |
| 他 | 舖 | bind up the locks and do not let them fall negligently. |
| 他 | From insect and girdle or to connect: the first read t’ai? means also a snake; and the second read chik, also means a spider. |
| 他 | The rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemerine generated in the ether, which generates heaven and earth's noxious vapors produce. |
| 他 | 駿在東| when the rainbow is in the east, nobody ventures to point the finger to it, lest a boil grow. |
| 堆 | a sneeze; a running at the nose. |
| 堆 | From rest and great or dog; the first form only is authorized, but the second two are used with. |
| 堆 | The linch-pin in an axle; to put in the pin; in Tso, a wheel was once so called. |
| 堆 | 1 | the king of Tsi put in his linch-pin, and the chariots raced off together. |
| 堆 | Read t’ai? A district in the Han dynasty near the present Wu-chang in Hupch; the marquis of Tai; was the title of the king's son. |
| 堆 | From wood and great; occurs used for t’ai a skull. |
| 堆 | Standing alone, like a fine tree; distinguished, eminent, florishing. |
| 堆 | 有１之杜生子道左 there was a single spindle-tree growing on the left of the road. |
| 堆 | Fetter of iron; to fetter. |
| 堆 | Die | those who [illegally] made salt were fettered on the left leg. |
| 堆 | From woman and brother. |
| 堆 | A younger sister; a bridesmaid. |
| 堆 | 稠 | a younger brother's wife. |
| 堆 | 1 | a waiting boy; a lad. (Cantonese.) |
| 堆 | 姐 | brothers' wives, both older and younger. |
| 堆 | 家生 | a slave-girl born in the house. |
| 堆 | 從 | all the maidens followed her; — it, e. the bride. |
| 堆 | A piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity. |
| 堆 | From eye and brother or is; the second form is seldom used. |
| 堆 | To gaze at, to stare, to look at boldly and disrespectfully. |
| 堆 | 至 | do not presume to stare at him. |
| 堆 | 而弗議 | to look at without recognizing, to cut. |
| 堆 | 欄 | have, used to; I've seen such things before. |
| 堆 | or | I think there are some; I guess it is so. |
| 堆 | 看 | to watch, as a watchman. |
| 堆 | 懸 | used to it; I've seen such things before. |
| 堆 | 1 | I've seen that all is right. |
| 堆 | 眼 | not taking his eyes off, staring at. |
| 堆 | Said to be formed of 火 (an old form of 上) above and 東 to pierce; but its composition is obscure. |
| 堆 | To judge, for which the next is now used; one who rules by his own power, a god, a divine being; one writer, says 火者生物之主 is a lord of living things; an audacious designation of him who rules the world, i. e. China; of one whose virtue, being like that of heaven and earth, is made their vicegerent among men; — cya, a sovereign, a potentate or autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can properly only have one: Heaven; the Taoists apply it to heroes and genii; a deity supreme in one department or endowed with a peculiar attribute; as 閘 or 武 the god of War; 文昌 the god of Letters; and 炎或華 the god of Fire. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TI.</th>
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<tr>
<td>the Supremec Ruler, the highest being in the heavenly pantheon, and now worshiped by the emperor alone, as the source of his viceruler power; he is known by other names, as 王 the sovereign and 后 his queen.</td>
<td>the sovereign and 后 his queen.</td>
<td>An indissoluble knot; bound so as not to be loosed; closely joined.</td>
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<tr>
<td>他 the emperor.</td>
<td>他 the emperor.</td>
<td>结 betrothed, engaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the five elected rulers before 王 the Great, B.C. 2597-2255; also five gods of the Rationalists which rule the four quarters and the zenith.</td>
<td>the five elected rulers before 王 the Great, B.C. 2597-2255; also five gods of the Rationalists which rule the four quarters and the zenith.</td>
<td>交 closely allied, as friends; bound closely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the star β in Uma Minor.</td>
<td>is the star β in Uma Minor.</td>
<td>气繚轉而自 the smoke curled upwards wafting itself into knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靠然而也 how strikingly beautiful she is!</td>
<td>靠然而也 how strikingly beautiful she is!</td>
<td>蒂' plant and autocrat; it is also interchanged with tai 蒂' in this sense, and the dictionaries uphold the latter, but this has supplanted it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子 a class of beings like angels or created spirits; genii.</td>
<td>子 a class of beings like angels or created spirits; genii.</td>
<td>The peduncle or footstalk of a flower or fruit; the persistent calyx, as of brinjal or persimmon; stem of a melon; a root, a stem; baseless, unmounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From words and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td>From words and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td>花 a flower-stalk; the leafy calyx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.</td>
<td>To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.</td>
<td>並 並 a lotus where two stems have united.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>審 to inquire into a case.</td>
<td>審 to inquire into a case.</td>
<td>瓜熟則落 when the melon is ripe the calyx falls; applied to a birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>微 careful attention.</td>
<td>微 careful attention.</td>
<td>慧 High, exalted; the highest or best; tired out, weary of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四 the four truths (aryu satyani) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.</td>
<td>四 the four truths (aryu satyani) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.</td>
<td>高 高 lofty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毋末者不見天地之大 though he can investigate small subjects, he has not a wide reach of mind.</td>
<td>毋末者不見天地之大 though he can investigate small subjects, he has not a wide reach of mind.</td>
<td>牝 丣 the extreme of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From worship and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td>From worship and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td>雎 雎 a stonethorn; 芋; whence the simile 芋 I have not offended a hair's breadth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near. 大 a great Imperial sacrifice offered once in five years; it was mixed with that of 上帝, and indicates that both were directed to the same objects, and partook of the ancestral worship.</td>
<td>The religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near. 大 a great Imperial sacrifice offered once in five years; it was mixed with that of 上帝, and indicates that both were directed to the same objects, and partook of the ancestral worship.</td>
<td>从 to go and a screaming tiger, contracted to the second form; it is also read tai to encompass around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>始帝舜 the royal sacrifice originated with Shun.</td>
<td>始帝舜 the royal sacrifice originated with Shun.</td>
<td>To transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to hand in, as reports are given to a superior; to exchange, to alternate; a preposition, for, instead of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To run by drops; a drop of water.</td>
<td>To run by drops; a drop of water.</td>
<td>仏 to send, as by post; to transmit intelligence; traditional, banded down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a drop, a sand, an atom of dust, — Buddhist metaphors for minute objects.</td>
<td>a drop, a sand, an atom of dust, — Buddhist metaphors for minute objects.</td>
<td>仏 to petition for another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* There are strong reasons for the inference that the early sovereigns of the Chinese worshiped the spirits of their deified ancestors under this term, to whom they looked for help; one 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 power 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 supplicated 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 女王 and 皇矣 in the Shi King, and the Chapter 甫 in the Sin King. It is doubtful true that the radical idea of 神 is a ruler of the highest kind, but there is not that proof that the designation 神 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.
Ten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>梯</td>
<td>A ladder; movable steps; stairs; the steps of a stair; a means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>�狻</td>
<td>A ladder; movable steps; stairs; the steps of a stair; a means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>From plant and to wrench around; it is often used as a contraction of 介 第 a series. Name of a grassy plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辭</td>
<td>Tares found among rice or wheat; it is a species of panic grass, not at all like darnel; weeds, cockles, tares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>米 in 田 乱生混目 when the tares are in the field and growing together, it bewilders the eyes to distinguish them. 介 a panic grass cultivated in Chihli for its grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>介</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>Sprouts or suckers; tares; leaves opening out; plants starting; a whitish grass resembling panicked millet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>如 a bird's hands were like the soft white grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>介</td>
<td>To cut down grass; to root up weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>To cut up grass and weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>Greenish, thick plain pongee, suitable for robes or skirts, and given as presents. 介 a silk robe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綢</td>
<td>綢 was clad in dark silk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pelican found along the Chinese coast.

鷲鷦鶸 | 鷦鶸 an unusual name for the flying squirrel.

提 | From hand and is; occurs used with the next. |

提 | To lift or take in one hand; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring into notice, to suggest, to bring to mind, to bring forward; to attend to; to bring before a magistrate; a kettle drum used on horseback; a Buddhist syllable, as in 婆 for dera, the gods of the Brahmins; unconcerned. |

提 | To speak of, to refer to. |

提 | 起 to bring to notice or mind; to suggest. |

提 | 手 to raise up, to promote. |

提 | 升 to advance. |

提 | 持 to take up in the arms, to carry; to nourish, to help on. |

提 | 精 to raise to action, to revivify the energies. |

提 | 水 to carry [a pitcher] of water. |

提 | 防 to watch against. |

提 | 塘 a courier of the government. |

提 | 醒 to bring to mind. |

提 | 守 a keeper in the Board of Punishments. |
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>諢</th>
<th>緣 or 縁 a light colored, small cicada, common in the north of China.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>諢</td>
<td>Read shi. A bird, the 1蛙 or night jar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From worship and is; also read shi, and used for shi 病 but.

Rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>賡</th>
<th>病 in full health and prosperity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>賡</td>
<td>取 or I got nothing but disgrace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From spirits and is.

Reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or chine, a liquid refined from butter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>樓</th>
<th>樓 in the rich wine is on the buffet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>樓</td>
<td>華 an anctuous rich liquor skinned from boiled butter or glue; met. the beneficial mildness of Buddha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At ease; name of a woman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>嬭</th>
<th>嬭 Si Shi 西施 the beauty of Wu in old time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嬭</td>
<td>Read chi. An old term for mother in Nanguuui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplified</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhe</td>
<td>赫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>星</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>羊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fei</td>
<td>飛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dai</td>
<td>代</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zi</td>
<td>替</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Zhe** | a variety of red paper very thin and strong. |
- **Xi** | a seven spotted [pig's] leg; — women often eat it to increase their milk. |
- **Yang** | 草 the dock (Remex), used as a vermifuge. |
- **Fei** | 飛 a sprawling duck's foot; i.e. a poor man who never wears shoes. (Cantonese.) |
- **Dai** | 飛 horses two hundred hoofs; — i.e. fifty horse. |
- **Zi** | 替 a newt or water lizard; an eft; the name is applied to a large carp in some books. |
- **Dai** | 飛 a vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler. |
- **Fei** | 飛 The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather. |
- **Zhe** | 赫 These two characters are synonyms in the P'an Ts'ao, but they are badly describ'd; a common name for the mudfish or silure, of which many species exist, and probably this name was adopted by 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 in the Han dynasty. |

**Note:**

- **Zhe** 赫 | important, real parts of the essentials; the substance, the capacity, which is shown by use or emmulation; 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 sortilege; completeness; attracted, related to, joined; to receive courteously; a style for writing Chinese characters, of which there are six. |
- **Xi** 星 | 00 having a great reputation; honored and dignified. |
- **Yang** 羊 | — the whole, all concerned; in accord. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 禮 courtesy, politeness. |
- **Dai** 代 | 四 the four limbs. |
- **Zi** 替 | 全 or 百 the entire organization; the body complete. |
- **Dai** 代 | 識 大 to understand the highest principles of propriety. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 失 impolite, rude. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 良 卓 elegant, fine-limbed. |
- **Dai** 代 | 傷 to befriend. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 夫 婦 husband and wife are one flesh. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 文武 二 two classes of civil and military officers. |
- **Dai** 代 | 局 the general look, the effect. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 不合 式 inelegant, as a bad style; unusual or outré; as the dress of a clown. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 貴 達 and I fear your good self is indisposed. |
- **Dai** 代 | 形 the frame, the aspect and body of. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 身 平安 enjoying bodily health. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 祀 the Emperor's person; also used by some for the Eucharist. |
- **Dai** 代 | 一篇之要 a résumé of the whole work. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 就賜 亦 assimilate to the virtuous, and you will have a love for those who are distant. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 國經野 to apportion out the state and mark off the territory to feudal princes. |
- **Dai** 代 | 貼 人心 willing to help another; sympathizing. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 統 decorous, befitting. |

- **Zhe** 赫 | 替 From 白 or 中 together contracted, and 白 white altered. |
- **Dai** 代 | To abolish, to reject, to set aside; to substitute, to change for; to supersede; to wait, to stop; to intermit; for, instead of, in place of; a sign of the dative. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 你去 I will go for you. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 身 a substitute. |
- **Dai** 代 | 也不 one who takes another's work. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 他 說 speak to him. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 世襲罔 hereditary titles are not abrogated. |
- **Dai** 代 | 死鬼 a criminal's substitute. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 無 without change, no abrogation. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 換 to change or rotate. |
- **Dai** 代 | 一切 Anything that intervenes or lends aid; a buffer. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 坯 子 a saddle-cloth. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 抽 the drawer of a table. |
- **Dai** 代 | 布 gauze over a window. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 車 a bamboo steaming-frame on which cakes are laid to cook. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 駟駱 a rug of camel's hair. |
- **Dai** 代 | 涕 水 tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; the second is also read 眼, and more properly means snivel, mucus; but the two are much interchanged. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 泣 如 tears to weep bitterly. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 鼻 鼻 running from the nose. |
- **Dai** 代 | 鼻 鼻 sorrowful tears. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 剃 The second form is seldom used. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 剃 To shave. |
- **Dai** 代 | 頭 to shave the head. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 得乾淨 shaved smooth. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 曬 乾 or 頭 a barber. (Cantonese.) |
- **Dai** 代 | 頭 to shave the beard. |
- **Fei** 飛 | 脫 行 to shave and turn priest. |
- **Zhe** 赫 | 眉 to trim or dress the eyebrows. |
**TIAO.**

Old sounds, tio, dio, tau, tok, tot, and dok. In Canton, tia; — in Swatow, tio, tio, tio, and chau; — in Amoy, tiau, tiau, and tau; — in Fuhien, tiu, tio, and chau; — in Shanghai, tio and dia; — in Chifu, tiao.

---

**tiao**

Used for the last; also read chi, and chih.

To go away, to leave; to put away: a comb-pin; to play, to point at.

意 他Food that he thought of walking about, and not at all of leaving; — he did not wish to leave the service.

---

**tiao**

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.

佩 其 象  she hung her ivory hair-pin on her girdle.

---

**tiao**

To shave a child's head; to root up grass, to weed out completely.

burn [the underbrush] and eradicate the grass, — before planting.

to clear off the weeds.

---

**tiao**

Like the next, and interchanged with it.

To engrave gems; to work jade and other stones; to ornament and carve; a sort of fine, gem-like stone.

From knife, bird, or pelage, and around; the first is also a synonym of tiao; 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 inlay; ornamented, engraved.

To carve figures or pictures.

To carve, as blocks.

To engrave.

The wall of the great hall was adorned with carvings.

Carvers.

必使玉人l 琮 之 you must employ a carver to work the gem.

From ice and all around; it is interchanged with the last.

To be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; falling; falling, as the old leaves.

Fallen, as blossoms; withered, as the leaves in autumn.

枝 枝不 the foliage does not wither; evergreen.

為 為 散 he is debilitated and enervated.

The leaves are scattered.

To fade early.

---

**tiao**

The great sea-eagle, a large and fierce bird of prey, called 鳥 plumage yellowish, and whose plumes seen on the ground are enough to make other birds cast their feathers; the name is also applied to the Mongolian barch or bearded, the Aquila albicilla.

扇 eagle plumes; — a name for an arrow.

扇 a fan of eagle's feathers.

三矢灌 with one arrow he pierced two eagles.

瞎眼 靈 朝 the eagle gazes at the clear clouds and his weary eyes are refreshed.

A stone house, usually called 石室 common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.

野民房并倒 the stone houses, forts, and common dwellings all fell down, — from the earthquake.

From a reptile and to call.

The Siberian sable (Mustela sibirica), of which several varieties are known; the finest are called 拆 络 1 from the region of the Songari; the 芝麻 is not so dark, and the tips of the long hairs are whitish; but not so white as the 白 針 1 which are longer, and give the fur a speckled hue.

Undyed or redish sable.

---

**tiao**

尾 sable's tails, worn by mil-itary men.

狗尾續  a dog's tail tucked on a sable; — incongruous, unfit.

帽 沿 a winter hat trimmed with sable.

太平 a kind of thick, short, fine fur, like sea-otter skin.

Said to be originally the same as 幻 sword, afterwards altered in the writing.

Perverse, recusant, seditious; cabaling, restless; unscrupulous and aggressive.

風 depraved manners, truculent.

筆 rabid writings.

惡之至 outrages and bad beyond endurance.

斗 a soldier's cooking basin; it is sometimes used for beating the watches at night.

髟 barbarous and violent.

放 dogged, unrepentant.

刀 a knife, a perverse rascal.

gusty; wind coming in blasts.

體 dictatoral, overbearing.

spiteful but trifling.

An unauthorized character, used for chen 合 and probably altered from t'ao 觊.

To hold in the mouth; to seck, to seize.

狗 一 一 條 骨 the dog bares a bone.

鹰 肉 the hawk snaps the meat.
The 1 tiao seems to be allied to the 3 or wren, but a larger bird, which gets its name from the grass or reed splitter, from its cutting open reeds to get the insects; also it spins 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 4 aureola.

Also read 4. A boat.

An ornamented bow.

An upright, trustworthy.

1 1 tiao local, barbarous ditties.

1 1 tiao vicious, inhuman, ruthless.

Read 4 tiao. Slender waisted: handsome.

A boat.

Guest a passage-boat, used on small rivers; it is shaped like a seow, blunt and wide, and carries 15 tons, or half a dozen men.

Sails of boats of Kiangnan.

From 8 and 1 pendulous. The penis.

Composed of 4 a bow grasped by a 1 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; condolence; to compassionate others, to pity; to suspend, to hang; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash.

Not to mourn with others.

To order a rehearing; to revise a case.

1 to feel for the living and lament the dead.

To perform the funeral rites before the burial; usually the previous day.

To assist at a funeral; the friends often write 1 or 4 to mourn.

To hang it up.

To the ghost of a suicide.

To hang by the neck.

A well-bucket.

A string of cash, nominally a thousand; also a bank bill representing the money.

To ask a passport; to request an inquiry into, as records.

To lead on the people.

A half fabulously, amphibious animal in southern China, having the body of a tortoise and a snake's head; it may denote a kind of mailed triton.

To reach to; to move; to get to the extreme; in good order.

The gods have come! speaking of the fumes of incense.

Be careful that none are not in order.

From hand and suspended; an unauthorized character, apparently altered from the last.

To take; to carry.

He took up his heart and carried away his gall; said of one in excessive fear.

Uncommon.

To hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.

To tie up a thief and beat him one's self.

From heart and lament.

Sorrowing, cast down.

Mournful.

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. Are they what are used in angling?

To angle.

To buy a reputation and fish for praise.

A fish pole.

To hook a sole-fish; met. to steal shoes. (Cautions.)

He does not he takes your hook; he'll not be grilled.

Secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.

Delicate.

Admirable, attractive; said of beautiful women, pleasing landscapes, or spacious mansions.

To speak alluringly; to excite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly.

ToLewisly play with.

To entice to lewdness.

Fornication.

The chords harmonize; clear, accordant sounds.

If the two armies suddenly join battle in the empire, will who dare to lead them?
From one and bird; alluding to their mode of concealing nests.

tiao

Deep; to go far into a recess. | Deep and dark and deep, cavernous.

Tiao

One who lives very remote from the city, — and is inconvenient to reach.

1角 a secluded spot, out of the way and hard to find.

谷不可测 the cavernous recess cannot be explored.

In Shanghai, altered in sound from 藤 A bird.

Climb a bird's nest.

Put a bird's cage.

Short clothes.

Old sounds, t'iao, diao, t'ian, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, tiao and tian; — in Swatow, tie, tie, tiok, and sio; — in Amoy, tieau, tieau, and sian; — in Fukien, tie, tain, tiun, and sian; — in Shanghai, tieo and diao; — in Chifu, tieo.

T'IAO.

From hand and to exceed; occurs incorrectly used for cloé. 條 to row and 調 to change.

To move, to shake; to clash or strike against; to change, to interchange; correctly placed; to adjust; to row; to change; occurs used as an auxiliary verb following another, as 殺 1 to kill, 殺 1 to exterminate.

心裏有點心I have thought of a wise step or a nice plan.

I要 to strike stones together; met. people's opinions clashing.

瞜 obstinate, perverse (Shang-hu).

I言 to speak thick or with an impediment.

言 to brace the arms, to stand defiantly.

反 1 an indirect argument; to prove by indirect means.

尾 to wag the tail.

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Old sounds, t'iao, diao, t'ian, t'ok, and dok. In Canton, tiao and tian; — in Swatow, tie, tie, tiok, and sio; — in Amoy, tieau, tieau, and sian; — in Fukien, tie, tain, tiun, and sian; — in Shanghai, tieo and diao; — in Chifu, tieo.

TIAO.

From hand and to exceed; occurs incorrectly used for cloé. 條 to row and 調 to change.

To move, to shake; to clash or strike against; to change, to interchange; correctly placed; to adjust; to row; to change; occurs used as an auxiliary verb following another, as 殺 1 to kill, 殺 1 to exterminate.

心裏有點心I have thought of a wise step or a nice plan.

I要 to strike stones together; met. people's opinions clashing.

瞜 obstinate, perverse (Shang-hu).

I言 to speak thick or with an impediment.

言 to brace the arms, to stand defiantly.

反 1 an indirect argument; to prove by indirect means.

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尾 to wag the tail.
TAO. Weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor.

天之功 to assume the merit of Heaven.

公子行彼周行 the elegant gentlemen travel that road to Cheu.

Read tiao. To provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard.

其巧 I dislike his contemptuous way of depreciating others.

Read giao, and used for vasc a vassal. Slow, dilatory.

From worship and own.

宗 an ancestral hall; met. an estate, a patrimony.

造庙 as the far off shrines [of the chief] are our founders.

守 to guard the laces; name of an ancient office.

一子一女 a son who inherits two estates.

From flesh and own.

To offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered.

Read giao. Good.

From metal and own; also read \( \text{tiao} \) and \( \text{tsiao} \).

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.

长兵器 long spears and sharp military weapons.

살 a ladle; a warming griddle.

Mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

不 do not look down upon the people with contempt.

TAO. 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 mixor compound; to tune; to temper, to regulate, to moderate: to intrigue, to indulge; 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.

香 to harmonize, to put in good time.

味 to spice, to season nicely.

羹 a soup; to season soups.

理 or 养 to nurse one's health.

笑 to laugh at.

处 to revise and rearrange an affair.

勿入 inharmonious; a troublesome, peevish person. (Shanghai)

字声 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.

戲 to insult a female; loud 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.

一枝 a tune.

子腔 a ballad in a certain tune.

換 to transpose, to exchange.

轉 to change about; to put end for end.

兵 to station troops.

用 to remove an officer to another post.

度 many alterations and changes, never satisfied.

下 put this higher and bring that down.

才 clever, capable.

降 to appoint to a lower office.

唱 to sing street songs.

In Cantonese. A classifier of a meal and a beating.

打 he gave him a thrashing.

食 I had a good meal.

TAO. A cicada or katydid, that chirps in July; another name 秋凉儿 refers to its din in autumn.

蝨 the exuvia of the cicada.

蝨 in July to roll the head from side to side, as when suffering pain.

鳴 the chirping cicadas cry we we.

如 [country all in confusion] like the din of cicadas and grasshoppers.

五月鸣 the broad locusts are heard in July.

条 From wood and 支 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 minnow, 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 main-spring of a watch.

巾 a handkerchief.

条 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.

志 sent up a lucid statement — to the Throne.

隔街 only a few streets off.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>T'IAO.</th>
<th>T'IAO.</th>
<th>T'IAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>题目 one thesis; a topic.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>跳 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二</td>
<td>天 moral principles; natural, reasonable rules.</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>下来 jump down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>風 the northeast wind.</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>過来 jump over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>也 thrown into disorder, no regularity.</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>要 skipping about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>例 rules for procedure.</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>親墙 to leap a whitewashed wall; - i.e. to have an assignation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>這 this item (or these portions) is not well explained.</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>搭上 put a plank on the plank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>七</td>
<td>在 Pekingese. A rectangle; oblong.</td>
<td>七</td>
<td>嚇了一 gave me a great fright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>兄 a strip of paper.</td>
<td>八</td>
<td>槐他 bolts his manger; - i.e. leaves the employ recklessly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>鱸 From fish and slender; the second is also read cia, explained by one author to mean a dark color.</td>
<td>九</td>
<td>龍天門 the dragon has jumped the heavenly gate; - a rapid rise in degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十</td>
<td>橘 Small white fish, like dace; long narrow fish such as the Trichius or Thysa, called</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>心 my heart beats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>白魚; many sorts are common along the coast of China.</td>
<td></td>
<td>神 to exercise or invoke spirits, witches do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十一</td>
<td>魚出游 the white minnows sport on the water.</td>
<td>十一</td>
<td>跃 to leap and skip, as a kitten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>朦 From革 leather and 條 a strip contracted.</td>
<td></td>
<td>读 cia. To raise both the feet, or leap up on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>頭 the reins of a bridle.</td>
<td></td>
<td>顏 they all at once reappeared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>隻 a general name for hard spinous fishes like the perch; also applied to the sturgeon's nose, with its india-rubber like flesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td>眨 to look aslant, to glance or peep at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>茶 司 Clover, or a small leguminous plant (Lathryus ?) like a pea.</td>
<td></td>
<td>見望 to gaze at from afar, to look at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>陵 a marshy plant, called</td>
<td></td>
<td>見望 to gaze fixedly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>鼠尾 or rat's tail, whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair; it is perhaps a Bignonia.</td>
<td></td>
<td>From head and omen; it is also read fǔ, to stoop; like the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>飧 a kind of leguminous plant.</td>
<td></td>
<td>異 High officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>三 high, tall, like a spindling reed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>有章 when they enjoyed the banquet of audience, the gems or rarities were displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>翀 邑生长 a tall, slender person.</td>
<td></td>
<td>From to see and omen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>之 萬 from moon and omen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>看 to see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>跃 to bring presents to the emperor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>聘</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A bamboo basket or a grass in which laborers carry meal or produce.

A local name for chives in Kiangan.

Read 菜, for the second character only. Oats, a name mostly confined to the north of China.

Ar growing oats.

麸 oat-meal.

From 米 rice, to go out and 麦 a jungle fowl; but 稀 by itself means ripe rice.

To sell grain, to dispose of breadstuffs.

出 1 to sell grain.

41 & to sell rice.

-condensed as a cave; distant.

菖 gloomy and lonely, as a glen or shaded gorge.

TIEH.

Old sounds, tia and tap. In Canton, tê; — in Swatow, tin; — in Amoy, tia; — in Fuhchau, tih; — in Shanghai, tia; — in Chifu, tie.

读 From father and many; it is also read 禴.

读 An appellation for a father.

阿 or 父; daddy!

In Cantonese. Remiss, inattentive to duties.

吊 very heedless and untrustworthy.

TIE.

Old sounds, dit, dip, and tip. In Canton, tip, ti, and tê; — in Swatow, tit, tiap, t'o, and chui; — in Amoy, tit, tiap, and tâu; — in Fuhchau, tīk and tōk; — in Shanghai, deh, and tih; — in Chifu, tie.

仗 old and to extreme, indicating hoar years.

仗 Age of seventy or eighty, an octogenarian; aged, infirm; dun featured and colored like iron, whence this and �.Buffered are read alike.

今者不樂逝者其 or if we are not joyful now, the days will glide on till we are eighty.

絙 Badges of coarse white hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.

首 a mourning cap; it is like a skull-cap without a crown.

喪 mourning apparel.

足 to stamp, to take firm steps; a step.

From insect and a slip or quick; the second was once read 捌.

A butterfly, the Papilio.

夢 A butterfly, he dreamed that he was a butterfly.

花來 I deeply see see the butterflies fluttering in and out among the flowers.

瘦 a late butterfly, one seen in November.

風 a purple Vanessa.
TIEH.

Waves surging along; clever, smart.

謬

長波浪, the long billows
roll over each other.

謬 口 不, stupid and unintelligent.

Read 伸, and very similar to 激;
To 伸, to resist; dirty, unsettled, muddy.

井 一口 不, don't drink from a turbid well.

為 說, he could not stop for joy.

Interchanged with the next two in some senses.

謬

To tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others;
to inform the enemy, to spy; a minute, a paper.

往來問 (or 質) a secret agent of another party; a spy.

何一 知, an eloquent, constant talker.

To chatter; loquacities, fluent; to taste or smear blood,
as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

骂一 平燕 [the ducks] are noisily feeding in the duckweed.

From board and a slip.

碟

Tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions,
dispatches; archives.

王一 聚genealogies.

文一 官 dispatches; an indictment.

裴一 family records.

戒一 a priest's certificate, entitling
him to three days' lodging.

箋一 boards on which orders used to be written.

From eye and sheep's horns; it is often read 申, but not correctly.

說

The eyes squinting or distorted.

TIEH.

Used for yeh, 模 in some of its senses.

The boards of a bed; also the mat on it.

牀一 the boards on which one sleeps.

詣一事一 to investigate an affair and send in a report on it.

From stone and a slip.

碟

A plate, a dish; a platter.

漆一 漆 platter.

讀一 bowls and plates, table-furniture.

常一 a domestic to a waiter, a valet.

醋油一 or 蔗油, side plates for condiments.

四一 四, put four plates to one bowl.

Read 伸, To cure or tan leather.

國一 國 a county in the Indian Archipelago.

From fish and a slip; it is also read 申.

碟

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 沙魚, or 肉魚, or sole fish.

國一 國 an old name for Lewchew.

The sun beginning to decline towards the west; the hour from two to three o'clock P.M.

眩

The eye-ball very protuberant, like some varieties of gold fish.

眩一 眩 bulging eyeballs.

Read 伸, The eyes unsteady, resulting from imperfect vision or nearsightedness.

To forget; to be mistaken.

天門開一 the gate of heaven opens (i.e. the clouds part), and discloses the clear firmament.

眩

From melon and lost.

Melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; gherkins; met. posterity.

著

in long lines grow guard aboard — so do our people.

大瓜一 the large are melons and the small are gherkins.

送一 送 from to go and to lose; used for 伸, 送 to risk, and for 賣, 送 to escort.

To alternate, to change; to exchange, as places; reciprocal; suddenly; alternate, now this now that; rotation; for, instead of; easy, lazy.

用柔剛一 alternately employed kindness and severity.

更一to change places.

為一 為 they treated each other as host and guest.

與一 與 now rising and then declining.

次一 再 and again, repeatedly.

逃命不一 unsuccessful run for his life.

不捨去一 I have no time to ramble.

跌一 From foot and to lose.

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.

打一 or 倒 fell down.

着一 落 fell down.

打損傷一 hurt badly by a fall.

破一 破 broken by a fall.

價一 價 the price has declined.

足一 足 to stamp the foot when vexed or embittered.

跟頭一 a fall.

一跤一 I had a tumble.

放言一 unfounded and wild talk.

東西一 倒不扶 when a thing falls he never picks it up; — the lazy fellow.

魚一 子 the fish jumps.
Like the last.

To fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water.

飛 América the swift hawk darts — on its quarry.

Read t'ieh. To keep time with the foot in singing and playing.

張絃 to strum she thrummed the strings as she tapped with her slipper.

Read tién. Lame; to walk limping; to stand on tiptoe.

脚兒 his leg is lam'd.

若脚 to stand on tiptoe to reach down the hook from the shelf.

凹 t'ieh

The character is intended to depict its meaning; the original idea is derived from 圖, an ant-hill; it is also read toh.

Protuberant, jutting, anything above the surface, as a wen, a boss, 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, roes.

擒 tears a high breast and capacious belly.

出 extruding.

然出水 see it rise out of the water — a whale.

路 a rounded or raised road.

力 and 無力 elastic and inelastic; both are foreign terms.

In Cantonese. An overplus; too much.

有 more than enough.

嘔 to disgorge more than was received, as a swindler is made to do.
From napkin and to divine.

Written scrolls; writings; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card, which has many sorts; a placard; settled, decided.

A visiting-card.

A blank card.

A single card; and a billet, made of five folds, a more formal sort.

Black paper copieslips; rubbings of inscriptions on stones.

To issue anonymous bills.

Proposals for a contract.

To send out invitations.

Notice of reward offered.

A card-case or envelop.

The matter is not quite settled or decided.

A bank bill.

A doorkeeper, one who takes care of visitors.

Themes for verses in pentameters.

Quiet, peaceable; convinced; resigned.

Quietly submissive, as to God's will.

Appeased.

Read chien. Discord.

The tones do not harmonize.

From mouth and to divine.

To taste, to sip.

Blush for an enemy to lick blood when swearing.

Read chieh. To whisper in the ear; loquacious.

To leave in pledge; to throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to lean on; attached to; adjacent to; paste up.

In the wall, paste it on the wall.

Attached to; contiguous.

Next to the body; attached to, as a servant or one's children.

Intimate, fellow-feeling.

Write under-writers; copyists in a yamun.

To accommodate; to yield to; to patronize; to take up another's cause; on another's behalf.

To a wide hem or facing.

To make up what is wanting; to meet an exigency, by a donation; to help, as by giving alms.

Well adjusted, properly arranged.

At that time; just then.

From hand and a slip; it is used with shib. To fold, and also read shek.

To fold, to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand.

To fold as paper.

From metal and great; lost, or good; the second form is very common.

To cast lots.

Iron, called black gold; black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, like; without doubt, really.

Iron tools.

To work in iron.

East iron, raw iron.

A kind of burrowing spider, called m and it; it resembles the Mygala in the manner of making its nest.
TIEN.

Old sounds, tin, tim, and dien. In Canton, tin and tim; — in Swatow, tiam, tian, and por; — in Amoy, tian, tiam, chiam, and liam; — in Fukien, tieng and tang; — in Shanghai, tin and di; — in Chefoo, tien.

顔
tien
From head and true; it is interchanged with the next three.

顔
tien
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.

頭
tien
1. The vertex, the crown.
2. Turned upside down.

事
shih
Everything has a beginning and ending; — there is a right way of doing it.

事
shih
But if he has fallen and nobody will help him; his fate is remediless.

事
shih
Calamities; distracted with troubles; to fall utterly.

書
shu
Devoted to, as to a particular branch of art or science.

弛
chi
They will come with you to utter ruin.

弛
chi
Trouble from anarchy and rebels; embroiled, as an affair; at sixes and sevens.

顙
tien
From disease and inverted.

顕
shien
Crazed, demented, the mind overthrown; mad after; infatuated; silly, giggling; wild; in convulsions, fits; afflicted with.

癲
shien
Insane; delirious; also used as an oljuration, are you mad?

癲
shien
Raving mad.

癲
shien
Hot-headed, rash.

癲
shien
Too great joy causes madness.

癲
shien
Dog.

癲
shien
Mad after money.

顟
tien
Interchanged with its primitive.

顟
tien
To turn over or upside down.

顟
tien
Clothes put on wrong; met. people in their wrong places, things topsy-turvy.

顟
tien
Turn it end for end, or top for bottom.

顟
tien
A word indicating a high degree of distance or height.

顟
tien
Very far off.

顟
tien
Highly extremely high.

顟
tien
The topmost or outer branches of a tree; a fallen tree.

顟
tien
A species of yew or harch.

顟
tien
To get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

顟
tien
-To get the last molars, which in man the Chinese place at 24, and in women at 21 years of age.

顟
tien
The peak or apex of a hill.

顟
tien
The highest peak of a number of mountains.

顟
tien
A lake south of Yunnan fu, the P'U-to River flowing northerly about a hundred miles.

顟
tien
A wide region near it, formerly occupied by Losos and other tribes; and 顟 or 顟 are still used for Yunnan province.

顟
tien
Vast, full.

顟
tien
A wide expanse of water.

顟
tien
To go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.

顟
tien
The horse jolts one unmercifully.

顟
tien
To beat, to knock a thing to pieces, as when throwing it away; to lead; to spread out.

顟
tien
To beat a rub-a-dub on the drums.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TIEN.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>田 to mortgage land, as a</td>
<td>管</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>田</td>
<td>出</td>
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<tr>
<td>to mortgage land, as a</td>
<td>出</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>mortgagee.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>客</td>
<td>travelers, guests, lodgers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>客</td>
<td>travelers, guests, lodgers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>永</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>to mortgage forever.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to mortgage for ever.</td>
<td></td>
<td>站</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>守</td>
<td></td>
<td>客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to keep in charge.</td>
<td></td>
<td>客</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>野</td>
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<td>木</td>
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<td>a writer of the court, or</td>
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<td>or</td>
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<td>a</td>
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<td>or</td>
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<td>clerk who has no grade; an</td>
<td>住</td>
<td>or</td>
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<td>inferior justice under a</td>
<td>住</td>
<td>or</td>
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<td>chi-tien.</td>
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<td>五</td>
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<td>the five social relations.</td>
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<td>郵</td>
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<td>a grant to deceased soldiers</td>
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<td>of merit.</td>
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<td>doing what is illegal.</td>
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<td>經</td>
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<td>[such a style] comes</td>
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<td>the classics and savors</td>
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<td>canons.</td>
<td>住</td>
<td>or</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**著**

From 老 **old and 點 spot contracted.**

**tien**

The grimy spots on the face of an old person, — defined by 老人面上 點 something like spots on an old man's face.

**蔣**

Occasionally used as another form of the next.

**tien**

The name of a grass.

曾 | the father of the commentator T'iangtsz' 曾子 a disciple of the Sage.

**點**

From black and to divine; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

**tien**

A black spot, a speck; a dot, a little, a mote; 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, 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 penman-ship, a slanting dot, a dot which is also read 'chou.'

**站**

To bar a gate with beams of wood or iron inserted in the wall.

**tien**

A flaw or stain in a gem; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; chipped; disgraced.

**污**

to deflower; to defile.

**tien**

to be disgraced; debauched.

**缺**

to be imperfect.

**站**

A flaw or stain in a gem; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; chipped; disgraced.

**污**

to deflower; to defile.

**tien**

to be disgraced; debauched.

**缺**

to be imperfect.

In Cantonese. To run against, to hit unintentionally.

**站**

Lookout for yourself! — a street cry of porters.

**頭**

to bump the head.

**站**

It is a good hit for you.

**店**

The fever and ague; intermittent fever.
From a table and a table.

To steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.

稳 to steady by a prop.

平 to even it off, as the ground; make them of the same level.

楔脚 wedge the table's legs.

提 raise it higher.

惦 An unauthorized character.

To remember, to think of, as of the absent.

念 to ponder, to reflect on.

記 to bear in mind; to recall.

殿 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 瞅, or when it flees in battle; small military merit; fixed; to preserve, to establish; to protect; to sigh.

一座宫 a royal palace; also called 金 the golden hall.

光明 the Resplendent Hall at Peking, in which audiences are held.

下 your Highness; said only to the crown prince.

飛行 an old name for the imperial chariot.

大雄寶 the grand hall of idols in Buddhism.

便 the side halls in a temple.

定 to establish firmly.

最 inferior merit, as when bringing up the rear in a defeat.

奔而 the rear red defeated.

天子之邦 to defend the royal domain.

陛恩 your Majesty's bounty is vast.

佃 From man and field; occurs used for 天 a husbandman.

以以湯 by hunting and fishing.

官 government lands.

坟 graveyards, cemeteries.

旬 From field and to envelop; occurs used with the last.

旬 Anciendly, a royal domain around the capital, extending 500 li each way; government lands, measuring 64 square roads, 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.

人 the empire.

人 foresters.

倆 Inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin nacre in wood, and filling it up with lacquer-paste.

蝶 Hallowed ware with shells in figures inlaid.

電 From rain and to come, 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; to electric.

線 the telegraph wires.

筆 a telegram.

光 glare of lightning.

閃 a flash of lightning.

電 an electrical machine.

祈 [please to] give this a careful look.

母 the goddess of Lightning.

目光如 you will see it all at one glance.

暗室欺心目如 when deeds are done with scoffing hearts, the eyes of the gods notice them instantly.

奠 From great, altered from 用 a stand, with 酒 a form of spirits above it for worship.

Fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to offer libations; to lay or put down; to discriminate the qualities of.

酒 to pour out a libation.

士 to put up the mound for the terminalia.

祭 offerings and libations.

定 the country is now quiet.

廄 to pour out a libation to the geese at a marriage; it indicates a promise of conjugal fidelity during their lives, and the geese are often supported for life at a temple.

敬 or 儀 an offering in money sent to mourners.

之而後取 lay it down and then she will take it up — it being a rule for men and women not to touch hands.

鼎 to consolidate an empire.

墊 From earth and to grasp; occurs used with the last.

墊 To sink into, overwhelmed in; flooded; to place on, to lay down; engrossed with; to advance money, to pay for another; to place under, to wedge so as to stand firmly; to buttress, to shore; a spring, as of a carriage; a cushion.

椅 a chair cushion.

篋 rattan mats, used on dinner tables.

炕 a cushion laid on the divan.

不出 I cannot assist you.

償 to pay another's debt.

鋼 a steel rest or support; the spring of a carriage.

賬 to settle another's bill.

鋪 a cushion shop.

樑 or 梯 a coir-mat frame on which a bed lies.

沒錢 I've no money to advance.

本 to advance money, as to one opening a shop.
TIEN.

From 天 great with one above it, denoting that it is incomparably the greatest; it is much used in astronomical terms and names of places; it resembles 天 heaven, weird, and the second form, denoting the blue ether, was introduced by the Rationalists.

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; weathet; 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 viceroy; to regard or honor as heaven; among the Budhists, used for deities or gods, and explained by 神 gods of heaven, and by 毒 poison or inhabitants of the Brahma-lokas.

地 a heaven, earth, and man, the three ruling powers in creation.

下一家 all mankind are one family.

天 the emperor's face.

雲 and 次 the concave sky and the chaotic sky, are two ancient terms for different modes of drawing the stars.

然 naturally, of itself.

老 the ruler of the sky.

非 a Budhists term for strange beings like titans, who are not divinities.

堂 paradise, Heaven; the term is of Budhistic origin, as 宮 is used for deities, or celestial worlds above the earth; they also speak of 33 heavens (traya strimans), in which the city of Bellevue 芳村 the abode of Indraya, is in the center.
T'ien.

1. Raise the price.
2. To have an increase in one's family; also expressed by 1. to import to add in another mouth.
3. To add something to make it enough.
4. To add to a clerk's official duties.

In Cantonese. An adverb indicating certainty; really, too, exactly.

The character delineates the divisions of a field; it forms the 102d radical of characters relating mostly to fields and land, as a verb read tien², 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.

1. Lands anciently held in fief which surrounded the royal domain.
2. Lands assigned to military.
3. Fields overflowed, tidal lands.
4. Ground-rent.
5. Fields whose rental is given to scholars.
6. The field plowed by the emperor.

1. A field of ten Chinese acres.
2. A bamboo plantation.
3. The crown tax.
4. The god of Agriculture.
5. How many acres are there in all?
6. A farmhouse.
7. A farmer; agriculturist.
8. Orderedly arranged, like beds and fields.

The blue sea has become woods and fields; — meta times have much changed.

1. Or to hoe up the earth.
2. Smit has gone hunting.
3. To unloose the girdle and go home; — to resign office.

From field and to strike.

To prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.

1. To live by agriculture.
2. You still cultivate your fields.
3. His occupation is to roam and hunt.

Metallic flowered or inlaid work made into headresses.

1. Two broad enameled hair-pins or clasps, worn on the sides of the head.
2. The empress' headdress, with feather work and jewels.

Read tien² and used for field.

Inlaid shell-work.

1. A head ornament used by Manchu ladies covering the hair, made with enamel, nacre, or feathers.

To caper or hop about from joy is 1. expressing both hilarity and health.

The gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

To 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; compliant 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.
The sound of drums is 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.

1. Oily, smooth, as old wine.
2. Smooth, honeyed words.
3. Sweet sleep.
4. Head had small winnings at first, pleased with a little success.
5. Very sweet.
7. Spring or sweet water.

The noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

The stone is heard the while of the falling aerolite.

Peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

1. Tranquil, as after a storm; undisturbed.

The waves are now everywhere quiet; the rebellion is quelled.

To lead [the people] to enjoy plenty and peace.

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 heritage.

Ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace, to incur infamy; out of favor.

To lie; to lie the platter clean.

To lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch; as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

To lick, to lick the chops.

To lick, by his words catching some one, and thus seeking an end of his own.

To lick clean.

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.

Not unworthy of receiving; deficient, indifferent.

His words are all well chosen.

To spread out a rich and plentiful repast.

I've forgotten it entirely.

Thick-skimmed, shameless.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T'ien.</strong></th>
<th><strong>T'ien.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Tih.</strong></th>
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<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td><strong>L</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T'ien</strong></td>
<td><strong>T'ien</strong></td>
<td><strong>L</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty; muddied; to sink in water.</td>
<td>Ashamed, bashful; to feel disgraced or cowed; to blush.</td>
<td>Ear-covered or plugs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>陰</td>
<td>悔</td>
<td>搠</td>
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<td><strong>T'ien</strong></td>
<td><strong>T'ien</strong></td>
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<td>恨</td>
<td>悔</td>
<td>'L'EN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>恥</td>
<td>悔</td>
<td>From <strong>body and spots.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>From face and to see or rule; like the last.</td>
<td>To show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.</td>
<td>To raise, as a wick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>陰</td>
<td>遭</td>
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<td>豔</td>
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<td><strong>Tih.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tih.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Old sounds, tik and dik. In Canton, tik and tek; in Swatow, tek and tia; in Amoy, tek; in Fukchau, tek, tik, and tiah; in Shanghai, tik and dik; in Chipu, ti.</td>
<td>From white and a ladle, but the original radical was <strong>日</strong> sun, intimating brightness.</td>
<td>白</td>
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<tr>
<td>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, which was formerly employed by the scholars of the Sung dynasty as a possessive; after nouns and pronouns, or between two nouns, it is a synonym of <strong>之</strong> and denotes the genitive; as 我書 <strong>日</strong> my book, 中國人 a Chinese; after verbs it makes a participle; a relative pronoun, who, what, the one who, and answers to 者 making the phrase a noun; as <strong>書</strong> he who writes words, i.e. the writer; after adjectives, it becomes a sign of comparison and qualification.</td>
<td>白</td>
<td><strong>Tih.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tih.</strong></td>
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<td>對他說話</td>
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<td>當</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
打铁 | a blacksmith.

打铁 | wrought iron.

爱 | loved, loving; what is loved.

吃不 | he will not (or cannot) eat.

然而日亡 | certainly the [vile man] will day by day go to ruin.

箇箇中 | to hit the bull's eye in archery.

端 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

在 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

在 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

In Cantonese. A small quantity; a diminutive.

争 | 音 the tones differ slightly.

— | 1 very little.

無點 | you don't take any care.

近 | come nearer.

啣 | a little while.

鈎 | a bridle.

鈎 | 車箇 | 从他 took the reins and followed after.

罚 | From net and ball.

罰 | To string fish.

罚 | 貨 | 尾 to tie fish by the tail and gills, as on a twig.

駝 | a bay horse with a white spot in his forehead is regarded as an unlucky sign.

駝 | of the name of Liu Pi's steed.

抈 | To lead with the hand; to strike quick.

抈 | 读 yoh, To point out with the fingers.

抈 | The color of a bright pearl is | 㺯 to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.

抈 | 读 shên.

抈 | The white seeds of the water lily, after the spongy testa have been removed.

抈 | | the green capsule (torus) and reddish seeds of the lotus.

峙 | From 狗 dog and 火 fire, but this is said to be a contraction of 紅 red; occurs used for 帝 distant.

峙 | Name of an ancient Scythian tribe, the 北 | 1 who were savage and fierce, the composition of the character indicating their licentious and lawless character; the district of | 道州 in Kansuh preserves a remembrance of them; a stag or elk; inferior offices; menials about the court in old times, probably men of these tribes; to drive off, as invaders.

峙 | 竹人尚有廉恥之節 even savages also regard modesty as a virtue.

峙 | Water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugarcane or sorghum.

峙 | 水 rushes generally; coarse mats are woven from some of them, but they are mostly gathered for fuel, or to make dikes.

峙 | or 帥 a variety of Artemisia, which in autumn gathers a woolly foliage.

峙 | 竹 the sweet sorghum from which sugar is made, grown on Tsungning 1.

峙 | Originally written like 託 but, and afterwards altered; it resembles 託 sheng to consult, and is used chiefly in combination.

峙 | The part on which others rest, as a stalk or stem, a foot or hoof, a root, &c; the basis or origin of.

峙 | 不求根而欲茂盛他 does not care for the root, and yet thinks to get leaves and fruit.

峙 | The short rafters that support the projecting eaves, the 植 | 1 or 植子 which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.

峙 | The barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.

峙 | 1 a whizzing arrow.

峙 | the sharp arrow-head.

峙 | From foot and basis; the second form specially denotes petitions.

峙 | The hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

峙 | 有恩白 | there was a white-footed pig.

峙 | 于彼者 I am going to that place.

峙 | Read chih, as another form of 坐.

峙 | To stop walking.

峙 | 腿 embarrassed, stopping and going on, not settled what to do.

峙 | From woman and basis; also occurs used for it.

峙 | The consort of a man, the proper wife, called 正室 or the one in the main house.

峙 | 1室 and 1子 the wife and her children.

峙 | 母 the mother of the house, said by a man's children or the domestics, when speaking of his wife.

峙 | 堂兄弟 cousins german of the same surname.

峙 | 水 blood relatives.

峙 | From water and basis.

峙 | A drop of water; a very little; to drip, to ooze.

峙 | 血 drop blood — into water; if the drops from two people coalesce, it is thought to prove their relationship.

峙 | 水成水 the drops make ice as they fall.

峙 | 點點 | 1 drizzling and dropping as the rain.

峙 | 滴 dripping slowly.

峙 | 何曾到九泉 got drunk here, for how can a drop of wine get into hades?

峙 | 多一 | drop one drop more.

峙 | 金 a local name of the 旋花 or 蓟花 with a head of yellow flowers, clasping leaves, and milky sap; an infusion of it relieves coughs.

峙 | 油put in a drop or two of oil. (Cantonese.)

峙 | 1 | take a little in a spoon.
From to strike and basis.

**鶴.**

Same as the last, applied only to the bird.

**鵰.**

The Tartar pheasant, called **鶩** and **鴟**. rearred for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.

**翟.**

From **翟 grain and 入 coming in.**

To lay in rice, to buy grain.

**糶.**

To purchase rice.

**罻** do not prohibit people from buying grain.

**箄.**

Long tapering bamboos suitable for fishing-poles.

**箇.**

From bamboo and **箇 from,** alluding to the material; the second form is obsolete.

**吹.**

A flute or flute; it had seven holes, and now has ten, one of which has a skin over it; the Tartars are said to have invented it.

**玉** a flute player.

**短** a flute inlaid with jade.

**篏** you cannot play tunes on a whistle.

**長** a flute player.

**一聲人倚樓 the trill of a flute came from a man leaning on the balcony.**

**廱.**

From to go and **from or by ; the first is most used.**

**廱.**

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 immediate; to the right way.

**廱** 后 to set a good example to one's descendants or others.

**廱** 吉 he will be blessed who follows the right path.

**由** to admonish each other.

**允** 原德 he fully followed his example.

**不** unprincipled men; also not to follow, not to treat properly.

**觀.**

From to see and to buy.

To see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.

**私** to see the prince alone; a private audience.

**三** he came not to court for three years.

**用** at audiences they gave gifts.

**儀** they did not recognize each other at the interview.

**澗.**

From water and a slip; occurs used with the next.

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.

**去** to wash away.

**去** to wash off the dust.

**難** to rub off the grime and wash away the flaws; — met. to reform.

**硨** to scrub the inkstone, — and be ready for study.

**洗心** to purify the heart from sordid cares.

**藏.**

Arid; hot air, a scorching air; used with the last.

**旱運大甚** the drought is distressing, parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

Read **潦**. Hills on which the grass is dried up.

**蹊.**

From foot and uncle; it is also read **跬,** used with 懊 embarrassed.

To travel along a smooth road.

**周道** 駅為茂草 the road to Chen is level and easy, yet it is overgrown with weeds.
TC'IH.

Old sound, t'ik. In Canton, t'ik and tek; — in Scowen, t'uk and tek; — in Amoy, tek and t'ek; — in Fuhian, t'ek, tiah, and chak; — in Shanghai, t'ih; — in Chifu, ti.

剔. From knife and to change.

To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape away; to hew off; to pick or dig out; to reject.

剔 | to sort out and reject; to cut, as with a graver.
剔歯 | to pick the teeth.
剔之 |  a wire to push up the wick in Chinese open lamps.
剔之 |  he heaved and thinned out — the trees.
剔肉 | meat without bone in it; — pork is usually sold with the bone, beef and mutton without.

揀. Like the last, and not the same as  a as a; to spread.
揀 |  To select and expunge.
揀 |  In Cantonese. To lift up, to bring with both hands; to animate one's spirits; to excite; to lay down or on; to put aside.
揀 |  lift with all your strength, — for it is heavy.
揀去 |  hurry off with it.
揀理 |  to lay by.
揀落個處 |  put it down there.
揀起心肝 |  to rouse one's spirits.

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TING.

Old sounds, ting, teng, ding, and deng. In Canton, ting; — in Scowen, teng and chia; — in Amoy, teng; — in Fuhian, teng, ting, and chia; — in Shanghai, ting and deng; — in Chifu, ting.

丁. Originally written with a man above and a below it, standing for the heart; but others with more probability say it represents a bed'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 丁 is now used; to lose a parent; robust; a full grown person; a yeoman, a workman, an individual; a brave; to sustain, to hear; to order.

丁 | an officer mourning three years.
丁 | a levy, a conscription; to call for soldiers.
丁 | a man; used when individualizing people, or speaking of population.
丁 | he is now full age or 16; and not a minor.
丁 | a cross street, or a corner where a cross street ends in another street.
丁 | he does not know a single word; i.e. not even so simple a character as丁.
丁 | a god of the Taoists who sways the demons.
香花 | the lilac, because its flowers resemble | 香 | cloves.

生 | to have posterity; fortunate, as a grave.

砂 | a workman who digs sand; a miner.

年 | a young man of 16 or 18.

凉 | I prefer rather would I myself bear it.

子 | a tadpole.

地 | 錢粮 the land revenue as estimated in money.

读 | The sound of chopping.

伐木 | merrily sound the woodmen's axes.

竹 | Alone, no protector or support.

伶 | 洋 the bay of Lintin northeast of Macao, so called from the islet of this name in it.

狐 | 1 quite alone by itself.

叮 | 嗨告戒 repeatedly bade him to take heed.

表 | 1 叮 to order strictly; friendly council from a superior.

In Shanghai. Bitten or stung by insects.

之 | 一个 | bitten in one spot.

口 | 我 was stung once.

疹 | From disease and nail.

疗 | Boils with a nail-like head; a venereal ulcer, a bubo; syphilitic sores.

生火 | to have pox sores.

伤 | 擦 a pimple, a burning sore.

口 | a felon or whitlow.

口 | fever boils on the mouth.

叮 | The jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.

月 | a blind fortune-teller's gong.

叮 | a hand gong hung in a hoop with two buttons to strike it when twirled; sometimes called 嬉妓 the beauty's call.

蜻蜓 | A synonym of 鼈 the dragon-fly, alluding to its nail-like form.

蜻 | 鼝 or 鼈 a dragon-fly.

读 | 蜻蜓. The razor sheath the蜻蜓 or 蜻蜓.

读 | 蜻蜓. A kind of ant.

釘 | A nail, a spike, a bolt; to work metal into bolts.

铁 | iron nails.

螺 | a screw.

以 | 物 to nail things together.

钉 | 銀 nailed boots for wet weather.

可中 | 1 中 hits the nail; i.e. admirable.

拔去眼中 | take out that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

读 | 蜻蜓. To nail together; to bind, as books.

甲 | or | 死 to nail securely.

封 | a very important dispatch to provincial officers from their superiors.

书 | or | 製 to bind books.

勒 | To mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch.

底 | to patch up soles.

打補 | 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 200th radical of a few characters.

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.

钉 | or | 立 to establish a new dynasty.

草 | abrogate the old dynasty.

足之勢 | three of equal power.

扛 | to lift a caldron; i.e. great strength.

甲 | 甲 the three highest of the new Hanlin, referring probably, to the three legs of a tripod.

喪事 | 葬 attend to the funeral rites with deliberation and gravity.

望 | 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 | 鼋 the clamors of the people bubbled up, as a seething caldron.

鼎 | From leaf or head and nail.

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 | 子 | or | 一粒 | an official button.

紅 | a red or coral button; the insignia of the highest rank.

革 | or | 摘去 | 戴 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. |
| 銀 | adulterated sycee. |
| 好 | the very best. |
| 氣 | my food does not set well. |
| 冒名 | to enter the examination under a false name; a crime. |
| 不 | unable to manage, inadequate for. |
| 謝 | to become bald. |
| 絕 | 聰明 of the very highest talent. |
| 灌 | to sprinkle or wash the crown, a kind of Buddhist baptism (muruddha-bhashika) administered to children, idols, &c. |
| 自至 | ऋन्त from the crown to the sole. |
| 無市 | to spoil the market by underselling. (Cantonese.) |
| 戴雀 | to wear the bird crest, i.e., to be a śūlāva, alluding to a peculiar shaped button. |

A rivulet or brook.

A lacustrine plant like a bulrush, called | ठोंक whose leaves can be woven into sandals or withes; it is probably a species of Scirpus or Juncus. |

Next from spirits and a nail. |

Drunk; suppoled with drink. |

The secretion in the ear. |

Ear-wax or the dry scurf formed 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. |

盟 | to make peace, to promise. |

或 | or | 正 | to revise, to edit, to prepare for publication. |

期 | to set a time. |

拜 | to invite to a consultation. |

To set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors. |

ornamental dishes for show. |

之女 | fancy, high-sounding expressions, and not very sensible. |

盤松經下 | spread the handsome dishes by the path under the pines. |

定 | From a covering and correct (others say wishing) changed to 正 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 curl 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. |

貨 | to contract for goods, when a टेन bill of particulars is drawn, and अन the bargain money is ले paid. |

未 | or | 不 | uncertain, not yet settled. |

無 | 没 | nothing decided finally. |

是 | it is fixed. |

歸 | settled on; all is arranged. |

保 | I can assure you it is not fixed. |

 характер | 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 (indrya) by which it is perfected, called 根 swaṣṭhi-indrya; a previous state to this is termed 欲 入 wishing to enter perfection (sama-patti). |

做的 | made to order. |

而後能靜 | fix the mind on it without distraction, and then you will quietly receive it. |

晨昏 | 省 at morn and eve salute your parents. |

論 | to speak to the purpose and settle the argument. |

因工 | 鬱 to promote according to merit. |

之方中 | Markab was then in the zenith. |

In Cantonese. A spot, a place. |

有 | 無 | is there a place for it? |

個 Fen | that spot. |

晤知 | I don't know the spot. |

石碇 | from stone and nail to fix; occurs used with the next. |

Ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel. |

下 | or | 拋 | drop the anchor. |

住海面 | anchored in the road-stead or oiling. |

錘 | a platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an ingot or shoe of bullion; often used for शिळ 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 | ten taels in one ingot; in Canton, this phrase often means, the affair is certain, from the usual weight of ingots. |

元寶 | or | 銀 | paper ingots burned in worship. |
**TING.**

Old sounds, t'ing and t'ing. *In Canton,* t'ing and t'eng; — *in Swatow,* t'eng and t'für; — *in Amoy,* t'eng and t'eng; —

*in Fuhchau,* t'eng, t'ing, t'ing, and t'ing; — *in Shanghai,* t'ing and t'ing; — *in Ch'fú,* t'ing.

---

| 墨子 an ingot of bullion. |
| 墨 a cake of ink. |
| 墨 a cake of ink. |
| 丸 an ingot of bullion. |
| 又 to anchor. |
| 一 to anchor. |
| 一 a cake of ink. |
| 一 a cake of ink. |

**TING.**

From *hand* and to *fix*; also read *ch'äng.*

To throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to throw at: to smash.

破頭 to get one's head cracked in a fray.

宗主 to smash a teacup when taking an oath.

無鉄口 no silver has been put into his mouth; i.e., you cannot believe his word, alluding to the custom of putting silver in a corpse's mouth. (*Cantonese*)

| 使 to abide the examination, to stand a trial. |
| 真心 as his kindness prompts, — let him act. |
| 重 to hard of hearing. |
| 天由命 just as Heaven decrees. |
| 他來 wait till he comes. |
| 任 to allow. |
| 自然 let it be as it likes, let it go. |

道 to hear on the road and talk of in the way; i.e., heedless of what he hears.

罪 to own one's offense.

In *Cantonese.* To-morrow.

| 日 next day. |
| 明天 to-morrow morning. |

**TING.**

From *shelter* and to *hear* as the phonetic.

A hall, a parlor, a saloon; a court, a place where cases are heard; the officer in his court.

| 大 a drawing-room. |
| 客 or 花 a reception-room; a parlor. |
| 門 the porter's lodge. |
| 官 a police-station. |
| 神 the room for the oracle or shrine in a house. |

**TING.**

From *hand* and to *fix*; also read *ch'äng.*

To throw it at him. (*Cantonese*)

粒包 to thump a boy's head with the knuckles.

**T'ing**

Grain, as rice or wheat, standing upright and full eared; the culm of grain.

麥 the stalk of wheat.

In *Cantonese.* The stem of a fruit.

| 口 the adam's apple. |
| 埃 a pummelo with a broken stem; — a worthless fellow. |

**T'ING.**

A low spit or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

| 沙 a sandy beach. |
| 州府 prefecture in the southwest of Fuhkien. |
| 海 a small beach left by deposit. |

**Ding**

Also read *ch'äng* and *sh'äng.*

The sound of chopping timber; to strike.

楔 the door-posts; the sockets of a door with their entering tenons.

虛 an ancient place in the state of Sung, now the northern part of Kiangsu.

**Chéng**

A stand near a bed; a headboard of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.
The straps of hide, the box which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

The thigh bone or femur is bone, but it is also applied to other long bones.

From to go and to good; it much resembles yen 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.

The hall where audiences are held; the Emperor.

Privy councillors.

You have court-yards and private rooms.

To bastinado a courtier, as was done in the Ming dynasty.

A dispatch sent by express direct from the palace to the provinces.

A palace officer, head of the guard; an ancient title.

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.

Parental instruction.

Home, one's own residence, a family seat; one's relatives.

Domestic.

All denote the imperial palace, especially the private apartments.

His doory-way is like a fair, speaking of an officer besieged by applicants.

A high spacious forehead; a term in physiognomy.

Very unlike; greatly mistaken.

He punished all those chiefs who would not appear at court.

Father.
婷
A fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.

婷
 Lady-like and beautiful.

<pre>婷
 當年不嫁惜婉 | Alas, she did not marry that year, the luckless beauty!
</pre>

草莓
A peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.

<sup>草莓</sup>
A plant found in Ho-tun, said to kill fish like a Lepidium.

打
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 silique long; other descriptions confuse it with other cruciferous plants.

打
Used with the next.

田
A raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

田
A raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land, a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parced of land.

田
field-paths, fields.

田
a bit of a garden.

句
an old name of Lin-ning fu in Ymnn.

Read 頂. A paddock, a park.

<sup>頂</sup>
Our paddocks will be like deer-parks; uncultivated.

頂
From hand and erect; used for the next; and easily mistaken for Yetz.

頂
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.

頂
to stretch one's self up straight.

頂
out to project or grow out.

頂
to stretch and expand the chest.

頂
筋肉心 to firmly adhere to chastity.

頂
的 very stiff and upright.

頂
to bear a punishment without flinching or confessing.

頂
不住 not to give in, goodpluck.

頂
以 to use the stick as a sword; i.e. to punish offenses too severely.

頂
to stand stiff, as a grenadier.

頂
In Pekingese. Very, greatly.

頂
粗然的 very coarse and bulging, as a water-jar.

頂
抑子硬 a hard bit, as a nut to eat, or a piece of tough beef.

艇
A club, a stick; a single branch or stalk.

艇
百 | a hundred stalks of sugar-cane.

艇
可使制 I can manage [the enemy] with even a shillelagh; i.e. to boast of a general.

艇
相逐 he grasped the staff and drove him out.

艇
餘之人 an efficient and clever man.

艇
From gem and erect. 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.

艇
The emperor took the scepter, and straightway the realm was regulated.

艇
Meat which has been dried in the sun and out in strips; straight, stiff.

艇
十 | for ten strips of jerked meat form a bundle.

艇
祭 a carp used in offerings.

艇
與四 | 而 gave him four slices of dried meat.

艇
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.

艇
或 | 仔 a small boat.

艇
快 | a fast-boat.

艇
書信 | express or post-boats.

艇
花 | flower-boats, used for parties.

艇
家 | boat-people.

艇
水 | a sort of lighter.

艇
蓬 | punt to gather cattrops.

艇
A bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; finished, exhausted; to hasten.

艇
而走險 to run away from danger.

艇
A narrow head or forehead; straight.

艇
庭 | a direct path.

艇
From woman and a court.

艇
A woman who has recovered from disease.

艇
以 to disguise one's feelings; stolid, imperturbable.

艇
家 | to rail at another.

艇
Read 頂. Handsome.

艇
| fair and graceful.

艇
From 土 earth and a man but it is not the same as 頂 as this usually has the lower stroke longest; it is thought to resemble sprouts coming out of the ground.

艇
Good; complete; full; to verify; whatever is the business of life.
**TIU.**

Old sounds, tin and tū.  In Canton, tin—in Swatow, tin—in Amoy, tin and pin; in Fuhchau, 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From 一 one and 云 gone, 了: to return.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回 to put away; to throw aside; not to mention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>下去 left it behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下 lay aside, as for a future occasion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>下水 thrown into the water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 眼色 to ogle. |
| 田不准 you did not hit—the hub. |
| 田空 to miss every other row. |
| 眼冷 to utter a bon-mot. |

**TO.**

Old sounds, ta, da, tap, and dAP.  In Canton, to and tū; in Swatow, to and tōa; in Amoy, to and tū; 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From 夕 evening repeated; q. d. evening after evening.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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 year every year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大年紀 how old are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>替我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祝三</td>
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<td>阿</td>
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<tr>
<td>羅</td>
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<tr>
<td>雨來</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盟善</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>既</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重皮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新來</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 隻 | a long sleeve, such as were worn in olden times. |
| to | Braches 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. |
| 締 | to embroider. |
| 耳 | the lobe of the ear; for which sense the radical 田 is often added, but the compound is not authorized. |
| 香 | an orchid like a Cymbidium with yellow flowers. |
| 白雲 | the snowy clouds are piled upon each other. |
| 花 | a sprig of flowers. |
| 觀我 | are you looking at my chin moving—as I eat? |
| 花 | flowers; many blossoms. |
| 毛 | a flame. |
| 花 | all sorts of flowers. |
| 門 | the side buildings in a palace court. |

放長耳 | 聽聽 keep your ears open and hear all that is said.
The body; to conceal one's self, to hide away, to skulk, to secrete, to slip away; to escape.

To walk.

To guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.

A mound; a hillock raised for any purpose.

To fall down, to come to pieces; to tumble down or to be carried away.

Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

To chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve.

To cut up chops.

Dilapidated, ruined, decayed, neglected; careless, heedless; indolent, remiss; idle, indifferent.

To go to loaf about.

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.

To push it over.

To beg food, and throw the morsels into a clap-dish 鈹, as Buddhists do on begging excursions.

A jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.

An obelisk aiguille or peak; some say, the undulating line of a range of hills.
From head and to bear: the first form is most used.

To pull, to drag along; to dragle; to lead, to take by the hand; to implicate, to drag into; to protract.

累 (lèi) involved, as in loss or danger.

一拖 to trail a stick after one.

花坨 to wear a peacock's feather.

紗 ends of the girdle hanging bow; an official girdle.

泥带水 I was dragged through the mud; met. turbid, verbose, as a style.

罢船 a fishing-smack which drags the net after it.

大 a large smack.

延 to put off, to procrastinate.

将 an inner coffin.

析薪 1) when cleaving faggots, follow the grain.

From wheat and to carry; the two are nearly synonymous.

Cakes made of bean-flour; the powder is boiled with soy in little tin cups.

粘糕 1) cakes of glutinous rice mixed with flour.

罗 a fancy wheaten cake in three round stories, common at Nanking, used in the worship of ancestors at new year.

黄米 1) a cake made of bean-flour and millet meal.

泥子 the clov of earth wrapped around plants when transplanting them.

The second is also used for 'cl' to slip.

叶 and rugged paths; dangerous activities.

1 罗尼 a dharraina, a nرفع or magic formula.

沙 1) sandy steppes and wilds.

趨下坡 1) he hastened down the steep declivity.

To slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.

命連 1) an unlucky fate; missed the chance.

驃垂雨而中坂溜 1) this old horse, whose ears drop down, has stumbled with me half way on the journey; referring to missing an opportunity, or a superannuated officer.

从 man and that; it was once written he; the second is a synonym of the next, and an old form of 喃 a snake.

That, another; to charge.

背覆backed.

委委 1) elegant and easy in manners, as a virtuous dame.

君子正而不 1) the prince says [their doctrine as] true, and seeks for no other.

髪 to adjust the hair.

Read 'to' to add to; to impute.

合彼有罪子之 1) he revives that man's crime, that I may have the more.

From 马 horse and 大 great; but the second is the common form.

An animal that carries burdens; to bar, to back a load.

背 1) to carry on the back.

牲口 1) let the animals carry it.

负 1) to carry, as a pack; to load on.

不動 it is too heavy to carry.

上山去 carry it up the hill.

In Cantonese. To suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

肚 with child.

在弊头 hang it on the lap.

駝 A camel.

用了 for the last.

駱驼 1) a burden.

带 1) to carry on camel's back.

少所見多所怪見駱 1) 以少 been before, and exaggerates in describing it, is like the man who saw a camel, and said it was a horse with a swollen back.

駝 A large gallinaceous bird, the 1) which probably refers to the ostrich, or to the casowary of the Indian Archipelago; it is also called 大马雀 the large horse prince; and 1) 銅或 1) 1) camel fowl, from its large feet; it is said to be 8 or 9 feet high, and the wings spreading ten feet.

駝 A name for the beaver, 1) which is said to be found in western countries, and among the Mongols; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.

駱 A sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.

有 1) there were many sorts of dappled and spotted horses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>陀</td>
<td>tō</td>
<td>A tie-beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; under it is the 二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阵</td>
<td>zé</td>
<td>a pair of girders; a room with such a pair is regarded as having 三間 three partitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>shǒu</td>
<td>Head彩畫 painted beam-ends or corbels which project outside; the Chinese often carve characters on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>Violent, in a strong tide-way, humor the helm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰤</td>
<td>tāi</td>
<td>From it to bear and 東 sheep; Panniers, saddle-bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疗</td>
<td>liáo</td>
<td>Humpbacked; having a diseased and crooked spine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>bèi</td>
<td>Humpbacked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱷</td>
<td>xié</td>
<td>The snake-fish, as its name imports; a species of bull-head which burrows in the sand, and sports it out; it is also called 鱦 or sand fish, a name often given to the shark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰤</td>
<td>tāi</td>
<td>A skein or hank of silk or flax; braiding to ornament furs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聖</td>
<td>shèng</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打飛</td>
<td>dǎ fēi</td>
<td>To swing weights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>A steelyard weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>To sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athletes and military men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>To throw at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>In Pelengese. To pile up, as in steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估</td>
<td>gū</td>
<td>A fabulous animal like a ram, having nine tails and four ears.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 安 quiet contracted to 女 woman and 爪 claws; q. d. what the claws have safely. |
| 女 | nǚ | Secure, safe, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, settled, quiet; ready, prepared—and often merely a sign of the past tense. |
| 佐 | zuò | An exclamation at the end of a sentence indicating the end, that's right; so; well now! |
| 當 | dāng | Everything right; properly done, secured. |
| 作 | zuò | He did not do it satisfactorily. |
| 有 | yǒu | There is something unsafe; there's a screw loose. |
| 極 | jí | Or; very well, that's just right. |
| 設 | shè | Erect a hall to quiet the ancestral maus. |
| 講 | jiǎng | Well said. |
| 周 | zhōu | All correct, as well and safe as it can be. |
| 欲 | yù | If the thing is to be done safely, it must not be hurried. |
| 剖 | pōu | Anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; a mathematical term for cylindrical; a tube for holding salt. |
| 圓 | yuán | Long, slim and round. |
### T'O.

**摘**

To clip the four corners of a thing that is too long; to lessen by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

**垂**

Full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out.垂肩抽, dropping shoulders and ample sleeves; said of a beauty.

**嫧**

Fascinating, engaging, seductive; not correct, heedless of propriety; idle, careless.

姜不數以燕不見帝

I dare not see his Majesty in the least distasteful.

### TOH.

**唾**

From mouth and to drop; the second also means a port, a place to land at.

| erno | To spit; saliva; to do a thing easily. erno to | To spit in one's face. erno to | To blow the nose. erno to | To compose off-hand. erno to |

**蠱**

Disgust or east-off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to slough off the skin.

**蛇**

A snake's skin.

**殼**

East-off shells or skin.

**朝昏**

One morning he suddenly became an empty skin;—his spirit left the body.

**龍**

']['

When the kaiyd molted, the dragon transforms itself; it is like my discarding the world and going among the immortals; a Taoist sneer at life.

---

**TOH.**

*Old sounds, tat, dat, and dâk. In Canton, tok, tut, and chut;—in Swatow, tok, tat, and tak;—in Amoy, tont, tok, and to;—in Pealeau, twak, chwok, tok, and yok;—in Shanghai, toh, doll, and dôk;—in Chifu, ton.*

**摥**

From hand and to join.

To collect, to arrange, to gather up; to take up with both hands.

| fëo | 1 拾 to gather. 1 拾 to put in order, to furnish up, to make as new; to put to rights. 1 拾言 之 now we pluck the ears—of the plaintains |

**劒**

Used with the last; also read choh.

To cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob.

| fëo | 1 拚 to print and publish books. 1 拚 to estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly. 1 拚之 之 can you guess its weight exactly? 1 拚之 食 a present of food, as a delicacy. 1 拚之 食 a present of food, as a delicacy. |

**繰**

To mend clothes.

<p>| fëo | 繰 針 請 補 1 纏 the needle and ask him to mend this. | 纬 to take the prize. 1 纬金丹 a golden pill that will snatch your life from death. 1 維明 之 to contend for fame and gain. 1 維 明 之 to get one of the first five places in an examination for <em>tânts</em>. 1 賭籌 to take the gambling reeds;—a mode of playing. 1 賭 筹 to take the gambling reeds;—a mode of playing. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>沿</th>
<th>走</th>
<th>信</th>
<th>Interchanged with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to appropriate without right.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to plunder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从 metal and to perp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鋳</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>a wooden-tongued bell.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>bells hung on eaves to ring with the wind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a native priest in the Roman Catholic churches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天將以夫子為木</td>
<td>Heaven brings forth a sage to arouse the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>德</td>
<td>to incite to virtue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>泣</th>
<th>冰柱; a more common name is 水柱 ice pillars.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Formed of heart and limit; a synonym of 流, to distinguish it from 流, a rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To guess, to calculate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>To cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>木 to work in wood, the joiner's craft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To delude by false representations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>僞 to deceive by falsehoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A species of water-bird, the 鵝, which resembles the rail; it is mostly found in the southern provinces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>傳</th>
<th>Also read ch'ud, and used for ch'ud to grumble.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To gabble; to talk incessantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>無度 a constant stream of talk flows from his mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To tread or step on; to walk to and fro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>來去 to walk back and forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>任步開 to walk for pleasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>步亭心 walking inside of the arbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沐</td>
<td>From water and stone; used for 詐諜 one other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop, as rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>滴 to drip; leaking by drops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鑽</th>
<th>脫, 1</th>
<th>From flesh and to arrange.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The flesh leaving the bones; eviscerated, slain; 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 disyllabic auxiliary, or a form of the perfect tense; as 澀 1 to leak out; 放 1 to let go; 失 1 forfeited, lost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>to let off, to exonerate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>使可行 perhaps it can be done.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to slip away, to escape.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>信服 to undress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>the skin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>解</td>
<td>to deliver from, to rid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>推</td>
<td>to turn over to another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脫</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>略 liberal; not exacting; to make a résumé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>難 to escape trouble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>了圖套 slipped out of the noise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>無 年</td>
<td>got away, and was not entangled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>俗</td>
<td>elevated, not vulgar; to avoid the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>in good spirits, well, bright; talented, clever.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>生為馬 to be born as a horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>in the next existence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金 鳥</td>
<td>赎之詩 the spotted cicada is planning how to get rid of its skin; — i.e. he is contriving a way to leave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>to sell, to part with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Read tuo Leisurely.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>而</td>
<td>went off very slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>信服 a classifier of suits of clothes and messengers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>人】several men came one after the other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>衣服 a suit of clothes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Similar to the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Read shui? To rub and clean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐</td>
<td>手遂祭酗 on sitting down rub the hands, and then pour the libation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>慵, 1</td>
<td>Cunning, artful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>合於故 education has much to do with the character</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From hair and to fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To molt the hair or feathers, for which 脱 is now generally used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>毛 to molt, to shed the hair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To loosen the neck-ebato or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knuckle-pad.

天地開闢宇宙，担，当 when heaven and earth were spread out, it was like loosening the bands of the universe; so the Taoists say.

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 plumb line 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.

骨頭 | worthless things, no better than old bones.

生 | to have an eruption.

From words and a shoot; the second form is little used.

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.

福 | by your leave I am well, thank you; or in full, you are welcome.

这家的福 | I have availed myself of your favor to be happy; — a polite phrase, for which 願 is another form.

你作事 | I beg of you to do this affair.

屁 | by your auspices.

不可 | not trustworthy.

人情 | to engage another's aid and kindness.

寄子 | to commit a son to another, and ask one to care for a wife, — when about to travel.

可以六尺之孤 if there be a man who can be intrusted with the charge of an orphan.

故 | to apologize for, to suggest a reason for; to give as a pretext.

士可 | 六 inferior ones can carry out others' wishes; 中士可 | 財 and the lowest can use others' property honestly.

受人之 | I am engaged by some one to do it.

音 | to play on an instrument.

托，拁 | From hand and a shoot, though it is regarded as the modified or derived form of the second; it is often erroneously used for the last; the second also means to push away.

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.

子或盤 | a waiter or tray; the first also denotes the satin lining of a sable robe.

上膊頭 | shoulder it.

頭 | to lean the head on the hand.

推 | to equivocate, to dissemble.

塔天王 | the god who holds the pagoda in his hand.

落落 | unfavorable times, disheartened, unsuccessful.

不 | what can't be handled; i.e. grain, porridge, &c.

落 (also written 飽 落) mortified; reduced to poverty.

囊，囊 | From wood and 鞂, bag modified, say some; it resembles 飽 a case.

A sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

囊 | a tube through which to blow the fire; bellows used by potters.

相 | a kind of satchel for carrying food and clothes.

izable | the continuous sounds of ramblers — were heard.

駿 | the camel; lit. a bag-carrier.

裹裹 | dried meat and grain in packs and bags.

駞 | From horse and bag; q. d. the quadruped who carries bags.

駱駝 | The camel was once known as 駭但 but the term is now obsolete.

駱駝 | a superintendent of camels

駱 | A bun or cake made of wheat flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

駱 | a flour cake.

駝 | From wood and to drive off; but originally the phonetic was the preceding character.

駮 | a board with a hole and short handle, used by watchmen to strike the hours.

駭 | to strike the watches.

駭 | the watchman's clapper.

駭 | Negligent; to disregard rules.

駭 | 飭之士 | an officer who is remiss, and gives no heed to law.

駭 | 落 | headless, indifferent to restraint, like a bow unstrung, which flies back.

駭 | The sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.

駭 | 初篁苞緣 | the first bamboo stalks growing rank with green leaves.

駭 | Fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

駭 | 十月卒 | in November the vegetation decays and falls.

駭 | 下 | only withered leaves are below it.

駭 | A plant allied to the sarsaparilla, the female or feminine found in Kiangnan; it grows ten feet high; the leaves are large, and the pith very white; it is the Aralia elata.
TU.

Old sounds, to, tot, tok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, tò and tu;—in Swatow, tô, tu, and chu;—in Amoy, tô;—
in Fuhchau, tu, tô, and tok;—in Shanghai, tu and du;—in Chifu, tu.

都, tu

From 史 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 灰 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 未 or 未, 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, is the capital of a country; the court.

都, is very beautiful and excellent.

都, is all formed one collection.

道, I don't wish it even as a gift.

我, I will go too.

督, an old name for a 督 or Mauchu major-general.

副, a brigadier-general.

一切, all were collected.

陪, the double capital;—a term for Mukten.

大, they are generally like this.

身, I personally filled the post of prime-minister.

貌, 雖不 she would not be reckoned a great beauty.

未去過, I have not been there.

察院, the Censorate; its members are commonly called 老 at Peking.

司, or 府, or 關 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.

嘘 or 嘾 to be dissatisfied and scold unreasonably.

殼, tu

A paunch; erroneously used for a beetle or heavy mallet.

殻, is a flower bud; it is applied especially to conspicuous ones, like the rose or pomegranate.

From to see or eye and that.

壳, to look, to observe; perceived, manifested.

明, to be evident.

耳, 記 what the senses have seen and remembered.

聞, to look and not observe; absent-minded.

堵, tu

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.

截, to guard, to cut off approach to.

阿, pelf, lucre;—an old or poetical term.

覓, to seek; to project a wall around him.

巡, to patrol and guard, as revenue-cutters.

民, the people were all at peace.

百, are five hundred poles' length of wall rose at once.

住, 門口 stopped the doorway to prevent him entering.

In Fuhchau. A panel; a compartment; an apartment; a piece of wall.

賭, to wager, to risk, to stake; to gamble, to play for money; gaming, play.

博, or 鬼 a gambler.

開, or 場 to open a table.

彩, your luck; it depends on luck.

燭, a confirmed gambler.

呪, to take an oath.

當, or 押 a pledge for a gambling debt.

命, to risk life, as soldiers do.

久, is a gambler in the long run never wins.

東, to bet something, as a dinner.

気, to throw up an affair in disgust, to become angry at.

聚, to get gamblers together; to induce men to play.

眼, 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.

睹, tu

The morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.

色, the blush of day.
| **腹** | From flesh and earth; the character is rather a modern one, and is sometimes read tu.
| **tu** | The belly; the stomach; a bellyful; a good deal; the temper or mind.
| **兜** or **暖** | a stomacher, a corset.
| **小** | the region of the bladder; the pubic region.
| **有** | pregnant.
| **肠** | the inwards; entrails.
| **饱** | a looseness, diarrhoea.
| **痛** | the belly-ache.
| **火** | irascible, fiery; very feverish.
| **腹胀** | indigestion, heart-burning.
| **胃** | of a clear perception, intelligent.
| **急** | angry and obstinate.
| **量** | very patient, forbearing.

**踱**
From earth and to measure.
To step up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.
1 住 | the belly-ache.
1 筒子口 | to shut the jar's mouth.
1 窗窗 | stuff it into the hole.
把話 | his words; what stopped the other's talk.

**杜**
A fruit of a yellowish-red color, called a pear, 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 uneatable; to shut out, to restrict, to impede; to ally.
1 門不出 | to close the doors, arang remain at home — for study.
1 絕交 | a deed in fee simple.
1 絕了 | to suspend intercourse with; to cut.
1 蝎花 | the Azalea flower.

** güc**
To deny one's self to visitors.
1 辭端 | to remove causes of strife.
1 有 appel | a solitary spindle-tree.
1 野 | a vine with black spotted stalks, and leaves shaped like those of the orange; the bark is infused in spirits.
1 伸 | the Euonymus japonicus, a tree allied to the spindle-tree; the bark is used in medicine.

**度**
Ferm of men people contracted, and a hand under it: used for the next.
1 費用 | to spend extravagantly.
1 限 | certain times, periods, or distances.
1 曲 | to keep time in playing.
1 無 | limit; no restraint; lawless, reckless.
1 滿 | a major and a minor interval in music.
1 宽宏大 | liberal-minded and generous.
1 宽 | courtesy, politeness.

**镀**
To gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.
1 镀金 | washed once with gold.
1 镀金 | gilded head ornaments.
1 金 | a goldsmith's shop.

**妒**
From 女 female and 戶 inner door; occasionally changed to 石 stone, implying barrenness.
1 專as a wife sometimes is of her husband; jealous of another in the heart; averse to.
1 妒 | a jealous woman.
1 妒 | envy, as seen in actions.
1 妒 | to bear envy against.
1 妒 | men envy the high in rank.
From 毛 insect and 虫 bay contracted, the second form is more ideographic, but is very seldom met.

Grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes, like the larve of the 蜜 or various genera of Turides and Pinnus; weevil-grubs; cheese mites.

1 鱼 the Lepisma; worms in books; met. a close student.

穀穀 生 1 heaped up grain; breaks weeds.

1 束 or 役 extortionate rulers or police.

1 毛虫 hairy caterpillars.

From 支 to strike and 虇 to prop.

To destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear; to smudge.

壘 1 ruined, dilapidated; unsuccessful.

破 1 下土 it damages or destroys earthly things;— i.e. the inhabitants — as a drought.

Read 赤, and used for 銜. To discharge; to dislike, to put away; to arise of, to weary of; to loathe; to put an end to, to suffice; to explain.

Read 青, and used for 鶴. To break; to ruin, to injure.

事 1 來成 the matter was nearly done when it was ruined.

Old sounds, ㄋ, ㄋ, ㄋ, ㄋ, ㄋ, and ㄋ. In Canton, ㄋ; — in Swatow, ㄋ, ㄋ, and ㄋ; — in Amoy, ㄋ and ㄋ; — in Puhchau, ㄋ, ㄋ, and ㄋ; — in Shanghai, ㄋ and ㄋ; — in Chefoo, ㄋ.

From 门窗 to surround and 莫 difficult; q. d. how to escape from difficulties.

A plan, drawing, diagram, or chart; to delineate; to sketch an outline; to plan, to scheme; to plot, to intrigue; to reckon on; to remove; to estimate, to calculate; to wish or try for; forethought, care.

貪 1 to earnishly wish; greedily.

1 书籍 books and drawings.

1 形 the idea or sketch of; a plate of; the contour; to draw a form.

1 書 a private or personal seal.

1 視 the motto on a seal.

1 名利 to plan how to be famous and rich.

惟 懷 永 1 be still cherished a fixed resolution.

你 1 什麼 what plan have you?

天 文 1 a map of the stars.

1 貌 plans, propositions, imaginings, schemes.

1 像 a picture of, as a god.

滋 莫 難 1 their wide ramifications were not easily extirpated.

我 魚 居 1 I have consulted about your residence.

1 墨 to draw pictures.
雨雪载 | the snow is falling and the roads are muddy.

茶 | From grass and I; not to be confounded with ch'a 茶 tea, with which it was once synonymous.

A bitter herb containing a whitish juice, like the sow-thistle (Sonchus) or evilive (Cichorium); to incense on pragrogatives; weeds; a marsh flower.

毒 | noxious weeds; bitter calamities, sorrows.

女如 | the maidens were there like marsh flowers.

芳 | affictions; and the tea-shrub is said to be still known as 芳 in S's'ch'uen, though this is probably a mistake for some other plant.

償 | to borrow.

藤花 | a yellow or white rose.

神 | and 鳳 the names of two brothers, now defile and worshiped as the wardens of doorways; their names or pictures are posted on outer gates.

從 | From wood and weed; used with the last.

樸 | A kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk.

梁 |梁 name of a timber tree.

茶 from gun and I; read ch'a, and used for 茶 in some places.

徒 | Read from a step and to walk, or to go and earth, the latter being the original form; it resembles 徙 to go, and 轉 to move.

一個 footman, to go about; a foot-soldier; in the T'ang dynasty it often included a bandman or serf; a follower, a disciple; servants about an office; a sensualist, a low fellow, a ruffian, a rowdy; a multitude, a crowd; a cabal; empty, as an open hand; as an initial oblique, futile, vainly; only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

第 | an apprentice; a neophyte, a pupil.

步 | or 行 to foot it.

無 | an unprincipled rascal.

然 | to no purpose, uselessly.

司 | the minister of Education in ancient times.

厩 | a brigand, a seditions villain.

惡 | only trouble, without any advantage.

同 | a crime punishable by transportation for three years.

善 | is not sufficient to carry on a government.

數人 | his followers number scores of men.

公 | infantry.

實 | there is really a large crowd.

趯 | Barefoot; to stand on one foot.

諸科員 | barefooted and barheaded.

頜 | Composed of tiger and hare.

蕊 | In the country of T'su or Hulun, a tiger was anciently called 鳳 probably a local name represented by these characters.

葦 | A medicinal plant, the | 丝子 Cuscuta or dodder.

芍 | a kind of Anemone.

伏 | another name for China root.

於 | an old and local name for the tiger.

瓜 | probably another name for the sweet potato.

鷹 | A yellowish-blackish bird, found in Wei-yuen hien on the River Wei in Kansuh, which lives in the same hole with the marrot, keeping watch on the outside; it may be allied to the Strix cuculata or burrowing-owl.

騷 | A famous palfrey, called 騃 on | 也 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.

The character is intended to represent two strata of soil with plants growing up through them; it is defined 地之吐生萬物者 what [the divinity] Earth venoms 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.

人 natives, aborigines.

絲 Canton raw-silk.

風 人 無 local manners and feelings.

房 an adobe house.

産 products of a country.

工 sextons, undertakers.

庫 the ground story; a basement, a cellar; a treasury.

黑 or 大 or 小 slang names for opium.

脾 不 和 I have no appetite.

破 or 探 to test the soil, as geomancers do for a grave.

神 local deities; in Canton, only the terminalls are usually so denoted.

歸 or 归 to return to dust, to be buried.
Old sounds, tot, tok, dot, and dod. In Canton, tok and tuit; - in S zaman, tok, tæk, tak, and tuit; - in Amoy, tok, t'ok, tuit, and ch'ut; - in Pukchau, tok, tæk, and t'uck; - in Shanghai, deh, tok, dok, and seeh; - in Chifin, tu.

From care and a dog putting his head out of it; it is interchanged with 

Abruptly, suddenly; to rush against or out; to bolt; to desipre; precipitate, audacious; insolent, offensive; to bore or work through a hole; a bolting horse; bald on the head; a flue.

From earth and sudden.

The door or flute of a furnace or range, usually called 窗火门; the grate where the ashes fall.

To offend by rude manners, mceremonious.

Inconsiderate.

To guard a gate.

The Turks or Turcomans.

To set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.

Impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.

From 目 eye and 侄 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.

To act as overseer of work.

To direct.

F or 阵 to head the troops.

A governor-general.

Collector of customs at Canton.

The provincial director of examinations.

The eldest son.

To instruct.

To act as leader; to take the direction.

To admonish.

To oversee; to manage all the details.

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.

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.

In reality, very truly; trustworthy.

Earnest belief.

A dangerous illness; a complaint that disables one.

Diligent at study.

Pay great regard to ancestors and relatives.

Not to work sedulously without weariness.

Imminently dangerous.

Very great, as kindness.

Sincerely respectful.

Duke Liu was able to consolidate the merits of his predecessors.

Heaven] made her great in bearing Wu Wang.

To shake the head, as when dissatisfied or refusing.

To have an ugly look, irritated.

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 cry on hearing its cry, as the line says, |一鳴而長散 the baboon cries and the gibbons scatter.
| 自己 only myself.
| 予 an only son.
| 單 | only one, by itself.
| 孤 | orphan-like, unassisted.
| 有 sole, unequalled, by itself.
| 亦 this only that sort.

饵 | reflecting on my solitary condition.
| 步 | going on alone; a clever man skilled in some art which takes the palm.
| 不止 | not one only.
| 夫 | 無巢居手 is it that he has neither family nor relatives?
| 斷 | 行 to decide and act on his own responsibility.

騷, the covering or case for a bow.

勾 | a sheath to preserve the bow.

弧 | a case or wrapper for a flag.

騷, the skull; the bones on the top of the head; used by Roman Catholics in 聖 for relics of every kind.

莊子之楚見野鬼 when Chwangtsz went to Tsu, he saw a hollow skull.

毒, from 毒 vicious and 靈 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 ignominious at.
| 心 malicious, cruel.
| 薬 a poison, a dangerous remedy.

roe | a flagitious villain.
| 害 to do evil to others.
| 死人 to poison one.
| 氣 a malaria; a noxious vapor or exhalation.

寧為茶 | the people prefer bitter and poisonous ways.
服 | poisoned.
流 | a pervading; general injury, like opium-smoking.
三 | the three lanes — of the Taoists; viz., cupidity, wrath, and folly.
"狼狠瞎 | the lane are hateful and the blind dangerous.
便 | venereal ulcers.
首精惡 | the blind are clever and the dumb dangerous.
以 | 攻 | to counteract one poison with another.
五 | the five poisonous reptiles; viz., the viper, scorpion, centipede, toad, and spider.

蜂薔小 | a petty revenge; lit. a malicious bee's sting.

从縣 to suspend and 毒 noxious; also read 薬.

roe | A baner or streamer carrying a feather, used to show the way at a funeral; a large triangular standard, carried before the general-in-chief to mark his presence; it was adorned with red silk tassels, or a tail or feathers.

殺人祭 | the blood of the slain was offered in sacrifice to the standard.

大 | 旗 the general's standard.

從 | from body and mouth; it is regarded as a contraction of 甚 the seat; and is sometimes read 甚.

The anus or the rectum; among butchers, the rump; the end of the bottom, the adit or exit.
| 底 the bottom of, as a long row of horses.
| 俱 a cul-de-sac; no thoroughfare. (Cantonese.)

賣 | to buy pork outlets or steaks.

售 | A stone roller, the 賣 used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

從水 and flowing harmoniously; now written like 賣 to sell; interchanged with the next.

入 | A ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; fouls, muddy; to annoy, to despise.

 serta | a gutter; dirty, filthy.

入 | the four great drains of China, viz., the Yangtsz'江, the Yellow river, the Hwai 海 and the Tsi 河 or New Yellow River 大清河 in Shantung.

蜃 | 諸神 the gods of the mountains and streams.

蜃 | From ice to and to sell; an unauthorized character, commonly used for the last, and with the next.

蜃 | To annoy; to defile, to profane; to desecrate; to treat contemptuously; to bother by reiterating one's application.

蜃 | 禿, to trouble by repeated calls.

蜃 | 聽 or the 聽 you annoy my ears, or abuse my attention; said by officials.

蜃 | I have presumed to annoy you; — a polite phrase.

蜃 | to fail in respect.

蜃 | neither cringe to your superiors, nor insult your inferiors.

蜃 | to offend one, to act against propriety.

蜃 | Analogous to the last and next.

蜃 | To blacken, to dirty: to annoy, to insult; black, soiled, filthy; a moldy, black color.

蜃 | 賣 dirty, begrimed.

蜃 | to defame to render opprobrious.

蜃 | 貴幸 to offend or insult one of the emperor's favorites.

蜃 | 護 | to cause to blush; to betray confidence.
### 犊

 Analogue to the last two.  
 Indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.  

### 賢

 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 adobe walls  
 a note; a brief of; a card or short statement; a model for letters  
 the papers in a law case; the case itself.  
 he gathered the pencil and tablets, and I received them.  
 long drawn and tedious documents.  
 here I have none of the turmoil of a court.  
 a calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.  
 the old cow licks her calf; old folks dote on their children.  
 a whitish kind of fine jade from the Kwâhun Ms., once used for tablets.  

### 療

 A case or drawer; a sheath; a colt; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.  
 a seabird.  
 open the casket.  
 to lay by carefully, as jewels.  
 An abortion; dead before birth; still-born.  
 (either women or animals) did not cast their young; a time of prosperity.  
 From words and to flow smoothly as the phonic.  
 To read aloud, to recite, to chant; to read carefully so as to get the meaning; to teach one to read; to study; to divulge a reader.  
 to study, to go to school; in Canton, to read aloud.  
 the reading the ritual; a notice put up at the door, written on blue paper with white ink, declining visits when mourning for parents.  
 he studied till he became ill.  

### 談

 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.  

### 禽

 Old sound, t'uk.  
 In Canton, t'ok; in Swatow, t'ek; in Amoy, t'ut; in Fuhkien, t'uk; in Shanghai, t'ok; in Châfu, t'uk.  
 a mule with a hairless tail.  
 no hair on his head; a leafless tree.  
 stripped of trees and herbage, as a bare hill.  
 to let the cap fall off.  
 the hair is all gone.  

### 鶚

 The composition of the character denotes the bald-headed bird.  
 A bird when bare of its feathers during molting.  
 an owl.  
 a long legged bird, perhaps a crane akin to the adjutant, having a bare head.  

### 襟

 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.
The scalar head; sores covering the scalp.

T'UH.

The second and original form delineates a pile of earth, now changed to earth and birds; used with the next, and for c'ui 堆 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; and hence a classifier of piles, heaps, and mounds; to incumber by crowding; to push away.

An unauthorized character.

To sit stock still, like a statue.

- 隼一 Complete the form away; you statue, sitting here!

Read chui. The sound of dashing stones.

From stone and birds.

A foot-pestle, commonly used to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.

架 or 架 the mortar framework.

白 on a rice stone mortar.

身 the treddle of the pestle.

春多癘一 Pound it hundreds of times more.

登 to work the pestle.

水 mortars worked by water-wheels.

雲空水自春 where the clouds surround the inaccessible heights, the water does its own pounding, — by cascades.

对

From an inch and a compound of 拳 leisure and 是 scholar; it is defined echoing without rule; the construction is common.

Paralleled 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; inimical; an opponent; a pair; equal to the occasion; a sign of the dative.

一副一 or — a pair of scrolls.

一聯 or 一子 parallel sentences.

他指 speak to him.

我依 YOU I bid you to go. (Shanghai)

願 a foe, an enemy; hostile.

親家 to form a marriage affinity.

其樂無一 no joy equal to that of Heaven.

一數 to compare accounts.

一鴿子 a brace of doves.

合利 cent. per cent. profit.

眼 agreeable to, liking.

得ld not afraid of what men say, equal to men's remarks.

一— set it over against, as a dial to the sun; see if it fits.

不 not correspondent; not on good terms, inconsistent, inconstant.

子燈 a pair of lantern-bearers who march opposite each other in a procession.

眼-witnesses; personal evidence.

質 to confront, as opposite parties do in a law-suit.

換 to swap, to barter.

In Cantonese read tui. To push forwards; to bridge or hand along to another; to make up a lot to have a batch; to coalesce.

堆一起 lump it all in one; this use seems to be a mistake for 堆 by a change in the tone.
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.

元恶大 | great dislike to the chief criminal.

怨 | everybody is scolding and grumbling, as at the officials.

凡民罔不 | not one of the people but disliked him.

隊 | From 隨 place; and to follow contracted; also read chui; and used for su; 隱 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 伍 or fifty men, but now often numbering a hundred men; a platoon; to fall down.

成茸結 | people gathering in crowds and knots, — ready for a disturbance.

難乎歸 | it will not be easy for me to regain my place, — as a truant clerk.

馬 | cavalry regiments.

兵 | a number of people.

授 | a detachment, a company.

演 | to drill; to parade.

伍 | in ranks; the army; its rank and file.

出 | to engage the foe.

車 | when the chariots go in their courses, the cavalry will then deploy in ranks.

洋鎗 | foreign drilled troops.

兌 | From 兩 man and 谷 a dump place; but others say from 口 mouth and 八 effluence, 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 | to sell by weight or retail.

七 | weighs seven mace (tow) two canareens.

From metal and to enjoy; occurs used for the last.

鈴 | The brass or gilt butt of a spear.

夾子電 | the trident spears with their bright ends.

Read tui and shou, and used with 楊. A spheric metallic bell, with a piercing sound, called 金子 intended to accompany a drum, hung upon a frame; to border.

Read read a pall, a catafalque over a coffin.

From place or earth and honorable; it is used for the next; the second, rare form is also a synonym of 本 to a cloak.

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 Chelsea.

A labiate plant like horehound (Marjoram), in appearance, common in the southern provinces; it is now called 白益母 and 即益母, 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 demon and bird; it is also read 伽天.

A supernatural animal, described as like a small bear, with short yellow fur; perhaps a species of wolverine was intended by this goblin.

From hand and bird; it is also pronounced 伽天, with the same signification, and both sounds are used as correct.

To push away, to expel; to overthrow; to secede from; to keep away, or abstain from; to deny one's self; to shirk, 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 carry out, to succeed to, to ap- point, or push forward; to include.

The thigh, the ham; the leg; in architecture, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.

From flesh and to retire; the second form is unusual.

The thigh, the ham; the leg; in architecture, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.

子 the leg, divided into 大 the thigh, and 小 the Shank.

The hind leg.

猪 a hog's ham; when cured it is called 熟 or fire-ham.

快 or 飞毛 a fast runner.

跑 细 | I have run myself lean-shanked. — and made nothing.

象 | a gross fat leg.
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!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>厚 or</th>
<th>大 liberal, honest, considerate.</th>
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<td>五</td>
<td>the five generous ways of acting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>孝</td>
<td>give great weight to filial and fraternal duties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>伦</td>
<td>transforming influences.</td>
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<td>言</td>
<td>a sincere invitation.</td>
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王事 | the king's business presses on me. |

友於 | be sincere in dealing with friends. |

桂 | a name for those years which contain the branch 午 wn. |

Read 丘'on. A succession of, as fruit or plants. |

有 | the bitter gourds which one by one. |

彼行 | the patches of springing wayside rushes. |

Read 刮 toi. To lodge alone; solitary, one by one; to regulate; to cut up, to deal with, to finish up. |

商之 | he disposed of or destroyed the forces of Shang. |

彼 | quietly and solitarily we passed the night. |

Read 纹 tum. To carve; ornamented. |

弓 | the ornamented bows are all strong. |

勒 dun

Another form of 敦 dun, the breath. |

To swallow down, to gobble, as a bird. |

| 得 | he has gulped down a great deal. (Cantonese) |

墩 dun

From earth and solid; the second unauthorized form is used at Canton. |

| 低 | a heap or tumulus, a mound or barrow of a regular form, while 墅 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." |

烽 dun ① or 烽 dun a fire signal, a hollow brick cone, in which a lighted fire serves as a signal. |

幡 dun low cushions used by favored couriers to sit on at an audience. |

蠍 dun ① a rude candlestick. |

五里 | a five 里 mound, used to mark distances. |

臺 dun a beacon terrace. |

獭 dun a knoll. |

In Cantonese read 田 tum'. To shake the dust off a thing by a flapping; to slap; to strike on the ground; a company of boat-people settled ashore. |

㗊 dun

An earthenware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits. |

To castrate animals; 鐲 is also used for this. |

| 雞 dun | to cut a cock. |

蠍 dun a water insect, the ① also called 蟄 dun; a dytiscus or water beetle (a Hydrophilus?) whose larva resemble shrimps. |

樽 dun

The wooden cover of a coffin; others define it, a wooden seat or rest. |

袋 tum

A satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack. |

杵 tum

To strike with the fist. |

扱 tum

An eye with a defense over to guard it, rudely representing a shield; also read 領 tum, and used for "to" to escape. |

桿 tum ① a shield with daggers painted on it. |

五 | to grasp five shields; — i.e. to manage military matters. |

楯 tum ① the defensive nettings and guards on a junk's poop. |

瞼 tum

Sometimes read 眼 tum. Dull, heavy eyes; half asleep. |

打 tum ① to nod, as when asleep. |

目 tum ① 難分善惡 weak eyes are unable to distinguish the good from the bad. |

淹 tum ① too sleepy to work. |

頫 tum

Water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dike, retain water. |

子 tum ① the north and western sides of a farm; also a grange. |

田 tum

Fields and plats. |

在 tum ① a small village. |
TUN.

Used for a tumulus in Canton; written to turn, to turn a tumulus, the fine quartz powder which porcelain makers use as an ingredient in the best ware.

Read "yeh, the stump of a tree; a thorn.

An overplus; a dépôt or storehouse; to store, to house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>蕎 (tun)</th>
<th>opium-hulks.</th>
<th>opium dealers. (Cantonese.)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蕎</td>
<td>an insolvent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. To stop when it ought to go; to lie down.

To put it in the doorway.

To goods left on hand.

To sell goods by wholesale.

The rush of a torrent; confused, chaotic, mixed; unable to discover the cause or purpose of; impervious.

無端 in utter confusion, without any clue.

A certain monster, into which a 賤 or a bad man in the days of Shun, was transformed.

To move, to shake; to rub with the hand.

From inclosure and sprouting; occurs used for its primitive.

A kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom, to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.

積 | to hoard or collect grain.

米 | a rice bin.

米 | open the bin and give out the grain.

From head and sprouting or torf; used for the next.

To bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to salute; 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 impair; to part with, to let go; used in the treaties for the word ton.

首拜 | respectfully bow the head; — written on earths.

| 餐 | gave him one knock.

打 | one meal.

甲兵不 | not a soldier was lost.

改前非 | he all at once reformed his ways.

人馬 | to get ready troops for war.

句 | a casual stop.

食 | he ate mango fish every meal.

無 | a very small job of work.

安 | to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for.

委 | ruined.

一氣不 | the breath cannot be stopped in a moment.

| 摺 | to suddenly discard in a freak.

In Cantonese. To lay down, as one lays aside a burden.

倒 | turned about; beside himself.

穏 | place it securely.

Dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, half-witted; superannuated; rude because uneducated.

刀 | a dull knife.

角 | an obtuse angle.

頜 | obstinately stupid; mulish.

啞 | stammering; a hesitating speech.

遲 | incapable for business, always behind time.

銳 and | denote acute or blunt at the point.

| 悖 | Also read 色, when used for the sincere.

Sad, sorrowful, depressed.

| 慘 | altogether out of spirits, heart-sick.

TUN.

| 遮 | 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.

盡山林 | to retreat to the hills, — and live.

奇門 | 甲 to skillfully dispose troops in ambush.

世無闐 | to leave the world without regret.

法 | rules for becoming invisible.

恥 | to put one's self out of sight, as by dignifying or retiring.

賢 | the worthy people secluded themselves.

肥 | well favored.

充 | heavy and fat.

From flesh and shield; also read tub, and similar to ゆen; 胖 fat.

Fat, obese, referring especially to hogs; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.

蓄 | well favored.

泉 | In Cantonese. From stone and water; an unauthorized character.

To drool; to drop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight.

魚 | to fish with a line.

應 | suspended; to hang down.

貯 | to make a large fortune.

Read "tun. To pound; to strike with the fist, to rap; to thump, to throw at or away; to lower, to let down.

鉸 | to drop anchor.

船打 | the vessel thumped.

印 | to stamp or chop, as dollars are certified in Canton.

| 骨 | to pommel, to shampoo.

Read "tain. To stamp, to paws; to press on, to crush; a low, baggy place.

底 | a low wet spot.

馬 | the horse paws the ground.

厚 | very thick.
**Old sounds, t'ou.** In Canton, t'un and t'ou; — in Swatow, t'au; — in Amoy, t'uan, tun, and t'ai; — in Fuhchau, t'eng, t'aoing, and t'ai; — in Shantchou, t'ang and deng; — in China, t'an.

From mouth and heaven above it, giving the sound.

"T'un." 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.

天, to swallow the sky; — met. inordinate.

天下, to seize the empire.

并, to engross all; to seize the whole.

張, to overreach.

忍, 息, that be patient and silent — under obloquy.

半, 吃, I told only half of it.

金, to swallow gold-leaf; it is a mode of suicide.

不, 起, he can’t swallow.

狗之魚 [grasping as] the fish that gulped down the dog.

喫, 他, 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.

朝, sunrise.

To vomit after eating; some say it is a name for the planet Jupiter.

殖, a term for the five cyclic years containing in them.

Read yen. Meandering.

麯, tortuous, as a serpentine stream.

From 卜, a sprout rising above — a line representing the earth, and intended to delineate the struggles of a sprouting sheet.

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 fields allotted to them.

糧, to hoard up grain.

積, to amass; to prepare stores, as a commissary.

蠆, to groaning ants.

養, to support others on a strike.

人馬,聚合, brought together the men and horses.

分, 要害, detailed garrisons to the important posts.

溪, a rivulet near Yen-chen fu in the west of Chekiang, whence Twankay green tea comes.

Read chun. The third of the 64 diagrams, denoting difficulty or hardship, alluding to the soft and tender radishes coming in contact with the harsh earth; difficult, hard; thick; sparing, avareous.

難, great labors.

厚, very gross or thick.

其膏, sparing of his favors.

鰤, 他, a meat cake or ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat called 脴; a kind of hashed pork-dumpling, simmered in broth.

京, cakes used in Fuhchien in ancestral worship.

鰤, 鰤, A scaleless fish found in the Yangtsz' R. called 河豚 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 鰤 is the same fish.

鰤, 鰤, A war-chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.

使車, he sent a war-chariot to meet and bring him.

From 有 and flesh, it is easily conformed with choh, 鰤 the ramp.

豚, 鰤, A smoking pig, a porker, a shote; one says, a sow; to dragle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

肥, a fat porling.

蹂, pettioes.

兒, my son; — a demeaning term.

江, a porpoise found in the Yangtsz' River; one maxim, 拉死吃河豚 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, — 吃河豚百無味 all other food is tasteless after once eating porpoise.

不察于鴻, he minds nothing of the pigs and chickens; — cares not for trifles.

如追放, like chasing after a runaway pig.

買利, buy my fat pigs! — a Macao cry.

In Fuhchau. Medium in size or age; half grown, not reached puberty.

腎, 鰤, The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side, the bottom.

坐, 1 to sit down.

後, the seat of honor.

無臀, his rump has no skin; — the thing has no bottom.
To dwell; a place of concourse; to come together.

1 居 to live in a place.

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.

1 烹 the noise of burning; name of a town and region at the western extreme of the Great Wall in Kansu in Ngausi-chu.

1 饭 to steam rice.

1 熟 cook it properly, as food.

1 清 to simmer slowly.

1 茶 to make tea.

1 水 to boil water.

1 鸡 a steamed fowl.

From water and one to represent a hole; an unauthorized character used at Canton.

A cess-pool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir.

垠 a hole for setting out trees.

Read 田. To whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over.

1 圍 the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat.

From water under a man.

'余 Floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

随風飄 drifting at the mercy of the winds.

1 來去 floating about on the water.

From garment and to retire.

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.

花瓣 the petals have fallen.

1 出 overrun it, as a printer in correcting matter.

倒 一 一步 to back a step.

T'UN.

From 木 trees and the 日 sun shining through them; in combination it is easily confounded with kieu 東 to abridge; the three characters 木 东 太, and 過 yu, representing the sun above, through, and under a tree, are instances of ideographic symbols.

The spring of the year, because then all things develop themselves; the east, the place whence light rises; sunning; eastwards, eastern; towards; in presence of; the place of honor, or the person in it, as a master, a pater-familias; a friend; a feast, a treat; an abbreviation for the province of Shantung.

1 东方 or 1 逢 the east.

1 頭 or 我 貌 our boss or head-partner.

1 家 the master of a household.

1 北 northeast.

向 北 easterly.

向 不怕 no fear [of a gale] from the southeast. (Cantonese.)

老 a Shantung man.

1 土 China, a Mohammedan term.

作 1 to act the 1 道 manager or host; to spread a feast.

出 1 to foot the bill; or my 1 兒 I'll act the host, I'll pay it.

附之 1 流 it has gone drifting eastward; — it is no great matter.

1 道 金 treating money; presents given to turnkeys to soften an imprisonment.

1 拉 西 扯 pulling here and hauling there; — met. — to borrow money.

1 頭 draws in his head, as a turtle.

1 下行 drive it into the next line; — a printer's phrase.

用 to slip out of, as a jacket; (Cantonese.)

1 了 顏色 the color has faded out.

1 股 a boned chicken.

遁 From to go and a pig; it differs but little from 逃 to escape.

To hide; to go into obscurity; name of the 33rd diagram, denoting invisible.

1 高 too lofty to leave his seclusion.

吴 天上帝握俾 我 0 Heavenly Shangti let me retire into obscurity.

1 跡 to conceal one's retreat.

我不顧行 I do not desire to act in retirement or make my escape.

乃 于荒野 then I was concealed in the little settled regions.

TUNG.

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tung; in Swatow, sung and tung; in Amoy, tong; in Fukien, tung, tong, and taung; in Shanghai, tung and dung; in Chiifu, tung.

1 西 a thing; — i.e. anything between the east and west; it is also a term of reproach; as 何 1 西 what, that thing.

1 成西 就 everything arranged and concluded, all things getting on prosperously.

1 倒 西 歪 out of line, reeling.

1 带南 east bearing south.

南 其 西 to cause the land to lie towards the south and east.

平秋 作 to adjust and arrange the labors of the spring.

TUNG.

A tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

1 雨 a furious rain in summer.

1 湯 wet through with dew.
From insect and east.  
The rainbow.

The rainbow.

Stupid, inapt.  

Tung  

without method, incapable of understanding a subject.

From hair and east.  

Hairy.

White hair; hairy.

From 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.

Day or night or winter or  

season.

Winter solstice, known as the Long to, and observed as one of the popular festivals.

To keep the solstice  

falling cold weather.

Winter provision.

Three

a rainy solstice.

Eleventh

the handle of the Dipper points to the pole, winter prevails.

A kind of sow-thistle used for green, which stands the winter, the 天門  allied to the  

Scorzonera; also the fleshy translucent tubers of the Meconitnum  

cochineale  found in Chekiang, and made into a confit.

A trailing plant.

A liliaceous plant (Ophiopogon japonicum), whose tubers are used in fevers and as a tonic.

Week.

Teg  

feeble, weakly, no vigor.

Tung  

unmanly, stupid looking.

From plants and heavy; it occurs 

interchanged with the next.

To rule or lead people on to 

right ways; to influence for 

good; firm, made stable; to store up, to hide away; to withdraw.

To clap the hands.

The gentry and elders; the  

latter are also called  

the wise.

To buy curiosities or antiques; old stored-up things.

To use dignity in leading 

them on.

His body servile to 

preserve his purity — from 

treason.

To urgently intreat.

A plant whose synonyms 

ally it to the Iris or orris root.

From heart and to lead.

Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to perceive the 

meaning clearly.

Confused, bewildered.

Do you understand it? 

Fitness of things.

I don't know a single word of it.

I don't understand it at all. (Shanghai.)

You  

I see my meaning.

Do you see my meaning? 

Not to take a hint.

Occurs interchanged with cheung.

A scroll, and wrongly written 

like 蝦 ice and stung  

place, even in books.

Milk of mares or cows, once used 

to wash the emperor's feet; muddy 

water; a noise.

The roll or reveille of drums.

A kind of carriage curtain.

The noise of anything falling 

into the water.

A rapid current; a cave, a 

grotto; a dell, a gorge, a deep 

ravine or caisson; a deep recess cut 

out like a grotto; a cavity, like a 

cupboard let in a wall; a hole, such as a rat makes; to understand 

throughly, as a mystery; acquainted 

with; to see through a subject; a territorial division under the Ming 

dynasty.

A deep hole in a channel.

To know fully.

I see through it all.

A fairy's grotto; -  

a beautiful spot.

The gateway, under 

the portal.

A Mongolian praying-

machine.

A thorough examination.

I see through his 

villainy.

A nuptial chamber, to 

consecrate a marriage.

Undecided.

A cavern, a grotto.

My mind is clear on 

that point.

The sky, the canopy.

Connected, bound together.

How reverent and grave!

The first is defined beams 

and boards used in the con- 

struction of a boat; but by 

others the two are regarded 

alike, and defined the beam 

to which the hawser is 

secured; a cat-head.

Pine boards. (Pekingese.)
The 2d large intestine or colon is 1 腦; a medical term.

The supports of a coffin case; name of a timber tree.

The roof-timbers, the plate or beams.

The beam split it will crush his body.

To stand on end, to stack.

Upright.

From 1 strength and 重 heavy, here read 1, 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 chick 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 靜 quiet; when following another verb, 不 answers to cannot, indicating that the action cannot be carried out, as 害不 he can't (or shall not) hurt you.

I cannot lift it.

To exasperate.

Repeatedly, again and again.

Work, workmanship.

The sun and moon revolve in their orbits.

What time do you start?


tó shake, to joggle.

Or behavior, conduct.

Improper conduct.

To stir the cloths; to commence digging, as when building.

You have annoyed you, or taken your time; a polite phrase.

To resort to blows.

Whether stirring or at rest, i.e. incessantly; with or without cause; continually moving or acting on.

To be taken in labor.

To take up carelessly.

To change countenance.

A restless disposition.

If an act be indecent, will it not cause mortification?

Not mable to advance, as from infirmity.

The moving force, as in mechanics.

Must not be stirred.

To move one’s hearing; i.e. eloquent.

Don't be meddling; let things alone.

The heart moved by something affecting and showing it in action; much excited.

Crying from sorrow.

The feelings aroused at suffering injustice.

Grieved, sympathizing.

Old sounds, t'ung and dong. In Canton, t'ung; — in Swatow, tong, tang, and 'ang; — in Amoy, tong and t'ang; — in Fuhken, t'ung, tung, tong, and t'ang; — in Shanghai, dung and t'ung; — in Chipü, t'ung.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>T'UNG.</th>
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<th>T'UNG.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 事</td>
<td>an interpreter; a broker who transacts business, once called linguists at Canton, where they were recognized by their rulers, and each had a</td>
<td>1 類</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 事</td>
<td>to transact business, to exchange at market; trading, selling, dealing, transaction, commerce, trade, dealing, commercial.</td>
<td>1 雷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 私</td>
<td>illicit intercourse; treacherous; to secretly inform.</td>
<td>1 字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 明</td>
<td>a general designation.</td>
<td>1 不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 路</td>
<td>a calendar, an almanac.</td>
<td>1 彼 in accord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 贿</td>
<td>no sale for the goods.</td>
<td>1 年 of the same age: [graduated or appointed] the same year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 明</td>
<td>the whole of.</td>
<td>1 業 the same tripes or concours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 明</td>
<td>perspicuous, intelligible.</td>
<td>1 道 the same profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 前</td>
<td>in all things accommodate yourself to circumstances.</td>
<td>1 甘若 a fellow in joy and sorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 事</td>
<td>all states a general order to all the provinces.</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 是</td>
<td>all are mine.</td>
<td>諸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 是</td>
<td>an agent, an envoy.</td>
<td>輕薄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 使</td>
<td>达世情 well versed in the affairs of life.</td>
<td>詩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 簿</td>
<td>obstructed, cohesive, no outlet; inelegant or vulgar, as a phrase.</td>
<td>譬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 世</td>
<td>elegant language, perspicuous style.</td>
<td>乃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 經</td>
<td>intercommunicating, interchanging.</td>
<td>然而</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 事</td>
<td>the port of Peking on the Pet-ho.</td>
<td>當</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 五</td>
<td>the five supernatural gifts (pauca-bhldjan) of the Buddhists, which every arhan takes possession of by contemplation.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 五</td>
<td>From plant and permeable.</td>
<td>道</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 草</td>
<td>an herbaceous plant, the 1 草 Aralia periphylla, found in Formosa and Yunnan, whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed out, furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper, used in making 紙花 or 草花 artificial flowers; pith of any kind.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 草</td>
<td>The aspect of a flame; a furious fire.</td>
<td>草</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 畢</td>
<td>for the most part alike; the difference is less than the similarity.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

A large tree belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae*, the *Curcus* 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 *Big- nonia*; name of the place where T'ang is said to have been buried, in Yung-po hien 晉河縣 in the southwest of Shansi.

(or 井 or 孤) alluding to its stately appearance, is the national tree of China, and grows over the central provinces; it is probably the *Elaecococcus verrucosus*, and its small edible seeds are mixed with the tea given in bridal presents.

Oil | or 靜子 | cultivated for its large and acrid nut. (*Elaecococcus verniciferus* from which the 1 oil is pressed for painting and caulking, and its soot used for ink; at Canton the oil of the *Curcus purpureus* is used under the same name.

海 | a species (*Elaecococcus spinosa*) with spiny trunk and branches, whose bark is used medicinally.

或梧 | a species of *Clerodendron*.

油灰 | chunam used in caulking; putty.

葉灰 fine ashes put in causers.

杖 | a staff used when a mother dies.

花 | the *Pvrtlonia*, 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 long and swift boat like a galley, called 1 now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Lobatus*.

To rub or smooth.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called 1 now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A variety of dog.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called 1 now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called 1 now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Lobatus*.

A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Lobatus*.

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A kind of perch, small and resembling a *Lobatus*.
The moon just rising is ęb, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

The rattle of drums. ınt ınt the great clannor of drums.

The upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a ŏ tube; also called覆瓦 covering tiles and陽瓦 upper tiles.

From feathered and vermillion.

Red, rosy; painted with vermillion, brindled; a peach-blossom color.

A bow colored with vermillion; used by ancient emperors.

Rose colored clouds.

A pencil with a red tube.

The Baron of T'ung, whose ancient principality lay on the River Wei, not far from the elbow of the Yellow River.

From hand and a measure.

To lead on, to advance; to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.

In Cantonese. To baste; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves.

Put those jackets into each other.

A basted edge.

From wood and measure.

A cask, a tub; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.

A pail, a bucket.

The bale or stick to carry it.

A drawer in a table. (Cantonese)

The leg of a boot.
太平 | a street tub to hold water for fires.
---|---
馬 | or 蒿 | a close-stool.
卒秋 | 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 蒼 and used for 禮. Overalls worn in winter; outside trousers; children's trousers; an apron or petticoat.

From silk and to fill.

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.

一 | the whole, one entire view.

Old sounds, twan and dwan. In Canton, twan; — in Swatow, 蒼, to, and 蒼; — in Amoy, 黃 and 端; — in Foochow, 端 and 蒼; — in Shanghai, 串; — in Ch'ü, 端.

Designed to represent the plume above a line denoting the ground, and the radical rootlets below it; now written like the next, while this is used as a contraction of 數, 端, 專 only.

The spring or cause of anything.

From standing and shoots.

Springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the origin, the head, elementary principles; strict, direct, correct, upright; modest, grave, decent; to examine into the cause; to bud or commence; an ancient ceremonial robe; a classifier of subjects; a mystery, and a piece of silk; a measure of eighteen cubits in the Chou dynasty.

一 | to arrange it properly, put it in order.

執 端 雨 | [Shun] maintained the two correct extremes.

無 | 生 有 | there is no sufficient reason for it.

用 | 命 予 上 | having thus the right favoring decree from Shang-ti.

不 | 一 | not one affair only.

四 | the four decorous principles, are 仁 humanity, 義 rectitude, 礼 propriety and 知 knowledge; to which all 端 strange doctrines or heresies are opposed.

者 | or | 一 | the cause, the reason of.

造 | to make a start.

天 | spring, the time of sprouting.

不 | improper, immodest, indecent.

From disease and common.

一 | a pain, an ache; disease 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 | deep repentance.

涕 | to compassionate.

応 | extreme joy.

切 | 切 | to gnash with rage.

歿 | alas, alas!

牙 | a toothache.

改 | 矢 | I sincerely regret my past errors.

恨 | intense hatred.

哀 | 不已 | incessantly sorrowing for others.

In Cantonese. To love, to feel for.

我 | 你 | I like you.

To cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prim deportment.

依 | 仁 | 行 | to conform his acts to humanity.

義 | to decide by just rules.
From dart and dish, referring to measuring lengths by a bow.

Short; brief; contracted; shortcomings, failures; few, not common or plenty; to shorten, to curtail; to come short, to be in fault.

From hatchet and an old form of 短 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, snubbed, broken, snapped; to settle, to give a judicial opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; before a negative, forms an adverb, surely, certainly, decidedly.
TW'AN.

Old sounds, tw'an and dwan. In Canton, wun and d'un; — in Swatow, wun and chwan; — in Amoy, wun, hwan, and ch'wan; — in Fuhchau, t'ung, tw'ang, and tw'an; — in Shanghai, t'un; — in Chifu, t'an.

水 (수), a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.

河 (하), a branch of the River Han in the west of Honan.

急流 (적류), a rapid current is called a torrent.

臣入雲 (신입음), the officers entered the ornamented red tent.

團 (관), a globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, agreeing, as a company; a band, as volunteers; 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.

麪 (면), a lump of dough.

月 (월), fall, as the moon; altogether, lumping it; closely united, as husband and wife.

氣 (기), a harmonious blending of interests; condensing, as when gases unite.

聚 (객), to crowd up, to cuddle, as a worm does when touched.

點 (점), to review or visit the guard.

此月 (이월), this full moon has for ages been just so round.

線 (선), to drill bands — of troops; a ward drill or organization.

Dumplings or dough-nuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake.

子 (자), small dough cakes.

蒸中之 (중의), steamed rice crackers.

elyn' | the forced meat balls in a dish are called stir-the-soup-boys.

From field and flat or heavy; it is also read hang and ch'án; the last form is unusual.

Waste land near a city; an alley in a town; a long street in the country, forming a hamlet; paths made and frequented by wild beasts.

怨 (원), carelessness, wayward in conduct; one who does not mind the corners in his traveling.

蘇 (수), the village of the Su family; this usage is common near Pao-ting fu.

From  from a boy's head and  a pig; in combination it resembles  lab, 象 to carve, and siang 象 an elephant.

A hog running; some say, it is the hedgehog; in the Yih King, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.

曰 (양), the application thus says.

柄 (변), robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterwards they were of a yellow color.
TSA.

In Canton, tea; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, tea; — in Fuhchau, cha; — in Shanghai, tea; — in Chifu, tea.

From month and self; it is properly tsan1, in Kanghi, and seems to have been formed to indicate the elided pronunciation of tsan1. We, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

In Cantonese. Decieved, deluded; to coax, to wheedle; trifling, of no importance.

聽人 | taken in, overreached.

細 | much cut up; small, sliced.

不受人 | not minding people's blamery.

The motion of a fish's mouth and gills.

讀 | read, hah, a kind of reptile.

豆 | but not defined.

Damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

An unauthorized character.

To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

碎 | to reduce to fragments.

着頭 | knocked my head by the fall.

挾 | to smash by throwing on the ground.

爛 | shattered by the blow.

Also read te2san.

To suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.

乾了 | sucked him dry.

人的 | blood, to suck the blood from one.

From not or leer and kwen; both forms are used.

Sortid, vile, evil; irreverent, for which 數 is now used, and both these are only employed in combination.

From 集 to flock together, and 衣 garments, altered in combination; the first is commonest.

Mixed, variegated, parti-colored, streaked; a mixture of colors or ingredients; unsorted, mingled, confused; heterogeneous, not alike; to mix confusedly; to bore through; to pervade.

| 1 | 貨 | all sorts of goods.
| 1 | 色 | many colored.
| 1 | 亂無章 | without regulations: in confusion.
| 1 | 佐 | official underlings.
| 1 | 心 | distracted, no perseverance.
| 1 | 打 | a man of all work; a coolie.
| 1 | 種仔 | a bastard. (Cantonese.)
| 1 | 五方 | a place where all kinds of people live.
In the text, I can extract: 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 齋 in Peking, and 金魚 蕾 at Canton.

Also, I can gather:
- A high peak.
- A guard-house at a pass; a station; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.
- The noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummers.

From the image, I can also infer:
- Old sound, ts'at.
- Old sounds, ts'ai, tsat, tsap, dzai, and dat.
- From mouth and wounded.
- To set out, to plant trees, to put snickers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sapping.
- To set out flowers.
- Layers of plants, cuttings.
- To plant and sow.
- To set out trees.
- To fall down, to tumble over.
From fire and water or shelter; the first is most used.

Calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, catarrhills, blight; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous, dangerous.  
1 福 miseries, calamities.  
2 to relieve calamity.  
3 托 evil on one's self.  
4 程 a general visitation, as a pestilence.  
5 火 to dismiss the fire risk, by worshipping the god of Fire.  
6 天 unforeseen judgments from Heaven.  
7 雪 sufferings, calamities.  
8 田 fields that for any reason do not yield full crops.

From a shelter and 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 mayor-domo.  
1 相 prime-minister; once called 太 or highest ruler.  
2 主 the ruler over all, as a sovereign or general; met. the mind.  
3 家 an ancient officer of the rites.  
4 区 a district-magistrate.  
5 制 to direct, to oversee.  
6 杀 to butcher.  
7 夫 or 膳 the chief cook.  
8 萬 the true lord of all beings.  
9 官 to dress and cook food.  
10 諾 the servants and head-women quickly remove — the dishes.  
1 娘 a son's wife.

From hill and to think; also read 车; the diminutive 仔 in Cantones is derived from this.

A common term for a child in Hunan and Kiangsi; to bring forth, said of animals.  
1 狗 a bitch has littered.  
2 下子 to bring forth.  
3 兒 the monkey has a cub; used in contempt for persons.  
4 電 a rascal, a worthless fellow.

An affair, a business; what is contained.

上天之 that which is doing in the high heavens, the operations of nature or of the gods there.  
1 年 a year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again.  
2 世 several years.  
3 千 since a thousand years, or handed down that time.  
4 半 a year.  
5 記 contemporary annals.

Read 车 To contain; to load 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; filled, loaded; a cargo, a load; an adverb of time, then, thereupon; the highest number in numeration, a hundred millions, an incalculable number.  
1 滿 stowed full; quite loaded.  
2 于何書 in what book is that contained?  
3 不够 not enough for a load.  
4 能 several [the boat] can carry many pecks.  
5 厚德 good actions are stored up to produce future happiness.

满而归 to return home well laden — with property.  
1 千斤 the cart carries a thousand catties.  
2 宾 what you have loaded will be upset.  
3 素之無聲無臭 the acts of Heaven have neither sound nor smell.  
4 電 their cries filled the road.  
5 奸戈 the weapons.  
6 織 many errors are found in their narratives.  
7 記 to record, to note down.

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 stow cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bank-bill, on the back of which it is stamped,  
1 幾 several scores of cargoes.  
2 累 the ship is loaded.  
3 船 freight money.  
4 裝 she carries a hundred — pecks.  
5 過 to tranship or take out cargo.

在 From 土 earth and 才 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 house; to examine.  
1 不 1 1 none of them are at home.  
1 1 1 parents are both dead.  
1 1 學堂 at school.  
1 何處 where is he living?  
1 不自 not feeling well, not very well pleased.  
1 祭如 worshiped him (a father) as if he was still alive.  
1 下 below; a common man.
再 From one and a framework contracted; q. d. as when one stick is added on another; it resembles yon 再 in form and 爲 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 1 来 come back to-morrow.
1 過幾天 again after some days.
1 三 四 again and again 1 told him.
1 估不中 I should not have guessed it.
1 斯可矣 a second discussion of it will do.

請 1 說 please say it again.

TS'AI.

Old sounds, ts'ai, ts'ap, dzai, dzat, and dzam. In Canton, ts'ei and ch'ia; — in Swatow, ch'ai; — in Amoy, ch'ai and tsai; — in Fuchien, ch'ai; — in Shanghai, ts'e, dzé, and tsa; — in Chifin, ts'ai.

猜 From day and green.

To doubt, to dislike, to suspect; to conjecture, to guess; to fear, to apprehend.
1 恨 to cherish hatred, to abhor.
1 疑 to suspect, to doubt of.
1 — 1 guess once.
1 不 中 I cannot say at all.
1 不 着 he did not guess right.
1 嫌 to suspect and dislike; a suspicious disagreement; as between two statements.
1 謎 to guess riddles.
1 你 拟 1 just make a guess.
1 難以 1 量 it is not easy to estimate them, referring to numbers.
1 总 to envy.
1 1 看 give a guess; divine now! 1 就 扯 to divine rightly at once; a shrewd guess.
1 心 機 to guess one's thoughts.
1 胡 乱 想 to fidget and get disturbed.

才 The upright line 1 represents the stem of a plant forcing its way above 1 the ground, and bearing a root beneath; it often looks like ts'ai 寸 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.
1 子 a man of parts.
1 表 人 a fine looking man.
1 文 literary talents.
1 乾 or 1 能 or 1 情 ability to manage; capacity, energy, and ts'at.
1 兩不 1 let those who have talents train up those who have them not.

天下 1 共一石 the gifts of all men may be reckoned at only a peck — in weight.
1 耙 1 prevented or useless accomplishments.

三 1 the three Powers, — heaven, earth, and man, who are supposed to rule all things.
1 大于身 his talents exceed (or are not to be judged by) his appearance.
1 鬼 1 what a goose!

中人之 1 man of common ability.
1 不 子 a stupid fellow; this or 1 不 1 are sometimes used as depreciatory terms by persons speaking of themselves.
1 不 1 不足以濟奸 having no ability he is incompetent to help the rebels.
1 具 executive talent.

材 From wood and substance; used with the preceding, and resembles ts'ai 村 a village.

Materials of which things are made; sticks, timber, lumber, wood; stuff; nature, qualities; abilities; men of parts.
1 木 timber, as for a house.
| 財  | From pearl and substance; the old form, composed of 共 to enter and 且 daily, is more ideographic. Property, wealth, substance, possessions, goods, whatever men can use; presents, bribes; profits. |
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### 裁
From 衣 a weapon and 才 talent as the phonetic; it is now used only in combination, but some say it is another form of 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.

- 織 a tailor.
- 斤 to disband, to dissolve.
- 至 to decide for one's self.
- 衣 to cut out garments.  
- 化 to trim and alter.

總 curator of essays at an examination.

大 and 小 a full pattern or a scant one.

| 彩 | Variegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful; lucky, pleasing; it is added to some nouns to intensify their meaning. |
| 彩 | Variegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful; lucky, pleasing; it is added to some nouns to intensify their meaning. |

- 光 brilliant; animated; glitter or show; smooth, as a shaven head.
- 好 or 頭 fortunate, a lucky hit, a good chance.
- 云 clouded; clouds, a cloud.
- 彩 易 料 pretty clouds easily scatter; met. human joys soon go.
- 喝 | to clap and encore an actor. |
- 五 | the five colors; 紫, blue, yellow, carnation, white, and black; variegated, colored. |
- 妻 | to win the prize, to reach the goal. |
- 錢 | the winner's treat, what he gives his competitors. |
- 銀 | to adorn or paint in colors. |
- 异 | unusually beautiful. |
- 金花 | 紅 tinsel and fine gay silks, such as are used on joyful occasions. |
- 無 | no spirit for a game, no relish for the venture. |

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大 and 小 a full pattern or a scant one.  

To wound with weapons; to injure.  

From silk and crafty; it resembles 再 in many uses.  

- 彩 易 料 pretty clouds easily scatter; met. human joys soon go.  
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- 無 | no spirit for a game, no relish for the venture.
*ts'ai*

**An exclamation.**

In Chinese. An interjection of contempt; trash fish to show contempt for.

重語 | 低 | I cared nothing for what he said.

| 鬼你 | 疯 | you took them away!

Read *ts'ai*. Agitated, not at ease; moving about; great.

**To select, to choose; to pick, to pluck, to gather; to take up with the hand; to sip, to suck.**

| 桑 | 桑 | to gather mulberry leaves.
| 目 | 目 | buy the choicest; to buy for government.
| 納 | 納 | to choose out and take.
| 取 | 取 | to select.

**The trouble of gathering fuel; also, a trailing ailment, out of sorts.**

| 補 | 補 | one whose breath has been sucked by a fox.
| 詔 | 詔 | to spy out, to get information secretly.

**The bee sips the flower.**

**Songs of picking lotus, sung at the Dragon-boat festival.**

**Cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes were anciently termed | 地, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.**

An officer set over these lands or cities was called | 官, 

**Fellow officers; those in the same office and rank.**

**Similar to | 彩, applied to silks and other fabrics; particular, variegated.**

**Colored sarsnet, used for linings.**

**Slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring, called | 帶 in books, but better known now as 绾子 or slings.**

**A sort of turban.**

**Name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.**

| 唐虞 | 榆 | in the days of Shun the oaks furnished rafters.

**To notice, to pay attention; to greet.**

| 他 | 不 | don't mind him.
| 他 | 行 | act like a gawky; to heed nothing.

**To give the cut direct.**

**From plants and variegated.**

**Vegetables; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.**

| 菜 | 菜 | greens in general.
| 色 | 色 | cadaverous, emaciated, as if one had lived on pulse only.
| 好 | 好 | good eating.
| 美 | 美 | delicacies.
| 去 | 去 | he has gone to market.
| 海 | 海 | what comes from the sea, as fish, seaweed, or prawns.
| 生 | 生 | raw greens; lettuce.
| 火 | 火 | the chief dishes; and small are the smaller and side dishes, condiments, relishes, &c.; the dessert.
| 野 | 野 | wild greens, as the dandelion.
| 香 | 香 | celery, or parsley, or sweet-basil.

| 殖 | 殖 | or | 殖 | dried mussels.
| 萬 | 萬 | meats and onions, such as priests should not eat.
| 擡 | 擡 | a vegetable stall.
| 鹹 | 鹹 | salt or pickled greens; sour-kraut.
| 送 | 送 | a Canton phrase for the dishes on the table besides rice, called 小 | 送 | elsewhere.
| 菜花 | 菜花 | the rape of Kiang-nan, from which the | 油 | oil or cabbage-oil is expressed.
| 佛 | 佛 | a vegetarian, a herb Buddh.
| 椄 | 椄 | salted turnips.
| 菜 | 菜 | dried turnips brought from Hwai-ch'ien in Kwangtung.

**Weeds, herbs, esculent plants; a species of tortoise, because they were common in a small feudal state conferred on | 國 | a brother of Wu Wang, b. C. 1122, which held its separate existence till 446, when it was incorporated in Ts'ui; fifteen rulers only are mentioned; it lay on the River Hwai in the present Jüning fu, and | 商 | 省 | was its capital; the border of a parterre or grass plat; name of a mountain in Ya-ch'ien fu in Sz'ch'uen.**

**Read sah, as a synonym of 禺.**

To let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 li.

**New garments; the noise made in spinning thread; yarn made from hemp.**

**New and variegated dress, and hear the rustling of her plain silks.**
TSAN.

Old sounds, tsn, tsam, dza, and dzan; — in Swatow, chun, chan, and chiam; — in Amoy, tsan, tsan, chiam, shim, and san; — in Fuhchow, chang and chiao; — in Shanghai, tsen, tsam, and dzi; — in Ch'ihli, tsan.

From bamboo and a phonetic particle; but the original form was 光 composed of 光 man and 一 a spoon, supposed to delineate a hair-pin; sometimes read chian.

A clasp, pin, or skewer to confine the hair, or fasten the coiffure; they are of many shapes and materials; to stick in the hair, to put on the head; quick, brisk; to collect.

子 or 一 a hair-pin.

花 to wear flowers.

花 the tuberose.

縷世胄 the emperor's descendants, or of a statesman; alluding to the ball of floss once worn on coronets.

筆 to carry a pen in the hair.

In Cantonese To peck, as a fowl.

To boil; a defect in the lip, a harelip; dirty.

脏 filthy; dirty; this phrase is written several ways.

A skewer to pass through things, a pin; to darn garments; to pierce, to nail.

縫補 to sew and baste, patch and darn.

用鈎金 use various metallic nails — to fasten the coffin.

爾 the first also means to vomit; the second to taste; and the third is unsanctioned.

A personal pronoun, synonymous with 咱 咱 I, me; then, a time; a period.

們, we, our.

多 one or more; when at the time; — a word probably adopted from the Manchus.

那 I, that; then only a boy.

不 一 I will not yield; I am set on it.

堂 bailiffs in court who aid in keeping order.

赦 helped him by one word.

韵 the sages helped to] make clear the decrees of the gods.

理 to help to manage.

少退 the juniors retired and aided in carrying out the orders.

日 I wish daily to be helpful.

讃 From words and to aid; it resembles ts'éw 雅 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.

得 to speak in praise of.

被 to be praised; praise-worthy.

得过 laudable.

頭 to resound one's praises.

賞 to commend and reward.

嘆不己 praising and lamenting him greatly.

騁 Fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

騁 mountainous.

騁 the lofty summits of mountains.

騁 To stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water.

一點泥 he spattered me a little.

出火星 strike sparks out of it.

濕 spattered and wet me.

In Cantonese To recoil, to rebound; resilient.

起 to bound or spring back.
A kind of baton called \( \text{ts'an} \) or \( \text{ts'am} \) used in the Ch'ien dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; others describe it as a sort of stone cup on a handle, shaped like a cithara, holding five pints, and used for libations.

**暫**
A part of a day; briefly, \( \text{ts'an} \); shortlly, for the time being; in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.

**可** 不可 **長** it will only do temporarily.
| 時 | for a little while.
| 且 | for the time being.
| 忍 | be patient a little.
| 遇 | suddenly met him.

**餐**
From to eat and broken; contracted to ice; it is interchanged with \( \text{ch'ien} \)饭 supper.

To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.

| 一飯 | one meal.
| 一日 | two meals a day.
| 二食 | he works just for his food.
| 三餐 | dines in the clouds and sleeps in the moon; met an enthusiast.

**惟加自愛為嘗** but add a meal that pleases you, is my request; a conclusion to a letter, hoping one's friend is enjoying himself.

**秀色堪** she is handsome enough to be eaten.

**飽**戰飯 to get a bellyful of rations.

**虎噬飯** to bite like a wolf and swallow like a tiger; to eat voraciously.

**客** a water-melon eater.

**参**
From the light contracted, and \( \text{ts'an} \) streaming hair or heart underneath, referring to three joined, or to Orion; the second form is common.

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.

**打** to memorialize upon.

**拜** to make an obeisance.

**拜** to visit a superior; to worship.

**革** or **處** to degrade a subordinate and report on it.

**雜** to throw into confusion.

**贊** to advise and aid; to act as adviser to; a joint commissioner.

**朝** or **見** to go to a levee; the first also means, to worship or see the Supreme by lower spirits.

**將** or **府** a colonel; a post-captain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TS'AN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>剛</td>
<td>未 to consult upon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>參</td>
<td>差</td>
<td>未 assorted, incongruous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>詩</td>
<td>訂</td>
<td>未 我 have examined it and there are no errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>詩</td>
<td>未 to sit absorbed in contemplation as Buddhists do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>詩</td>
<td>訂</td>
<td>未 to request dismissal from office; to resign.</td>
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<tr>
<td>料</td>
<td>料</td>
<td>未 to impeach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>錦</td>
<td>錦</td>
<td>未 heard of his accusation at the viceroy's gate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>政</td>
<td>政</td>
<td>未 councillors in the court of Appeals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>shen</td>
<td>未 A star, the second αοιασια constellation containing αβγδεξζ and ζ in Orion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>若</td>
<td>未 商 after all they will be like Orion and Lueifier, — who never see each other.</td>
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<tr>
<td>箫</td>
<td>箫</td>
<td>未 Bamboo varying in length; the tubes in a pandean pipe; used for a hair-pin.</td>
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<td>簡</td>
<td>簡</td>
<td>未 divining sticks or slips.</td>
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<tr>
<td>箏</td>
<td>箏</td>
<td>未 In Cantonese. An open basket or tray.</td>
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<tr>
<td>捕</td>
<td>捕</td>
<td>未 a wicker scuttle or hod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伐</td>
<td>伐</td>
<td>未 a mortar hod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槃</td>
<td>槃</td>
<td>未 a winnowing-fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎</td>
<td>騒</td>
<td>未 To run after or to see a sight is 騦; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騛</td>
<td>騛</td>
<td>未 The horses outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>乘</td>
<td>未 three sitters in a carriage; the left was the seat of honor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>兩</td>
<td>兩</td>
<td>未 不 the outside horses did not bolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脫</td>
<td>脫</td>
<td>未 to unhitch the off-horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>停</td>
<td>停</td>
<td>未 to stop the carriage; to reach the lodging.</td>
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<tr>
<td>墓</td>
<td>墓</td>
<td>未 Uneven; ascending and descending.</td>
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<td>墓</td>
<td>墓</td>
<td>未 the pales rising one above the other, like the hills and peaks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>用</td>
<td>未 Good, fine-looking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>去</td>
<td>未 to dismiss slanderers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>用</td>
<td>未 業則 恶 when slandered then you withdraw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>殘</td>
<td>殘</td>
<td>未 scorpion bites; i.e. treacherous vilifyings.</td>
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<td>殘</td>
<td>殘</td>
<td>未 From heart and to cut off, as if from good or perfection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>殘</td>
<td>殘</td>
<td>未 Ashamed, mortified, chop-fallen; to blush for, to feel ashamed of; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>色</td>
<td>未 blushing.</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>色</td>
<td>未 conceives of one's defects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>色</td>
<td>未 悔 a feeling of shame; said politely when praised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>心</td>
<td>未 内既 lost to all shame.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 The silkworm (Bombyx); applied also to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons; to tend silkworms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 虫乾 or 類 dried silkworms, used for food.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 眠 the sleep before molting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 食 to gnaw as a caterpillar; met. to inorecho stealthily, as on another's lands.</td>
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<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 姑 or 神 goddess of silkworms.</td>
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<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 喂 to feed the worms.</td>
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<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 石 seems to denote the larve of the dragon-fly.</td>
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<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 構 the looper caterpillar on the Sophora (Pekinge)z.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 Cruel, inhuman, heartless; afflicted, injured; wounded or lacerted in feelings; miserable; excessive, as suffering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 傷得 恶 horribly wounded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 酣 cullons, harfisted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 悲 悲 or 心 extreme grief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 遭 横禍 to meet with cruelty and unlooked-for misfortunes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>蠶</td>
<td>未 悟 經營 a clever plan well written out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悫</td>
<td>悫</td>
<td>未 悫 sorrowing much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悫</td>
<td>悫</td>
<td>未 鵲 very oppressive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TS'AN

A mottled gray; white with black spots or vice versa; turbid; speckled, stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.

From heart and impious; the second is regarded as the correct form.

Feeling acutely, distressed for; sickened at and discouraged, because of former sufferings; hardened against; already, even now; also.

if 莫怎么 can you be so painted, and not blame yourself?

肢体伤则心但 when the limbs or body are injured, then the heart is grieved.

日疫 I am daily sick with grief.

From 日日 to say and 看 看 from nent; but others derive it from 即 together and 白 bright; it is now superseded by the last.

Not to fear the light; impious; an introductory particle; if, supposing.

From man and crafty.

Disorderly, like an undrilled troop; untrust, perverse.

醜 丑 ugly, bad.

頭 a vile rascal, a worthless fellow; you scamp!

Read ch'an. Uneven, unequal; not at once, as a charge in battle; quick, indecorous.

信 incoherent, talking at random.

不 improper; slightly, indecent.

From rice and broken; used with the next.

t'san' Half a peck 斗 of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much; a multitude; bright, clear; fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.

to guide over rice to get it white; an ancient punishment.

衣服 elegant apparel.

然而 he laughed boisterously.

給 to give one a feast.

精 to fine rice; met; a gallant fellow.

宴宴 luxurious living and style.

Used with the last.

Three women (i.e., a wife and two concubines,) in one house; beautiful.

今夕何夕見此者 this evening, or what evening, shall I see these three women?

謾 To rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to spy; to satirize.

謾 angry speech.

The luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

讀 pendent gems; strings of pearls; said also of fine racemes of flowers, like those of the Vanda or Westeria.

燦 Resplendent, brilliant.

ch'an' Bright, lustrous, glittering; applied to a reputation or an action.

星 星 the glittering stars in the luminous Milky Way.

From words and small.

To verify; to fulfill; a prognostic, a sybilline hint, an omen.

語 a prophecy, a secret intimation or hint.

將來之 an unfulfilled prediction.

緋 a verification of a prophecy.

圈 or 符 a diagram or picture indicating future events.

軍 a pass-word.

拜 to worship wandering spirits; to get prayers said for a long life.

Read ch'an? and used with 懶. To confess; to repeat priestly incantations for the dead; masses.

願 to annul a vow, which is done with some ceremonies.

In Cantonese. Iquacious.

氣 silly and talkative, like a dotard.

TS'AN.

Old sounds, tsen and tsam. In Canton, tsam; - in Swanton, cha and chuk; - in Amoy, chin; - in Fuhchou, ching; - in Shanghai, tsaung; - in Chifu, tsaan.

From heart and suddenly; it is pronounced ts'an, tsang, tsen, chen, and tsin, in different parts of the country.

An interrogative word, denoting manner or cause; what? how? why?

應 why is it?

敢不低頭 how could I decline assent?

得 how shall I get it?

不 未 not anything; no great things; not much.

怕他 但 or怕 度 the why should I fear him?

你問他 但的 why do you ask him? no matter.

不知 然而 the result I cannot tell how it will turn.
TS'ANG.

Old sound, ts'ong. In Canton, ts'ong; — in Swatow, ch'ang and ch'iang; — in Amoy, ts'ang and chi'ong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ing and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'ong and dzong; — in Kiu, ts'ang.

倉 (t'sü) From a statement and is a storehouse; it occurs used for the next, and for 良 and 菱, but is now chiefly used as a surname.

Good, generous; virtuous; dexterous, apt; to approve; to think good; to seclude.

獲 to liberate captives.

何用不 how is it that there are none good I
不 | 肮 you do not comment what is good in them.

From value and to secure; the contracted form is common.

To receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.

起 | 肮 to recover the plunder.

隆 | to get one's effects back through the yamun.

物 spoil, plunder.

織 | to restore the stolen things.

坐地分 | to get a share in the booty, though not going out, as the 肮 or custodian does.

作 | to implicate by secreting a thing.

收買賤 | to buy stolen goods.

貪 | 官 an avaricious, unjust ruler.

桂 (ts'ü) From 菱 grass with dead under it, and above 土 earth or 山 hand 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.

TSANG.

Old sound, tsong. In Canton, tsong and son; — in Swatow, ch'ang and ch'iang; — in Amoy, tsong and chi'ong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ing and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'ong and dzong; — in Kiu, ts'ang.

蔭 (ts'ang) From an enclosure and 食 to eat contracted; occurs used for 職 and 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.

箱 | 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 depot.

兄 | 媼 how my pity fills me!

乃 | he will seek for a thousand granaries of food.

監督 | overseer of granaries.

神 | grain cultivated to offer to the gods.

Read ts'ang. Flurried; startled, like frightened cattle.

皇 | fearful, urgent.

卒 | flurried, quick, bustling.

猝之至 | excessively hurried.
From plants and grain; interchanged with the last.

The green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; lusty; hoary, old in one's service; flourishing, prospering.

| 1 | 者 | the high empyrean. |
| 2 | 玉 | Providence. |
| 3 | 生 | the people; sometimes includes all living beings. |
| 4 | 天 | Heaven. |

| 1 | a | greenish blue color, like the distant hills. |
| 2 | 黑 | a dark sallow complexion, as an opium smoker's. |
| 3 | 黑 | the firmament, the vault. |
| 4 | 黑 | veterans, so called from their green caps; retablers, old servants, whose hair is grisly gray. |
| 5 | 老 | or | 老 | an old man; waxing effete. |
| 6 | 水 | a | aqua-marine or precious beryl. |
| 7 | 黄 | excited; running here and there; also a greenish yellow. |
| 8 | 耳 | one name for the Xanthium strumarium or burweed. |

An unauthorized character, for which the last is probably the correct form.

The house fly; flies in general.

| 1 | 蟲 | 蝦 | the shrimp fly; flies will get their eggs in even where there is no crack. |

Vast, like the sea; cold.

| 1 | 烏 | a superior district south of Tientsin, near the Canal. |
| 2 | 海 | the deep blue sea. |

The river and 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.

| 1 | 海 | drink up the sea; said of a wine-bibber. |

The tinkle of stones and bells.

| 1 | 八 | the eight bells on the bits tinkled. |
| 2 | 鳥 | color of gems; i.e. a pale green. |

A kind of crane, plumage ash-colored and cheeks red.

| 1 | 鳥 | or | 鳥 | the black crane, called at Canton 灰 | 鳥 | or field paddle hen. |
| 2 | 灰 | glittering, as the rings on reeds. |
| 3 | 灰 | tinkling like sleigh-bells. |

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 | 魚 | white (Stromateus argentens), and the 黑 | 魚 | black (Stromates niger), are most common; 黃 | 魚 | yellow pomfret (Trichiurus argenteus); 鰤 | 魚 | or long-finned pomfret (T. asper); and 花 | 魚 | small pomfret (Caranus malabaricus); all these sorts are found at Hongkong.

From boat and granary; q.d. the bin in a vessel.

The compartments of a ship or junk; the hold.

| 1 | 船 | the hold of a ship. |
| 2 | 願 | to begin to unlade. |
| 3 | 封 | to seal the hatches; to forbid trade at a sea-port. |
| 4 | 位 | the stowage of a vessel. |
| 5 | 大 | the main hold. |

From plants and 咸; good; it is interchanged with 膳 visceras, and was at first identical with its primitive.

To hide away, to conceal; to store up, to put aside safely; stores, property; the visceras; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mandarin; a classifier of piles or stores of; to store, as a student his knowledge.

| 1 | 箱 | a heap of boxes. |
| 2 | 拾 | to receive, as in trust. |
| 3 | 家 | heirlooms laid up; family treasures. |
| 4 | 包 | to keep private, not to divulge. |

| 1 | 刀 | to conceal. |
| 2 | 刀 | of your shadow I saw nothing; — as I looked for you. |
| 3 | 拾 | to hide away. |
| 4 | 拾 | to give a partial account of; to get an inkling. |
| 5 | 拾 | the ashes of its leaves are used to fix colors in dyeing. |
| 6 | 拾 | smiled as he grasped his sword; — treacherous. |
| 7 | 拾 | to harbor guile. |
| 8 | 拾 | to engage the services of an able man against the time they were needed. |
| 9 | 拾 | insatiably greedy or avaricious. |
| 10 | 拾 | a pile of paper in reams or quires. |
| 11 | 拾 | 在 after these things, wise men kept in obscurity and wicked men ruled. |
| 12 | 拾 | a careless usage of valuables tempts thieves. |
| 13 | 拾 | a deadened sound. |

Read 丈: A storehouse, a receptacle; a retreat; a strongbox; a pile of things laid regularly.

地 | 王 | a Buht who saves souls.

西 | 西 | Tibet, divided into 前 | 前 | anterior Tibet, adjoining Szechuen; and 後 | 後 | posterior 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.

From knife and narrow; it is unauthorized.

To bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface.

打 | 手 | barked his hand in moving the stone.

破 | 皮 | rubbed off a piece of my skin.

顱 | bruised his face.
增
From earth and to add.
To add to, to double, to increase; repeated, more; over, many.
加 | to augment.
價 | to raise the price.
不見 | I don't think there are many.
高 | to make higher.
人口 | the population annually increases.
減 | 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.
人 | hateful.
得人 | to be hated.
嫌人 | to dislike one.
愛 | capricious; now hating, now loving.
取 | to get people's dislike.
增
To add to one's words; to increase, to add.
增 | a kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.
增 | A square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.
拉 | or to let down the net.
蝦 | or to raise the net.
摊 | a crab-net made of millinet.
摊 | he hauls the net and watches the shop too;—diligent in business.
赠
Rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.
赠 | 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 赠巢 intimates that they lived in booths 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.
赠
Dim eyes, small or poor.
赠 | indistinctly seen.
赠 | to stare at; to gaze at half awake, like one collecting his senses.
赠
The noise or ring of metal or gems.
赠 | a metallic sound; a tinkle given out by metal when struck, as a silver coin.
赠
From flesh and to wrangle; perhaps it is oftenest real 質.
赠
The tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow; the elbow.
赠
枕 | to lean on the hand or elbow.
赠 | to give another, who is an equal; to make a souvenir; to present, to bestow on; to help; to confer a title; to give a parting gift; to increase.
赠 | to give a present.
赠 | of or for; to honor an officer's parents when dead for his merits.
赠 | waiting for promotion, as an aged graduate.
赠 | a flattering compliment.
赠 | promoted according to rule, as a scholar when dead is in the ancestral hall.
赠 | a scholar to give a traveler a willow-twig at parting.
赠 | to reflect honor on one's ancestors.
赠 | I've nothing to give you on going.
赠 | what can I give him?
赠
A boiler used in distilling; an alembic; a still; a boiler for steaming rice, in two parts, the upper one a wooden bucket fitted on an iron dish; to steam; to distill.
赠 | an earthenware boiler.
赠 | to steam food in a boiler.
赠 | the dust lies on the boiler; — met. extreme poverty.
赠
A black face.
赠 | a swarthy visage, like the Hindoos.
赠
A napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration, so called formerly in Honan.
TS'ANG.

Old sounds, dzeng and ts'eng. In Canton, ts'ang; — in Swatow, chan and cheng; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fuhchau, cheng and chang; — in Shanghai, tsang, dzang, and zang; — in Ch'in, ts'ang.

Composed of 木 to speak; 因 a window, and 八 to separate; it must not be confounded with 會 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 a regimen with a negative, it makes an adversative phrase, but yet, still.

1 1 经 having been, already done.

| 未 | not yet; it is often used in reply as a polite form of denial.
| 有 | there were some.
| 1 是以 疑手 how can that alone be considered to be filial piety?
| 何 | where is it? — i.e., there is none.
| 1 莫 ||
| 1 且 | or is it so or not?
| 1 京中可 | if it rained
| 他 | in Peking or not?
| 1 是不意 | but you have not thought of that.

Three series of apartments or buildings.

千 紙 foliated mica.

Hills rising one above another.

To labor on in a road; not to reach the aim; to miss one's footing; to rub by one, or hit him when passing.

1 跌不前 not to get on; slowly; logy.

To very slow; fumbling, as when half awake.

水排 動船舶 the raft collided with the ship.

The noise and hubbub of a market.

From knife and already.

To wound by a sudden cut or stroke, as when a knife slips.

He has been cut severely.

TSAO.

Old sounds, tao, tsok, tsau, and tsap. In Canton, tao; — in Swatow, chau, chian, cho, and cha; — in Amoy, tao, so, and tsau; — in Fuhchau, cho and chau; — in Shanghai, tso and zo; — in Ch'in, tsao.

The second form is common but not authorized, and the third is obsolete.

To encounter, to meet, and differs from 遇 in that some trouble is usually implied; to endure, to occur, to happen; to cease, to go about; to make a revolution; to devolve on; one complete performance; an occasion, a time.

1 咬 劫 to be waylaid and robbed.

Read ts'ang, and used for "to be anxious about."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese (Kanji)</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>白走一</td>
<td>I went once for nothing, as to make a call, and found nobody at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遭遇</td>
<td>to meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>to experience troubles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>to meet bad weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逆夜雨</td>
<td>we had rain all night long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情子</td>
<td>is a little boy, on whom has devolved this unsettled task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>据(read so)</td>
<td>to abuse and treat harshly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搬東西</td>
<td>to waste and misuse things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇幸</td>
<td>lucky; everything goes wrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>at last, finally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>every time I went the wrong road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**蟲**

Also read 蚊, and sometimes used for 蟲.

虫 | A stone like a gem, probably akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over doors. |

**澡**

To bathe, to wash the body; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.

**藻**

Silk of a reddish color like crimson.
TSAO.

Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the water grass.

TSAO.

Hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light; fierce, harsh.

浮 | light and irascible; a peppery temper; forward, presuming.

1 動 | instedead, noisy.
1 暴 | bustling; cruel; prone to anger.
1 急 | speedy, hasty.
1 人多 | a voluble fiery fellow.

In Pekingese. Moldy, damp; to tread on.
1 踢 | spoiled by damp.
1 用腳 | he stamp on it with your foot.

天氣 | the weather is soft and wet, such as makes people restless and sweaty.

Chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.
念子 | I am continually anxious about you.

to conceal one's sorrow.

tou | troubled, harassed in mind.

From white and ten or seven; it is distinguished from 早 early by being usually written like the second.

A black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; used for making a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

既方 | the fruit forms and becomes milky.

衣 | black dresses.
1 斗 | cupules of the acorn.
1 角 | legumes of the Gleditsch in scinais, used in making the 肥 or coarse soap.
1 班 | or 條 lictors, criers in a cortège, under-strappers, torturers.
1 裙 | a poetical name for a pie.
1 不 | 有 [the foolish boy] can't tell white from black; said too of unreasonable people.

From a case and a taud; the contracted form is very common.

- | A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel; to light the fire.

掌 | a cook.

1 火 | fired up several times.
1 打 | or 搭 | to build a range.
1 倒 | he has upset the furnace; — i.e., failed, bankrupt.
1 分 | to set up housekeeping, to live by one's self.
1 户 | houses, householders.
1 神 | or 吾君 or 王 the god of the Kitchen. regarded as the arbiter of the family prosperity, whence the phrase 封 婚於 | you had better not fail to propitiate the Kitchen god.
1 馬 | the house cricket, also called 雞 the furnace chicken.
1 送 | to dismiss the kitchen god to report to Shangti.
1 上下 | the head-cook and scullions.

觀 衛 仙 丹 | this monastery has no Taoist in it, and the crucible is cold; — deserted.

2 | From 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.

化 | to create, to form out of.
初 | to invent, to originate.
好 | 化 good fortune; a happy chance.

d同再 | to rescue from great misery and danger.

d干 | skillful work.

起 | to establish, to begin.

1 冊 | to put on the records.
1 大 | the great Builder; much the same as 物 Maker of things.

改 | to rebuild or alter a house.

言 | 生事 he made words to cause disturbance; an entire fabrication.

兩 | the plaintiff and defendant.

于 | 其禍 he has brought on his own sorrows.

一舟 | to make a bridge of boats.

一 | 終 for one cash spent by another.

此 | 才恐為 | 物 所 恐 such talents might excite the envy of the gods.

Read ts‘ao' To reach, to arrive; to go to, to advance; to contain.
1 次 | a hurried, thoughtless manner; disorderly.
1 就 | to accomplish.

府 | 我 | I came to your palace (or house) to salute you.

小子 | 有 | the young men made progress.

輕 | my miserably built novel.
1 之 | to make an advance.

賓客 | 畢 the guests all came.

In Cantonese read ts‘ao' A crop, a harvest.

Also read ts‘ao' To collect, to lay by or up; to heap up; to pay instalments; to deposit savings.

割 | 稀 to cut the rice harvest.

當 | 割 out the last of the season is as good as a new crop.

理 | to lay up.
To take, to hold; to take in hand, to manage; to exercise, to drill; 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.

| 煩 or 經 | to drill troops. |
| 看 | to see a review. |

大 | the triennial review.

| 心 | resolute, fixed in holding to the right. |

| 取而獲 | to take the document and get the money — without delay or difficulty. |
| 琴 | to thrum a lute. |

Read ts'ao. A principle, a purpose, a design; a self-restraint; moderate, consistent.

| 射 | principles; fixed rules of conduct; to maintain them. |
| 風 | department and purpose combined; the air and intention of a man. |

水霧之 | a pure and steadfast principle; — as of widowhood.

曹 From 曹 to speak and 東 east doubled and contracted, referring to officers who decided in the east halls.

A revisory judge or judge of appeals; a meeting-place of officers; a company or class; those who have fellowship, and thence a sign of the plural; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

| 國 | a small feudal state, conferred on 東振 隱, a brother of Wu Wang; n. c. 1122; it had a separate existence under fifteen rulers from 756 till 486, when it was annexed by Sung; its capital was in the present 曰州府 in the southwest of Shantung, along the Yellow River. |

操 you all.

| 天 | and 陰 | gods and devils. |
| 乃造其 | 私家子 | he sent to the corrals, and took a pig from the pen. |

官 | officials generally.

秋 | officers of the Board of Punishments.

操 the famous general who overthrew the Han dynasty, A. D. 250; his name is used in the phrase 說 操 操 就到 when you talk of a man he is sure to come.

From mouth or words and company.

| 煩 | wrangling, squabbling. |
| 作 | to make a din, to make a hubbub. |
| 雜 | a noise and running together. |
| 喧 | a tumult; crying and wrangling. |

喚 | don't deafen people with your noise; don't make a row. (Cantonese.)

糟 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. 馬 | a manger.

酒 | a wine vat.

| 坊 | a grog-shop; a distillery. |
| 水 | a watering trough. |
| 漱 | an ewes-trough. |
| 鍾児的 | the boy at an inn. |
| 枝 | a kind of sweet fruit. |
| 炮打一條 | to kill a row of men at one discharge. |

糟 to chisel out a trough.

漕 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.

漕 to transport grain; to take it to the army.

漕 the Grand Canal.

漕 transport grain-junks.

漕 and 道 the Imperial Commissioner of Grain and his provincial deputies.

漕 grain tax, supposed to be in kind, on which 規 grain-tax fees are often demanded.

漕 A junk, a smack.

漕 | 海-going junks, like those from Amoy. |

漕 small junks, like a heavy scow. (Cantonese.)

漕 Short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; one says, to grease and dirty the dress. ( 

漕 In Fuchien The part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.

糟 From insect and a company.

糟 Grubs in plums; those in the ground are 糜, and well represented by the grub of the cockchafer.

糟 the grub has eaten more than half the flesh — of the plum.

糟 Dirty, useless, broken, spoiled; coarse, rough.

糟 朽 old, decayed. 領 broken, ripped.

糟 or 腐 spoiled, worn out.

糟 broken down, used up.

糟 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 plant and is black; the latter in its contracted form is the 11th character 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>vegetable productions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>rice straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>flowers; adorned with plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mongolian pastures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to do a job anyhow; to finish needlessly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>original drafts of documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a rough copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>the running hand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | careless, lenient, trouble-some; in sorrow, cast down. |
| 1 | Heaven at first made things in the rough. |
| 1 | a thatched roof. |
| 1 | to trouble people exceedingly; very distressed. |
| 1 | once get through the grass; met. get it off anyhow. |
| 1 | an irascible, mulish man. |
| 1 | precipitately. |
| 1 | 人命 to trifle with people's lives, as charlatans; to look upon the lives of the people as grass, of no account, as harsh officials do. |

A female of equine animals; a she-ass.

To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

Paddy which has only been milled, and not cleaned; rudely, unworkmanlike; unbleached, darkish, as brown paper or sugar.

| 1 | rough, not well done. |
| 1 | coarse rice, not yet skinned. |
| 1 | in a coarse rude manner. |
| 1 | poor goods, a bad article. |
| 1 | coarse and fine are not at all the same. |

The skin is covered with goose pimples, or itches from cold.

Heartily, sincerely, from the heart.

The name of a town belonging to the state Ching, not far from Hu-nan-fu, where Duke Hi was murdered, B.C. 565.

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**TSEH.**

All these characters are also read chen. Old sounds, tieh, tek, dk, dzek, and dah. In Canton, tsak, ts'ak, chak, and chak; in Swatow, chek, ch'ek, ch'at, ché, cha, ou tin; in Amoy, chek, cha, and t'ek; in Fukhchau, chak, chék, chah, tek, t'ek, and tah; in Shanghai, tsak, tsah, teck, cek, and zák; in Ch'fu, tsó.

From the 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, &c.

| 1 | or | 1 | forms a request, as | 1 | 罪 | 1 | 獨 | 1 | Oh, pardon the offense. |

皇天可憐垂救 | Heaven, pity and save me.

言而世為天下 | he speaks, and the world takes his words for a rule.

1 | 可 | well then; it is possible.

是 | 可 | 無老者 | if so then | I cannot do without it.

何 | how then?

| 1 | when repeated, answers to either or, now then; as | 1 | 喜 | 1 | 儲 | now it causes joy, and then it excites fear.

| 1 | like the pattern, by the rule, as a carpenter's line; at the time.

| 1 | 也 | then they are alike.

| 1 | 有物 | there is matter and principle, or what is immaterial.

| 1 | 制 | statutes and regulations; laws and bye-laws.

| 1 | 天 | an example to the empire.

| 1 | Heaven's unmiring rule.

| 1 | 天下 | then I shall do so.

| 1 | 哭 | he wept without whining.

| 1 | 許 | to imitate the ancients and do like one's ancestors.

修身 | 振立 if the person be cultivated, the principle will be strengthened.

| 1 | the just or middle course.
美 - 美矣 - 未大也 - it is indeed beautiful, but not in the highest degree.

下載 - 不 - 近 - nor will the Highest Shangti except even me.

閹之維 - [the horses] were trained into all the rules.

From man and law as the pho-netic; occurs used for the last.

側 - The side; on the sides; lateral, inclining, avry; prejudiced, perverted; mean, low; undistinguished; rebellions, seditions; to incline, to bow, to turn towards; to take a one-sided view; in pronoun-ship, a point, usually called 點 a dot.

耳 - 聽 to place the ear and listen.

臥 - to sleep on the side.

反 - the rear, the back; a faction; rebellious.

侍 - 我 - 我 to stand by my side.

揚 - 陋 to bring forward [one of] the bowly and mean.

不要 - 放 - don't tip it; don't turn it on the side; this side up, as a box.

便 - at the side; aside a little.

歪 - it leans dangerously.

目 - 柱 side-long looks, envious glances.

身 - 不 - erect, lopsided.

時 - 無 - 背無 - you have now none at your back or side — to guide you.

揷 - To beat, to strike.

打 - to punish; to ferule a school-boy.

 certify - A sierra or ridge of bills like the spine of a dragon's back. 鉛精 - 男 a gallery of hills, a succession of lofty ridges.

望 - 影 - a view of a lofty peak.

剣 - The crashing, splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.

賊 - 賊 From a role or transgression of law contracted, and 伎 a weapon.

To rob, to plunder; to put to death; to oppress, to maltreat; cruelly; outrageously, murderously; a thief, a bandit, an open robber; those who resist the government, seditious, insurgents; the enemy; a term of contempt, you thief, you wretch; depredations, maraudings of banditti; whatever spoils, as a grub or fly in grain, for which the next is better; rats; to escape, as thieves do.

次 - to injure, to ruin.

害 - to damage another.

兵 - the enemy's force.

頭 - or - 頭 - a leader of free-booters or rebels.

海 - a pirate, a dacoit.

賢 - 貌 to oppress the peaceable.

寇 - a bandit, a highwayman.

性 - ingrateful, reprobate.

龜 - a grub in grain; a robber, those who, like Catinle, destroy the state.

馬 - mounted highwaymen.

窩 - a retreat of brigands.

僱 - to turn thief.

夫人之子 - he did evil to that man's son.

子 - a wicked youngster.

賊 - bootI, loot, pillage.

眼 - sharp-eyed, suspicious.

木 - the searina rash (Equisi- tum), used for polishing wood.

恆 - 恒 those who persisted in transgression were to be capi-tally punished.

頂 - 小 - 小 one wearing a cape and railing at the rascals — who got him there, but not blaming himself.

蝦 - 蝦 - The thief-worm, is the larva of a kind of Hessian fly which eats the joints of rice; the Cantonese call the fly 黃虫 the yellow insect.

蝦 - 蝦 - 蝦 - From fish and then or robber; the first form is most common.

蝦 - 蝦 - 蝦 - The cuttle-fish (Sepia), but the term would include the loxo; it is dried for food, and also known as 黒魚 ink-fish and 魚 - black (fish); 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 horned 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 - 翻 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.

貴 - 貴 - From 貴 precious and 束 to bind contracted.

To ask, to demand; to re-prove, 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.

自 - self reproaches.

罪 - to condemn and punish.

罰 - to beat, to bamboo.

問 - to put to the question, to torture.

成 - to charge with, to carry through.

求 - to exact service of one.

善 - to incite to good by reproofs.

過 - to punish for crime.

腐 - to reprove or punish excessively.

望 - to reprove in hopes of re-form.

爛 - crushed to pieces, smashed.

死 - crushed to death.

賠 - to ask a largess.

在 - charged with official duties.

償 - to compel remuneration.
赈，

From mouth and to blame as the phonetic; occurs used with the next.

To cry and bawl; to quarrel, to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult, an uproar; to praise.

1 | note of a bird; the inarticulate expression of the feelings by a hiss or grunt.

讐 | to speak clearly.

赛 | to banter with; evasive talk.

擂 | everyone proclaims his goodness.

不 | unceasing praise.

赈，

Interchanged with the 1st.

Deep, abstruse, hidden; occult, recondite, so subtle that only sages can perceive it; the secret springs of action.

見天下之 | to detect the working of principles in the world.

探 | to search out hidden causes, and get at its secret ways.

至 | very abstruse.

談，

To talk and laugh.

訪 | the sound of meriment; laughing.

鴨，

From bird and泽 marsh.

A bird that frequents pools, the white pelican, because it takes in water and fish for its food; it is also called 護田 or guardian of the fields, from its solitary habits.

澤，

A marsh, a men, a pond; to fertilize, to enrich; to anoint, 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 haft; breeches or underclothes, for which the next is used.

雨 | moistened with showers; — met. heaven's favor.

手 | to wash or soften the hands.

恩 | imbued with favor, — from God or the emperor.

潤 | agreeable, in good order; kindhearted; to enrich by favors; glossy.

大 | a boggy place — is not fit for troops.

滑 | or 光 | glabrous, shining; smooth, as skin.

香 | to anoint with fragrant oil; to put on cosmetics.

肥 | fat and sleek.

其 | their plows lay open the porous soil.

川 | streams and pools, such as are made by rain.

及 | to choose associates.

其 | his kindness extends even to the remains.

州 | a prefecture in the southwest of Shansi.

宮 | the damp palace, a Taoist term for the treasury of rain.

白 | an old name for a lion; applied to the embroidery worn by civilians in the Ming dynasty.

手 | the relic of him is still kept.

澤，

Used for the last; and also read ˊshuò.

Under - garments; breeches which have become dirty; sleeping clothes; a night-gown.

典子同 | I will give you my underclothes, — so that you may go to the war.

𦾖，

A boat to paddle about in.

𦾖 | a junk's pinnacle, a dingey, a punt.
From insect and suddenly as the phonetic; occurs used for "cha" fish sauce.

A species of locust, the 1 蝉 1 which is regarded as edible. 1 蝉 a small cicada which comes in September.

From bamboo and suddenly; occurs used for the next.

A quiver made of plaited bamboos; the short rafters or eelling 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 筹 an ancient kind of coin.

1 鑄 1 to brand or mark a criminal.

1 門 1 the door caught his fingers.

From cave and suddenly.

Narrow, strait, contracted, compressed; insufficient, the opposite of 寬; mean; narrow-minded; liberal; groveling; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.

1 太 1 too narrow, very cramped.

1 淺 1 insufficient, straitened.

1 路 1 a narrow lane.

1 耻 1 little-minded, critical, exacting; unable to drink much.

1 見 1 confused, closely hemmed in.

1 賣 1 petty, stingy, contracted.

1 隙 1 a defile, a narrow pass.

From hand and 適 to meet contracted; like the next; also read "cha", but not altogether the same as 搏 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 一 one pull, one picking.

1 頭 1 to take away the button; the officer's power is often left that he may retrieve his errors.

1 印 1 to deprive an officer of his seal.

1 船 1 to send off a boat.

指 1 to point at one as unworthy; to warn him.

1 根 1 pull out the root; nip it in the bud, as a bad habit.

1 茶女 1 tea-pickers.

譏 1 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 1 to punish by fine.

1 妨 1 to disgrace a recreant officer.

無瑕 1 no ground for blame; cleared of all imputation.

1 罪 1 criminal, culpable.

室人交遊 1 my family friends are emulous to reproach me.

交 1 a wife's upbraiding, a curtian lecture.

日始有 1 the sun then showed the change.

戈 1 Composed of 人 man stooping under a projecting 井 井; regarded as another form of 倒, the side.

傾 1 ready to fall; toppling.

1 重 or 1 頻 the inclined tones, those beside the two 頻 even tones.

1 頭 1 腦 one who holds his head away.

亦 1 a kind of money.

身不要 1 don't kill — in the presence of superiors.

1 愚 1 the new moon in the east; — met. behindhand.

諫 1 murmuring, grumbling; grain growing close.

默 1 資深 1 I am fully conscious of my defects; — a polite phrase.

辰 1 From sun and declining.

The sun past meridian, the opposite of 丑; afternoon; waking, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing sere.

日 1 營市 1 hold the market in the afternoon.

1 魚 1 geomantic terms for an east and west position.

自朝于日中 1 from morn till noon and on till eve, — he gave himself no time.

宅 1 A dwelling; a good situation, a site, a locality; a residence; dwellings, a neighborhood; house of the dead; the location of a house; a position in life; to consolidate, to settle; to reside, to occupy, to dwell; to conform to; to fill an office; to put into office.

1 門 1 the door that opens into the rear hall.

火 1 二 1 the houses of the eldest and second son.

陰 1 a grave, a lot in a cemetery; an ancestral shrine.

陽 1 houses, mansions.

卜 1 or 1 質 to divine for a burial place or day.

田 1 fields and houses.

1 廳 1 a court-yard.

內 1 the inner apartments.

1 室 1 a dwelling-house, a cottage.

1 宅 1 inhabited dwellings.

1 千天命 1 he accepts his fate.

官 1 an officer's private residence.

侯 1 帝位 1 I have held the imperial dignity.

1 經 1 or 1 絹 a treatise on geomancy and lucky graves.

乃 1 用三有 1 克則 1 he employed to fill the three posts those who were capable.

1 用 1 鑫 1 about settling in the capital Hao.

In Fuchau. A village.

駄 1 Also read "ho", and used for 駄 a camel.

1 軍 1 A hybrid, 1 軍 described by the Pan Ts'ao 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'eh. Old sounds, t'sk, t'ak, kap, and tit. In Canton, ch'ak and ch'ak; — in Swatow, ch'ek, tia, ch'6, and k't; — in Amoy, ch'ek and chiat; — in Fuzhoun, ch'ak; — in Shanghai, t'sk; — in Chifu, t's6.

From water and rule as the phonetic.

ts'o' A deep place in water; to fathom; to sound; to estimate, to measure; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.

度, to conjecture, to calculate; to sound.

不, inscrutable, unexpected, unfathomable.

是, to measure, as a field; to work out, as a problem.

以本性而推, to reason from the nature of the thing; to draw conclusions.

字, to dissect characters and recombine the parts in new senses, as fortune-tellers do.

不可, it cannot be fathomed; confused in sense; rather unintelligible.

| 直, sharp, as a keen blade.

To pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

仁, to compassionate; humane, kind-hearted.

痛, grieved, sorrowing for.

心, my heart aches for him.

From earth or slip and to eject; the second form is unusual.

| 拆, to burst, as buds; to open, to crack from some inward force; split, riven; chapped, as fields in a drought.

甲, the buds are bursting.

| 拆, a difficult parturition, involving laceration.

不, neither straining nor rending, as when Heu-tsih was born.

聲, a cracked or querulous voice; a weazened tone.

砍, cracked, as to fracture or break a bowl.

| 策, the slips of bamboo books; books, writings.

從, without plan, schemeless, no resource.

書, a sage's exhortations; the instructions of superiors.

書, books; essays.

警, to warn post-erity or one's successors.

策, a stratagem, good at contriving.

良, or 神, a good plan, one made by a master strategist, which he offers to government.

星, the star γ in Cassiopeia.

金, a priest's baton, made like a pewter staff.

束, fold his hands and did nothing.

執, a courier or postillon.

馬, to whip a horse.

計, or 方, a plan, an expedient.

對, the reply given by the candidate to the question subjects or inquiries proposed by the examiner.

殿, open replies on subjects proposed to tans: at the final examination for Hanlin.

於, from bamboo and to clasp; it is often interchanged with the last.

| 策, to divine by slips or straws.

| 策, to cast lots.

天授神, Heaven gave him a divine pattern or plan.

天授神, Heaven gave him a divine pattern or plan.

Read kia, and used 夾. To take under the arm.

| 斬, bamboo chopsticks.

从 plant and thorn; a synonym of ts'6, a thorn.

| 策, a prickle, a thorn; to prick; this form is said to have been used in Yen and Corea.
To consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.

吉 吉 to select a lucky day.

正 共正 to jointly discuss the right of the matter.

咨询 咨询 everywhere consulting or making inquiries.

择 择 to consult about the best way or man; to hold a caucus.

撲 撲 to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

擊 撲 to beat the watches.

賓 將入 將 when the guest proposes to leave at night, the host does not detain him.

在 in. 訾 紧 | 1 | tight.

極 A kind of wood good for fuel; fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.

樁 1 顔 a tree, whose whitish wood is suitable for combs.

隣 The angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a nook, a corner; to live together; abused.

隣 1 a corner, a RETRACTING ANGLE.

列 仙之 | 仙 the realm of the gods.

遐 | 1 | a distant place.

幽 | 1 | a secluded spot.

四 | 1 | the four corners or ways, as when looking from a height.

孟 | 1 | or | 1 | 月 a classical term for the first moon of the year.

鄙 | 1 | abashed, disinclined.

邑 | 1 | the village where Confucius was born, and properly written like the next.

The second form is not commonly used.

The town | 1 | 就 in Lu was the birthplace of Confucius; it is now in Kiu-fei hien in Yen-chen fu in Shantung.

鄒 | 1 | a term for the sage.

The old name of a small state near Lu, in which Mencius was born, n. c. 371; now the district of | 1 | in Yen-chun fu not far from the Grand Canal in the southwest of Shantung.

| 1 | 平 | 1 | a district in Tsai-nan fu in the northeast of Shantung.

From horses and plants; occurs used, for 永 | 1 | to run and the preceding.

A groomsman or an officer who calls in a house on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go.

處 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 從不日 since you, Sir, are to leave at an early day.

From words and plants; also read 詳, and interchanged with 逃 and 逃 to disturb.

Sportive or irritating words which annoy; jotting, calligraphy; to cry out, to hallow; to rail at; to exaggerate.

胡 | 1 | to talk wildly.

遠 | 1 | rumor, wild stories.

弄 | 1 | 動 聆 he loves to hear reports and gibes.

讓 to bawl out, to reprimand.

心 | 1 | or | 1 | 心野 a fancy story; a wild narrative.

Read tse'ui. To whisper.

| 1 | 聆 to speak in a low tone.

草 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.

子 | 1 | a nest of young hawks or eaglets.

艘 | 1 | on the left side, one shot an aspen arrow.

Read ts'ai'm for 舫. To put wood or poles around a coffin as it lies on the ground, before covering it in the tumulus.

塗 To heap earth on a coffin thus protected.

鰤 Minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met. an artful man.

生訛 I this scheming fellow is pleased with me.

鰤 Silk first dyed three, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark purple color; a purplish tint.

走 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.

過 | 1 | 過 few he has traveled over several provinces.

得 | 1 | 得慢 it goes (or sails) slowly.

鶉 | 1 | 鶉狗 to fight cocks and race dogs; 鶉 dog also means a spy or betrayer.

水 | 1 | 水 voyage; to raft logs; to leak.

不 | 1 | 不動 unable to walk.
music of a certain part of a piece, like a fugue; songs or tunes.
| 祭 | 祭 | 祭 | 祭 |

| 本 | 本 | 本 |

| to send up a report. |
| a slip or minute for the sovereign. |

| 跳 | 跳 | 跳 |

| to attend to a memorial. |
| to state personally to the emperor. |

| 封 | 封 |

| a dispatch on one point; and |
| one on several matters. |

| 劍 | 劍 |

| to report against an officer. |
| as a censor. |

| 畫 | 畫 |

| to mark the parts. |
| the parts were played in harmony, or at proper times. |

| 藝 | 藝 |

| to strike up the band. |

From eyebrows and creasing; 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; crepe; rampled, wrinkled, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink; to contract.

| 索 | 索 |

| like crepe. |

| camlet, sensaw. |

水面風來綠 the breeze raises the green wavelet on the water.

| 紋 | 紋 |

| wrinkled silk. |

| puckered, shriveled. |

| 朝 | 朝 |

| or | 或 | 紋 marks of wrinkles; folds; gathers. |

| 紙 | 紙 |

| wrinkled thread. |

| 紙 | 紙 |

| shrunk, folded, creased. |

皱纹 皱纹 |

Regarded by some as an erroneous form of the last.

Wrinkled, as the skin from age; shriveled; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.

| 眉 | 眉 |

| to scowl, to frown. |

| 面 | 面 |

| an old wrinkled face. |

| 頭 | 頭 |

| the wrinkles cover his brow. |

| 金 | 金 |

| imitation gold leaf. |

| 麦上起 | 麦上起 |

| corrugated leaves, like the broccoli or kale. |

| 紅 | 紅 |

| dried dates. |

縫縫 縫縫 1
clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.

| 透 | 透 |

| 拆 | 拆 |

| wrinkles, folds, creases; plicatures. |

縫縫 透 透 |

From horse and assembled for the phonetic.

騅騅 騎 |

A horse going swiftly; a racer; to race; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; again and again, frequently.

| 然而 | 然而 |

| he came in abruptly. |

| 不可 | 不可 |

| it cannot be done in an instant. |

| 天 | 天 |

| it suddenly rained. |

| 駄 | 駄 |

| to ride the horse fast. |

| 足不及 | 足不及 |

| he cannot go so fast as the other. |

| 載 | 載 |

| they hurried off with speed. |

| 憎憎 透 |

| The lining of a well; to repair a wall; to lay the brickwork in it. |

| 井 | 井 |

| 無谷 the well has now no defect. |
Some of these characters are read ch'yu. Old sounds, ts'iu and dzu. In Canton, ts'an and shun; — in Scatow, ch'io and chiu; — in Amoy, ts'io; — in Fukien, ch'un, ch'iu, and chian; — in Shanghai, ts'iu and zu; — in Chifoa, ts'io.

A vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.

From hand and plants.

To hold in the fingers; to curl; to grasp, as a guitar; to crumple up; a local name for a fan; to pull up the skirt or roll up the sleeves; to overhaul; to unloose.

金 to crumple gilt paper by rolling and then pressing it.

琵琶 a kind of guitar with five strings; it is found in Corea.

两手 衣 to hold up the dress with both hands.

The ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

From heart and autumn; not the same as ts'io' 作 careful.

Mournful, grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble.

閑 sorrowing, broken-hearted.

消 to assuage sorrow.

騾百結 my angusted bowels are tied in a hundred knots; — I am utterly cast down.

顏 or 容 a rueful face.

含 gloomy and silent from grief.

煞花前月下 the bard is a doleful man, who writes among the flowers and drinks in the moonshine.

恊不要 I fear he won't want it. (Cantonese).

眉不展 lowering eyebrows.

Read ts'ioo. Confused, in disorder.

牛 tangled, weedy; disorderly, troublesome, irregular; a source of grief.

攻破 城 [the good news] has dispersed all his griefs.

From eye and plants or grieved; all are unauthorized, the first is commonest.

To look at steadily; to gaze intently.

不見 I cannot see it clearly.

着眼念書 when you read, look closely at your book.

你什麼 what are you looking at?

蠔 蛤 the turtle watches its eggs — till they hatch.

To bind with thongs of hide.

Read ts'eu' and used for 食 To wrinkle; creases in leather.

To seck, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

 Calder abusive, scurrilous language; to rail at.

An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, euphemistically called 副作 or secondary half; equal to.

An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, euphemistically called 副作 or secondary half; equal to.

聽 逆者 hearing one humming the old ballads, — causes the mind to revert to early times.

From ice or water and to memorialize: the first is most common, but is unauthorized; occurs used for the next two.

To collect people on the water, as at a regatta; to gather, to run together; to run into each other; to go with one and take care of; a reunion; a concurrence of circumstances; to estimate the chances of.

巧 just as; a fortunate coincidence; a lucky guess.

數 just enough for the occasion.

合 people collecting, as to see a show.

集 to collect together; to amass, as a library.

時來福 a lucky hit, a good chance.

In Cantonese. A preposition, with, for, together.

唔 you will I'll have nothing to do with you.

你去 你打唔 will you go and learn about it for me?

唔唔 I'll see about it, or what I had better do.

The center of a wheel; a focus, where things center; to bring together; concentrated.

萬方 番区 [Peking is] the resort of people from all quarters.

Flesh next the skin; the muscle.

処 the grain of the flesh, the fiber or brawn.

膚 the skin of a man; the flesh next to it.

疾 the disease is in the muscle.

To mince or hash meat; to cut up wood into small pieces.

劈 to come to pieces, as an old fur; cut fine.
Old sounds, tsi, sai, sak, and tsat. In Canton, tsi; — in Swatow, chi; — in Amoy, che; — in Fuchau, che and cheie; — in Shanghai, tsi; — in Chifu, chi.

From even and sections, 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.

and to mix, as spices.

\[\text{画粥 a piece of cabbage and a streak of congee; — i.e. a poor scholar's fare.}\]

\[\text{黄米 poor fare, broken eakes and pulse.}\]

\[\text{盐菜 salted cabbage, sour-krot.}\]

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.

\[\text{朴 to give to personally.}\]

\[\text{送 to present to an equal.}\]

\[\text{奏 a courier of government dispatches.}\]

\[\text{至 kct this be sent to .... part of the address on a dispatch.}\]

\[\text{赐 to bestow on.}\]

\[\text{捧 to offer up to.}\]

\[\text{号 to sigh, as when thinking of something unattainable.}\]

\[\text{装 to pack up to forward, as baggage.}\]

From foot or place even; the uses of these two words differ slightly.

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 climb up. |
| 氣 | rising vapor or clouds. |
| 升 | to go up; to attain high positions. |

道阻且 | the way is difficult and steep.

聖敬且 | his perfect reverence daily advanced.

告子颠 | you tell me now of impending rain.

朝于西 | the morning [rainbow] rises in the west.

A fruit tree in Honan, called 自楽; 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 fellos.

Also read tsi.

Also 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.

上前去 | pressing to get first.

乱 | to crowd tumultuously.

奶 | to milk an animal.

水 | to pump up water.

Read tsi. To arrange, to place.

排人短处 | to detail and tell over people's shortcomings; distraction.

In Cantonese. To put down, to lay aside; to place.

隨便 | put it where you please.

From net and even.

To squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

手巾 | to wring out a napkin.

\[\text{盐汁 to crush the juice from sugar-cane.}\]

\[\text{出汁 to press the juice out.}\]

From water and even or regularly; also occurs used for the next.

济 | 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 | be won't do; he won't help the matter; insufficient.

以 | to rescue one from imminent danger.

同舟共济 | to cross in the same boat; — i.e. fellows in a work.

道 | to reform the world.

涉 | to cross or go over.

不 | the goods inferior goods, either second rate or injured.

Read 'tsi'. The river | 水 in Shantung, whence Tsi-nan fu | 南部 the capital receives its name.

辟王 | a dignified and elegant was our prince and king.

衣冠 | a large concourse of people in robes and caps.

四literal | the four black steeds look beautifully.

The rain holding up; the clouds clearing away, and blue sky appearing.

晴 | a clear sky.

色 | the clear blue sky.

雨 | the rain has stopped.

仰祈 | looking up, I implore a mitigation of your sternness.

From knife and even.

剂 | to trim, to pare, to cut even; to equalize, to adjust, to portion out; to compound, as a pill; a dose; a prescription.

一 | a dose of medicine.
The weight or size of a dose.

Medicines, drugs.

To even off; to arrange amicably, to compose differences, to arbitrate between.

A check in two parts, one of which is the complement and proof of the other; anciently, a sort of counter or token.

A sovereign remedy against illness, a panacea to relieve mankind.

To taste, to sip; to wet the lips.

To try the taste.

To taste the offerings.

Read /kui/. Noise of birds.

The jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read /chei/. Smiling.

A pleasant comteneance.

In Cantonese. A superlative, extremely, to the end.

Far too large.

Certainly it is so.

To bite; to take a bite of; some say, irregular teeth.

To eat a mouthful of.

From disease and even; q. d. sickness disturbs the equilibrium of the body and mind.

Sick, ailing, diseased; in Hunan, a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.

My parents are unwell.

The plant of Tsi.

The shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris), gathered for greens, as i. e. but the term seems to include other small common herbs, like cress and pepper-grass.

Sweet as the shepherd's purse; but as this plant is rather harsh, some natives think the water chestnut is meant in the Book of Odes.

To eat grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.

To bind up the scattered grain and then return.

Let this be left ungathered — for the widows.

From to declare, with flesh and hand above it contracted; i. e. to bring before the gods; occurs used for the next.

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.

A prayer, burned after it is offered; an elegy differing from the first and hung up before the tablet during the first seven weeks of mourning.

To lay out offerings along the way, — to greet the coffin of a friend or relative.

An overseer of sacrifices, a priest.

The title of the two presidents of Kwoh-ts' ; kien, because they pour libations to Confucius.

To worship and sweep — the tombs at Tsing-yung term.

To sacrifice to the gods as if they were present; i. e. reverently.

To appease ghosts by oblations.

Offerings made at collining a body. (Fuhuan).

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.

An affair was then in an untoward way.

Unlimited.

A real case, true grounds for.

A variety of paniced millet (Panicum millaceum) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli; it resembles the稷 but is not gluttonous; 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.

And are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu, having sweet juice.

Angry, irate; used for suspicions; grieved at.

Full of suspicions.

Heaven is now showing its anger.
妻  (ts'i)  From 女  woman, with 又 a hand and 且 a sprout, intimating that she enters as an equal.

一个妻子, 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.

子  a wife; sometimes wife and children are denoted.

贤  my good wife.

平  equal to a wife; i.e. a concubine.

路  a wayside wife, one taken while sojournig elsewhere; she is not a 客  or courtesan, and the usage is allowed.

妻  an accomplished wife and handsome concubine.

露  a dew marriage, one of convenience.

Read ts'i. To give in marriage; to wife.

以  he married his daughter to him.

寒  from 冰 or water and 妻; the second also means cloudy, windy skies, foreboding storms.

若  Intense cold; bleak; wintry; shivering; freezing; calamitous; afflicted. sad in misery.

切  bitter suffering.

風  chilly wind and rain.

凉  in desperate misery.

寒  in urgent necessity.

需  I like the chilly autumnal vapors, and the paths hidden in the high grass.

慶  luxurious or thick, as rushes.

妻  similar to the last.

情  Grieved, sorrowing; suffering, pained; indignant from a sense of wrong.

比  pitiable; to feel for.

令  well arranged; all required and in order.

全  complete throughout.

及  all go at once.

没有  I have not yet finished it all, as a job of work.

心  of one mood.

等  to wait a little and they will come.

家  all are ready, fully arranged.

不  uneven, incomplete, deficient.

歸  how will it be at last? what will be the end of it?

国  an important ancient feudal kingdom, existing just nine centuries down to 224 B.C., and comprising a large part of Northern Shantung and Southern Shensi; the capital was Ying-ku, now Lin-sz' hien; it began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred on Shang-fu 舍父  the marquis of Kiang, by Wu Wang, and its records continue till 265 until King Siang 被王  under 26 rulers, who always exercised a powerful influence in the empire.

齊  a large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.

雨  her neck is as slender as a carpenter's grub.

叢  a tumble-dung.

齐  the navel.

收  the navel.

刮  面 how can a man bite his navel? — i.e. it is impossible.

青白  green body and white stem, said of grain half filled or not well ripened.

意  the umbilical cord.
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<tr>
<th>TS'1</th>
<th>TSIANG</th>
<th>TSIANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>a kind of anchovy. (<em>Coilia</em> <em>phoquitirii</em>).</td>
<td>马</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>the yellow tail mullet. (<em>Mullus</em> <em>zoothunes</em>).</td>
<td>黄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>the greenish mullet. (<em>Mugil</em> <em>ventricosus</em>).</td>
<td>白</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刀</td>
<td>a species of <em>Thryssa</em>.</td>
<td>刀</td>
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**TSIANG.**

*Old sounds, tsiang and dziong.* In Canton, tsiang; — in Swatow, ching and ch’i; — in Amoy, chiong; — in Fuhchau, chiong and ch’iông; — in Shanghai, tsiang and zhang; — in Chift, chiang.

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<td>雨</td>
<td>occasionally overlooks things, he is indulgent at times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>the sun comes on and the moon follows: — time flies.</td>
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<td>玩</td>
<td>the tinkling of bells; noise of bells; also the crowing of a high gate; blending, as notes.</td>
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<td>presently.</td>
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**TSIANG.**

*Old sounds, tsiang and dziong.* In Canton, tsiang; — in Swatow, ching and ch’i; — in Amoy, chiong; — in Fuhchau, chiong and ch’iông; — in Shanghai, tsiang and zhang; — in Chift, chiang.

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A thick fluid like syrup or broth; water in which rice has long been boiled; past, matter; congealed thick broth; water thickened, as by glue or varnish; gum; to starch.

地 | or 泥 | slush; mire.

天 | or 瓶 | a poetical name for dew.

衣 | to prepare clothes.

酒 | a banquet.

太 | too pasty; too stiff and sticky.

合 | a muscle fish.

From great and taking.

To exhort, to animate, to encourage; to commend, to laud; to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.

勤 | to exhort by praising.

賞 | to hold out rewards to; a prize or reward.

何用過 | why such extravagant praise!

恤三軍 | be enheartened the three divisions with largesses.

請 | to request that a testimonial may be conferred.

勸 | to stimulate to exertion.

An oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read 顏.

打 | or 搖 | or 掉 | to row with oars.

艇子簸雙 | the boat was rowed by two oars.

一船 | a revenue cutter, because it has many oars. (Cantonese.)

急水下 | let down the keel-board when in swift water; don't be in a premature hurry or fear.

蔘 | A species of aquatic grass, the Hydrophyllum latifolium, like the wild rice of Canada; it is also called 茜 and 茜, and the stalks 蒺藜 or 茜白 cane-shoots; its leaves are fed to cattle, and the grain is boiled; an old name for Kwang chen 光州 in the southeast of Honan, given as a title to one of Duke Chen's family.

茅 | stubble.

酱 | 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.

从 | an enclosure containing an 斧, indicative of a workman who uses a square and compass in working.

匠 | a mechanic, a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

人 | an artificer, a workman.

頭 | the overseer, the boss.

瓦 | or 水 | a mason, a bricklayer.

木 | a carpenter; a housebuilder.

銀 | a silversmith.

頑難 | rather hard work, as difficult composition.

小 | a mender of dishes, a tinker.

作主家 | the workman should follow the master's plans.

Old sounds, 旅 and 釗. In Canton, 釗; — in Swatow, 聲 and 楚; — in Amoy, 聲 and 楚; — in Fuhchow, 聲; — in Shanghai, 釗 and 釗; — in Chifé, 聲.

槍 | a substitute who enters the examination for 立'sai, or who writes themes for another.

手 | a pistol.

風 | an air-gun.

服藥 | take this medicine and throw away the 紅.

槍 | A gun, 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.

食 | 禮 | to be a soldier.

刀 | a musket with a bayonet; also, swords and spears.

鳥 | a fowling-piece; a matchlock.
To walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quick.

To move about in a hurried, busy way, as officers do in a court, or people in a crowd.

To hustle 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.

To contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.

To take their bills and axes.

To injure and weaken one's own party or friend.

A heavy broad-ax, with a square hole for the belve; a pole-ax of a square shape; to hack, to chop.

Injury by slander, to defame and libel one.

Female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed-chamber in the Han dynasty, called 嫔; they are not now employed.

Female officers of the Han dynasty.

A mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

A red rose; the 薔花 or cinnamon rose, of which there are varieties.

A red rose; the 薔花 or cinnamon rose, of which there are varieties.

A rod of sweet basil, or rose-water, in which a princess of the Han always washed.

A species of water polygonum or smart weed.

A spear, a wooden lance; to do violence, to assault; to kill, as when a soldier kills an officer, or a foreign foe kills the enemy's ruler; to maltreat; to misuse; as by excess; injurious.

A rod of sweet basil, or rose-water, in which a princess of the Han always washed.

To split bamboos without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

The cross sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

Paste made of flour.

To make paste.
### TSIAO

Old sounds, tsio, dzio, tsiook, and dzop. In Canton, tsiu; — in Swatow, chi'ei, ch'au, and chio; — in Amoy, chiau and tsau; — in Fukchou, chio; — in Shanghai, tsio; — in Chifu, chiao.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>焦</td>
<td>From fire under a bird; used with the next and vexed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玖</td>
<td>Scorched, burned, singed, or blackened by fire; dried up; the smell of fire; vexed, anxious, harassed; ancient name of a feudatory state included in the modern prefecture of Shen chen. Foshan is in the west of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炒</td>
<td>To burn in roasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炙</td>
<td>A crust left after boiling rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鼎</td>
<td>A head of powder; met. exposed to great hardships.</td>
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<tr>
<td>烘</td>
<td>Dry as a scorched scab; met. at the last gasp; withered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>念</td>
<td>Or sad at heart; greatly distressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>An old term for the sixth moon, because of the great heat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>韮</td>
<td>A lute, alluding to a story of one made from a charred log.</td>
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<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>Or had a sunburnt.</td>
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The parts of the body between the heart and groin, called 三 and regarded as one of the 六 舞, 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 the obscure operations of digestion and secretion, and say they have no form.

Read tsiao' A want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.

### TSIAO

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<td>焦</td>
<td>Thin, shrunken, lean; peaked and cadaverous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td>Emaciated; all dried and shrunk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td>The plantain or banana, of which there are many sorts; fuel, firing; a mere straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>Green-skinned plantains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鼓</td>
<td>The triangular plantain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>linen made from plantain fiber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>A decoction of plantains in spirits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>Flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>The Indian shot. (Canna indica.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>The phoenix-tail plantain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鴨</td>
<td>The fuel of a poor kind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>雀</td>
<td>The leaves wrote his thoughts on the green plantain leaf, — an ancient incident, whence 種 學 denotes a diligent, self-made scholar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鏡</td>
<td>A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.</td>
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To understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking. 以己之之受之于挌, he thought himself to be acute enough, but he was fooled by the man. ' 1' to hurry along, to walk fast and carelessly.

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<td>一个 form of ch'wang 創 to wound.</td>
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<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>To etch on lacquer-ware.</td>
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<tr>
<td>文具</td>
<td>Articles on which designs are etched.</td>
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Another form of ch'wang 創 to wound.

To etch on lacquer-ware.

Raw fibers of the nettle hemp (Boehmeria) not yet rotted.

A faded face, not plump or fresh.

Thick, reed, untaught or undressed hemp.

A grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.

The little tailor-bird (Orthotomus), and other small birds like it.

A grassy, frisky, inattentive, playful, skittish. (Cantonese.)

To scorch a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.

From tortoise and fire; at present more used.

Warm, spicy plants like the Xanthoxylon, Capsicum, Boy- 

ma, and Piper; hot, peppery, burning.

辣 | or red | Cayenne pepper. |
| 胡 | Black pepper. |
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 divination; to burn over dry grass.

火三 1) to apply moxa thrice.
心 to the heart-burn.
木 to char wood to bend it.

From eye and nobleman; some regard this as more correct than 觉 in the phrase 觉覺 to sleep.

To close the eyes, as in sleep; an angry look.

具 a strange shell, the sight of which causes miscarriage; others say that it is administered in the form of a powder to produce abortion.

From 西 spirits and 醞 to late contracted.

To drain a goblet; to finish the glass.

長者舉未 1) older ones dare not drink
the juniors did not presume to drink until their elders had drained their uplifted cups.

割鮮飲食 興烽命 1) he dressed the fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and ordered them to drink their fill.

TSHAO.

Old sounds, tsiau, diau, awk, and dok. In Canton, tshia and tsau; in Swatow, chio and ch’io; in Kweichow, chiau, and shiu; in Fuhian, chien and ch’ien; in Shanghai, diao and diau; in Chihfu, chiao.

From metal and autumn; the second form is rarely met; occurs with 水 and 鉄 iron.

A shovel, an implement for raising or moving earth; to dig up, to shovel out.
| 塘 to dig a fish-pond.
| 一 a crowbar.
| 香 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, formerly worn by women at 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 黒子 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.

非 1) if you are not active you cannot do it.

要 to vex and harass his subjects.

於 to weary.

From spirits and to scorch; occurs used for the next, and resembles "chao" to dip.

To sacrifice to ancestors or spirits, by pouring out libations; 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 marriage; completed, finished, terminated; emptied, all used up.

打 1) or 设 1) or 設 1) to celebrate the All-souls festival, which at Canton is in autumn; also applied to a Taoist worship of their gods to thank them for deliverances.
再 1) to remedy; usually said of widows.

父 1) 酋子 the father pours out the marriage cup to his son — as he leaves to bring his wife.

席 a wedding feast.

水 1) dried, water all gone.

打火星 1) the annual festival at Canton to the god of Fire.
平安 1) a Taoist service held in an infected region, after the disease has gone.

戨 from sword and nest.

To attack or fight with rebels; to destroy and scatter them; to put down, to extinguish.

絶 to destroy utterly.

播净尽 to take all, to make a clean sweep.

追 1) to chase, as a flying enemy.

征 1) 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 fag; light, nimble.
From words and to search; occurs interchanged with "to parch", and "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 ㄇ a kind of gallery over a gate or fort to observe the enemy.

車 a high turret for archers set on wheels.

'責 to scold.

色 an old name of 亳州 in the north of Ynhanhui.

子羽 my pinions are broken and frayed.

The heart distressed and pining; mind depressed and body growing thin.

憔悴 becoming thin and haggard, from sorrow or anxiety.

憔 from eye and scorched.

To look at hastily, to glance at; to see.

若 I just saw him.

白 >(), to have a look at for nothing.

了又 looked at again and again.

不見 I cannot see it well.

東 西 looking about carelessly.

見底 have you seen it?

不上 or 不起 to hold cheap.

一個 夠計 to engage an assistant.

拭拭 taste and see if you like it.

峨 Mountainous.

峨 lofty ridges and summits rising one above another.

From heart and similar.

噎 Sad, disheartened, downcast; secretly, unobserved; urgent; quiet, still.

噎 sick at heart; sorrowing in secret.

噎 how sad is my lacerated heart! bitter disappointment.

噎 of still, retired, no bustle.

噎 nobody's voice is heard, no sound at all.

From heart and autumn.

-school to blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.

然 变色 he blushed and colored up.

原野 the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

'啾 To change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly; to cure by smoke.

黑 smoked quite black.

火熾 the fire has blackened it.

被 火之 cured [by hanging] in the smoke, as a ham.

'俏 From new and similar; it is often read "tsiao", like its primitive.

俏 Like, as if, similar; appearing; handsome. beautiful, pretty; excellent.

俏 pretty; winsome, attractive, as a gaily dressed child.

俏 to show off a pretty face, as by standing in the doorway.

佳人 a remarkably handsome woman.
tsie.

Old sounds, tsie, tsap, tsak, and tsat. In Canton, tsie and tsat; — in Swatow, cha, chie, chiek, sek, and chin; — in Amoy, chin and chie; — in Fuhchau, chie and chiel; — in Shang-hai, tsha, tsie, and zie; — in Chien, chie.

From mouth and to differ.

嘆
tsie

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.

嘆 to sigh.

嗟	tsie

alas, alas, this official life!

竈	tsie

behold, how he has prospered!

來之食	tsie
you too have come to get alms; said to an officer of Tsi who resorted to the alms' kitchen.

竈

Interchanged with the last.

From net and moreover.

罁
tsie

A net for catching bares or rabbits.

姐
tsie

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.

姐 sisters.

大	tsie
my eldest sister; a maid servant who is marriageable.

(Cantonese.)

小	tsie
a young lady.

令	tsie
your sister.

家	tsie
my elder sister.

夫	tsie
a sister's husband.

1 sister I used in direct address by a brother; women, ladies.

鴨	tsie
a dwarf duck; — a stupid fellow. (Fuhchau.)

亞	tsie
a sister; in Canton, also denotes a father's concubine; used by the Manchus when calling their mother.

待愛肆	tsie
to dote on without restraint.

賃

From men and formerly, but the primitive was at first like the next.

寫	tsie
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 command.

借	tsie
borrow; — i.e. to borrow capital.

推窗	tsie
月 open the window to let in the moon.

相	tsie
to borrow of each other.

如 or 假	tsie
supposing that.

名	tsie
name; to inquire of civilly.

勢	tsie
power to do wickedly.

意	tsie
metaphorically, in a figure.

路	tsie
way; to get aid or introduction of another; to get on by another's influence; to be recommended by another.

刀	tsie
borrowing a sword to kill one; — met. to injure one through a third person.

不	tsie
not to be borrowed; — a name for straw sandals.

有	tsie
he never pays back his loans.

From field and imperial field; it is much interchanged with the last, and its two sounds of tsie and tsat 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	tsie
he relied on the help of the gods, — or of God.

恕	tsie
sympathize heartily with.

枕	tsie
pillow and mat; mutual aid; to countenance each other; close together, as animals crowded in a field.

興	tsie
accomplished, liberal, polite.

由	tsie
to repeat other's words; to make a pretext; to lay the blame on others.

端生	tsie
may trouble about nothing.

言	tsie
to excuse one's self for a trifle; to malinger.

呈	tsie
beg you to take [this note] for me.

Read tsie. In confusion, disordered; to lead by a cord; to tread on; to offer, as tribute.

田	tsie
Cultivated for the emperor; a kind of scutage service.

口語	tsie
much talking, jabbering.

恩	tsie
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.

服	tsie
confused, in disorder.

服	tsie
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 rung.

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.

高而宽 high and also broad.

相公不要来 I beg you, Sirs, not to weep.

信疑半 believing, half doubting.

贫贱 poor and so is despised.

读tsē, a synonym of 欲. To make no progress; a final affirmative particle; many, enough; names of three ancient worthies, called 唐 Tang-ts’e, an orator of the Ching 鄒 state; 能 Lung-ts’i, a warrior under Chu pa-wang; and 象 Yu-t’si, a fisherman, about A.D. 420.

其乐只 his happiness is extreme.

有妻有 how reverent and dignified they looked!

乃身狂 but see that fool.

越 To stand away, as when one leg is longer than the other.

Tsiē. Angry; to drag.
The queen or king-posts put in the truss of a roof; called 斗椼 or 短柱; also the cornice or capital of a pillar.

The word 棲 refers to a bird. A comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

A small sore, a pimple. 瘡  a boil, an ulcer. 長 1子 to have a little boil.

火 1子 a rash; prickly heat.

A comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

巾 1 毛or towel and comb; whence a concubine is called 侍巾 the waiter with towel and comb.

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 1 to greet; to go out and meet a visitor.

1 侧 to conduct a visitor to his seat.

1 到 to receive; come to hand, as a letter.

風 to welcome one back.

長 1 尺 one more foot must be added.

無 1得 nobody takes it; there is no successor.

1 任 or 1 印 to take another's office or seals.

1 待 to wait on a guest.

風 to welcome a friend.

1 人 or 1 收 or 1 受 to receive, as a package; to get.

承 1 to take orders — for work.

骨 科 a surgeon.

水 光 1 天 the water seems to join the sky.

1 手 to take in hand, as doing the duties of another.

不 1 cannot follow the guiding mark; can't do the job: nothing to match it; cannot equal it.

1 移 to graft trees; to splice; to rabbet on.

1 汗 to graft apricots.

1 襟 a collar for criminals.

1 忠 爲柱 to insert or sear in wood to make a pillar.

To join; to braid in or splice, as a string.

1 結 to splice together.

From eye and to compress, or quick like a trottle.

箊, 眉 The eye-lashes, called 眉 1毛 or eye-lash hairs.

1 眉 very near to, contiguous, as the eyclashes and eyebrows.
交 [tsieh] to wink or close the eyes so as to rest them.

俯 [tsieh] to drop the eye-lashes to see one's self; self-culture.

Read chah, and used for 眼 To wink.

不能勿 [tsieh] he cannot help winking.

顷 [tsieh] Handsome; a female officer in the time of the Han called 好, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies, and oversee the palace hareem.

捷 [tsieh] Similar to the last, and used with the next.

捷 [tsieh] Convenient, like a cross-cut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.

From hand and treddle; occurs used for 喊, to gabble.

捷 [tsieh] 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 tael; to talk rapidly.

征夫 [tsieh] the traveler or man of business hastens on his way, the combatants were very agile.

红旗 [tsieh] the red flag announced the victory.

连 [tsieh] to attain degrees at successive examinations.

直 [tsieh] or 急 [tsieh] prompt, energetic, nimble, ready at.

一日三 [tsieh] three victories in one month.

径 [tsieh] to take a short cut; to dispatch an affair anyhow.

快 [tsieh] or [tsieh] quick and spry; clever and smart.

足者先登 [tsieh] the nimble-footed got up first; the most active will win.

帯 [tsieh] clever and stable.

伐 [tsieh] From water and to compress; it is often read 捷 and interchanged with 捷, 扶 to assist.

江 [tsieh] Water flowing, or moisture penetrating through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampened; to instill into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit.

辰 [tsieh] a whole day of twelve hours in which the twelve branches make a circuit.

日 [tsieh] a decade of days.

TSEEH.

Old sounds, ts't, tit, and shap. In Canton, ts't, tit, and ts'ip; in Swatow, ch'iet and ch'iap; in Amoy, ch'iap, chiap, and ch'iet; in Fuhian, ch'ik; in Shanghai, t'sh; in Chiuf, ch'ieh.

切 [tsieh] From knife and seven to give the sound.

To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a particle expressing urgency, earnestness; important, pressing, eager; earnestly; in earnest; the chief or important parts of, a résumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse.

肉 [tsieh] minced meat.

要 [tsieh] very important.

近 [tsieh] nearly related as kinsfolk.

不可 [tsieh] you must not go.

愛 [tsieh] a warm love for.
TSIEH.

To steal, to pilfer; clandestine, underhand, privately; what one does or thinks one's self, I, my; when used alone means my opinion. I did so, I was there; to offer an opinion or assume a place; unit for, usurped; tinged with light.

| 閣 | I have heard.
| 身 | I myself.
| 失 | to steal.
| 失 | to take silly.

意 or 想 my humble opinion.

位 to neglect one's own official duties; to assume authority.

或 | a light blue.

尖 a bird like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

从女 woman and 占 a crime contracted to 立 to stand, explained as denoting a woman who has committed an offense and been put to service; it resembles 弘明 a name.

A concubine, handmaid, or secondary wife, like Hagar; one who is taken without betrothal or other legal ceremonies, and recommended only when there is no male issue; a demeacing term by which ladies call themselves; female camp-followers.

立 | or 買 | or 置 | to bring a concubine into the family.

氏 a concubine.

身, your handmaid.

TSIEH.

煎 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 to express lard.

用油 | fry it in fat.

慢火 | a slow fire fries fish; met. small bets drain the purse.

急 | 不 耐 煎 的 二 集 anxious and vexed that my husband's parents cannot bear trouble.

茶 to prepare brick-tea, as the Mongols do.

熬 | to fry in much fat; met. harassed, annoyed, grieved.

炙 to grill by holding over the fire.

藥 to simmer medicines.

讀 | I venture to say.

鼠 | a petty theft.

覘我的 personal observation.

草 | to lurk, to lie in wait, as a foot-pad.

妻, a woman's tapering fingers.

小 | or 資 | my concubine.

愛 | your concubine.

臣 | 逃 the sutlers and women of the camp absconded.

處 | a virgin damsels bought for a concubine.

侍 | waiting-women.

嘍, 嘭, 嘭, The noise of geese and ducks when feeding is 嘭; also applied to water fowls swallowing fish; to talk sharply.

俟 malicious speech, slander, backbiting.

沏 The noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current.

In Pekingese. To pour water on tea leaves is 茶 (in Canton, 茶) a rapid mode of making tea in covered cups.

TSIEN.

Old sounds, tsen, tsan, tsien, and dzien. In Canton, tsam, tsem, and tsam; — in Swatow, chian, chiam, chia, and chin; — in Amoy, chien, chiam, and sian; — in Foochow, chien and chiang; — in Shanghai, tsam and dzien; — in Chifu, chien.

Read tsien. To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜 | 菜子 | to candy fruit, as apples, crabs, &c.

前 The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'uen; to sprinkle, to spatter.

洗 to cleanse thoroughly.

尖 From small above and great below; it was originally the same as the next, but the two are now distinguished.

Tapering, pointed; acute, sharp; wedge-like, pyramidal, or conical; needle-like; clever, ingenious; the males of crabs.

很 very smart.

利 sharp, quick-witted.

玉指 | a woman's tapering fingers.

扳 | 萬 to act female parts at theaters.

指 | 指頭 | a peculator, one who makes a profit unjustly.

打 | or 打坐 | to lunch when traveling; to bait at an inn.

筆 | the tip of the pencil.

燈 | the lantern-jawed, hatchet-faced.

發 | 寒 to shudder; a shivering.

閏 | 蜂 the male and female of this kind of crab could not be distinguished.

鐵 An iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.

鐵 | 伎 a slender high peak, an aiguille.

鐵 | 擔 a beam with sharp iron ferules to stick into faggots.
From bad and a slip. To destroy, to exterminate; to pierce, to kill.

To destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intestinal fountain; to moisten, to soak.

A saddle-cloth or housings.

From two spears, indicating the appearance or danger of murderers; it occurs used for tsien 縮.

Small, narrow, cramped; prejudiced, contracted.

束帛  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.

花 | flowered billet-paper.

感 | glazed or waxed note-paper.

在  | 他 wrote his note to her on a slip of the phoenix billet.

— a set of four scrolls on fancy paper.

A man, named 蓮 who is said to have lived in the Shang and Chen 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 a noun; used with tsien 縮, shallow, and the next.

To cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercept, 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  |  or  |  a pair of scissors or shears.

絹 | or 裁衣 | tailor’s shears.

能裁能  |  she can cut and make dresses.

地求和 to give up territory and beg for peace.

故人之心 | 1 | a flatterer’s disposition is to be very plausible; — i.e., nice at argument.

伐或  |  1 |  to trim and prune; to clip.

断後隊 the rear regiment was cut off.

从 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 | may your happiness be unlimited.

俾許  |  貫  |  I hope that you may be granted all excellence; the phrase 貫 is often placed before gateways as a good wish.

From to speak and shears.

Superficial, shallow-pated; muskilled; not expert or deep.

熟  |  stupid, inapt.

才識  |  淺  |  his talents and requirements are very ordinary.

劣  |  feeble, inefficient.

From 言 words and 言 small.

Skillful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artifical insinations.

悦  |  1 | 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.

From bamboo and to advance.

An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; bristling; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

弓 |  |  bows and arrows.

火 |  |  the gauge in a clepsydra.

好 |  |  a congreve, or other rocket; a fire-dart.

響 |  |  a whizzing arrow.

好 |  |  a good shot.

馬 |  |  mounted bowmen.

花 |  |  each stem bears one flower.

放冷  |  to shoot at a venture, as in battle.

之地 |  |  a bowshot, about 120 ch’ih.

光陰似  |  time flies like an arrow.

暗 |  |  secret and unpropiions influences which come against a house by a narrow lane opposite the door.

暗  |  傷人 |  to injure one with a secret arrow; to slander.

潮流 |  |  the tide comes in like a dart.

搭上弓  |  the arrow is on the string; you cannot draw back.

離弦 the arrow has left the string; the time (or the affair) will soon arrive.

穿耳 |  |  to wear ear-arrows, as an exposed thief.

Without integrity.

貪  |  貪  |  avaricious; grasping and greedy.
From press and griffin, 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.

祈 to worship ancestors.

写 to write a letter of introduction.

章 to recommend one's self.

草 coarse grass matting; straw wrapping.

香之義 religious acts when spreading out sacrifices.

茶 take a little something — with your wine; said to a guest.

般之上帝 [his Majesty] brought his offering to Shangti.

賢 to bring forward worthy men.

In Cantonese. To wedge in.

檻脚 wedge the table-leg.

有头 there is an opening.

起 raise it up a little.

荐 tsien' 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.

饗 repeated famines.

涛 tsien' Water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

水至 the water flowed in again.

濤 successive; continuously, like dropping water.

震 tsien' Used with the two preceding.

衣 to double; to come again, to repeat.

雷震 the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram.

践 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 詠坐 people are not allowed to squat or stop here.

不迹 to disregard precedent; not to follow another's steps.

其位 he occupied his rightful throne.

入之約 to go to meet an appointment.

作 to deface; to injure, as by treading on or soiling a thing.

残 to smash; to spoil an affair.

東門之桑有之風 by the chestnut trees at the east gate is a row of houses.

檀 Wood.

竹箭如 the bamboo arrow is like wood.

Read tsien' An ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.

貳 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.

内 or 房 my wife.

姓 張 my surname is Chang.

相 a bad physiognomy, a thief's face.

價 錢 太 the price is very low.

骨頭 or 壞人 a miserable loader; a shiftless fellow.

人 or 扛 worthless baggage; said of or to women.

格 my poor talents; inferior abilities.

作 作 to disgrace himself.

者 people not in office, the plebs.

素貴 行手貴 in a poor and low condition [the scholar] acts according to it.

下 the degraded classes.

輕 | to depreciate.

貿而貢德 you may disesteem riches but you should honor virtue.

餽 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.

勿勿 | 別 during the hurry of the farewell dinner, — I can't express all my feelings.

禮 presents to a traveler.

飲 | or 醜 to present the stirrup cup.

濤 From water and low.

A swift current or race-way where the water dashes up; to spatter against, to dash up, to spurt out; to color; to tint.

一 a rapid flow of water.

激 to dash up.

一 一身水 it spattered me all over.

泥 to spatter dirt.

請得以頭血 | 大王 I beg that my heart's blood may spurt on your Majesty,—to prove my sincerity; — said by Lin Siang-chi of the Han dynasty.

雲 浪 the white surf soaked my dress.

色 to make of a uniform dusky color, as a fur.

的到處 spattered all over.

傌 A prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

犁 a plough-beam.

一 個 prop up the leaning house.

漸 From water and to cut.

A short affluent of the Yang-tsz River near Nganking; in Ngauwai; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily,
little by little; to flow; to penetrate; to permeate, to be affected; to cross, as a stream.

1. 来 came on gradually.
2. 次 in order, one after another.
3. 冷 it is growing colder.
4. 之石维其高矣 how grandly those frowning crags rise on high.
5. 入圣道 he gradually enters the true or holy path.
6. 道 to follow on regularly; advancing in order.
7. 涕 the tears flowed.
8. 一儿 very gradually.
9. 大 growing larger.

卦 the 53rd diagram, referring to wind and hills.

Read ts'ien. To tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

仁摩義 imbued with benevolence and rectitude.

染 to tinge, to moisten with.

裳 the stars β σ in Lyra.

東子海 on the east reaching to the sea, — as Yi'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.

ts'ien. Slanderous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.

乱之初生始既涵 disorder begins to spring when slanderous suspicions are received in the mind.

霍謬我 I on the other hand, he says my words are not true.
善 改過 to reform and become good.
移 or 僚 to move, as one's residence; to be sent to another post.
延時日 to put off the day, to procrastinate and dawdle.
左 to degrade to a lower rank; used in former times when the right was the honorable side.
押 to eject, to evict, to turn out a tenant.
避 to clear out, to skedaddle, to make off.
仟 a road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest, as 東 is the old name for a path leading east and west; a path leading up to the grave; occurs used for the next.
陸 隘之 將燕 abs. whichever way I look, there is nothing but weeds and rubbish.
祌 used with the last.
 ula green, verdant.
䍁 望山 谷1 see how fresh and green the valleys are!
艹 from grass and a thousand.
茂 luxuriant.
草 色11 the herbage is very green.
韁 a swing; to swing to and fro.
覘 a swinging frame.
覘 composed of 集 or 集 to assemble over two or three months, and two or three people of all the party consulting.
念 the whole, unanimous; the general opinion: a flail.
以為 is all agreed that it was so, or that it was right.
不允 all of them were unwilling.
言 如 all were of one opinion.

簽 from bamboo and all; interchanged with the next.

簽 Bamboo slips used for drawing lots; a sort of cage; the written response of an oracle; to subscribe; to write one's name; to sign.

签 a circular, a subscription paper, a round-robin.

签 the slip on a letter or box on which the address is written.

签 to write one's name; to subscribe. (Cantonese.)

签 to subscribe for.

签 to join another in engaging a teacher.

签 a tooth-pick.

签 to stamp a paper, or a pass; a clerk who stamps papers.

签 a kind of paper knife; a family register.

签 used with the preceding.

籤 a slip; a lot on which names or characters are written; a label; a warrant, a ticket having an officer's name on it, and answering to a license to sell a thing, as salt; sharp; to pass through a hole, as a thread.

籤 a cup of the 竹 or bamboo slips, such as are seen in temples, or before a judge.

求 to divine by drawing lots.

求 an urgent warrant.

求 wooden slips an inch wide and ten long, with the name and lineage and post of officers written on the green end; used as a card to hand into the emperor at a levee.

語 the response of the lot.

語 the book of answers.

頂 (or 拉 in Cantonese) to assign officers to a station by lot.

出 or 給 to issue a permit or warrant.

抽 to draw lots.

訣 the response of the lot is very intelligible.

訣 of the one who gives the tallies.

籤 Often, but erroneously used as the contracted form of the last.

籤 To signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip; a form a model; a label; a title of a book.

籤 write a label on the cover of the blank-book.

貼 paste on a label.

帖 a slip pasted to a book or roll, stating the name and price.

法帖 a label on copy slips.

鐵 隙 to stick in.

鐵 隙 唫 透 pierce his waresand. (Cantonese.)

鐵 to stick a pig.

鐵 隊 前 originally composed of 船 a boat and 止 to stop above it, indicating a progress without effort; the knife was afterwards added; occurs used for 'cut to clip.'

前 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.

後 or 前 the day before yesterday.

後 already, before done.

後 last month; month before last, months ago.

後 ahead; the first.

眼 before one's eyes; now, this very time.

眼 come here; about coming; this coming before me, as a document; on learning this, as a fact.

在 before, then, that time.

程 難料 it is hard to guess how it will turn out; or what rank he may attain.

上 go on, go ahead.
月初 | 後可到 | 他 will be here about the first of the month.
| 人 | 打怕 | 後人 | I am suspicious of him, as I have been once deceived.
| 雨 | 茶 | byson tea.
| 人 | a predecessor; progenitors.
| 通 | to advance.
| 御 | in the Imperial presence, as the body guard or chamberlains; also applied to privy councilors.
| 做事 | 不 | to get on in the world; to make no progress.
| 儒 | 先 | to advance one over his equals; to overisable.
| 路 | 某 | the road I have already told Mr. So and So.
| 語 | 我 | those words were rather in joke.

From woman and before.

The planet Venus is | 星 | applied to it as the morning star; and regarded as the wife of 太白上公, which is the same planet when it is the evening star.

From water and to walk or to over; it is also read 西en, and perhaps most frequently 舜.

Spitile; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

口 | the mouth watering.

衣 | a bib.

龍 | dragon’s blood, a medicine or paint; some think that ambergris is or was denoted by this term.

枯 | viscid saliva.

吐 | 沸 | frothing at the mouth.

水 | or | 深 | or | 深 | drooling.

浸 | a paddle made by water overflowing.

蝸 | mucus of snails.

長 | 已久 | my mouth has watered for that a long time; he has been greedy for it.

徆 | water flowing in a channel.

潛 | 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 Han-chung fin; 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, heedfully, feeling one’s way; a cess-pool.

| 协 | careful steps.

| 行水中 | to walk under water.

| 沈 | reserved, reticent, retiring.

| 師 | a cautious general, like Fabius.

| 無用 | a concealed dragon is of no use; — so is a talented man who is kept in retirement.

| 伏 | concealed, lying close.

鰍 | fish hid in the water.

瀠 | 聽 to secretly listen.

| 修 | to reform in retirement.

錢 | Copper money, coppers; a mace, the tenth part of a 長 or tael; the only coin of the Chinese now made, called the supeque or supeca and cash, — the last from a Moorish word cavois, 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 Hindi wsash, a weight of 15 grains troy; a coin of any kind; cash, wealth, property, money.

鈷 | copper coins; a cash.

有 | wealthy, rich.

| 居 | a mint.

守 | 守 | a miser.

換 | or | 指 | to exchange into cash.

纜 | red paper slips with 福 cut on them hung on doors at newyear.

紙 | slips of red and white paper placed on graves.

放 | 小 | to scatter the | or | 紙 | paper cash along the road at a funeral.

煥 | 小 | light, bad cash.

| 銀 | revenue in cash.

| 落下 | or | 水低 | the rate of exchange is low, or has gone down.

值多少 | what is the price of it?

有 | 使得鬼 | to grind a rich man.

| 通 | money will move the gods.

幾 | 重 | how many mace does it weigh?

| 一 | one mace, one candida.

| 價 | a trifling matter to dispute about, as a case at law.

鮮 | a poetical name for a lichen or liverwort. (Marchantia.)

青 | 春 | one good cash can be got out of a myriad; — one honest man found in ten thousand.

Read ’tsien’. A mattock.

以 | 鍍 | 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 fur or pelage; weak, as spectacles; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

不知 | 深 | unaacquainted with the difference of things.

| 則 | if it is shallow then walk through it.

| 学 | easy to learn; unlearned, empirical, not profound.

| 近 | 轩 | a superficial scholar.
### TS'IEN.

| 1 | 可 | 可 say he can talk a little, as an infant. |
| 2 | 率 | vulgar and superficial; airy, pretentious, as a composition of little merit. |
| 3 | 黄 | a light yellow. |
| 4 | 甚 | very simple and easy. |
| 5 | 眼 | impatient, testy; not very respectful. |
| 6 | 非人不 | very, disastrously to him; a serious injury. |
| 7 | 面易 | its meaning is easy; he is easily understood. |
| 8 | 毛短 | fur short. |
| 9 | 躁 | rapid, rattling, as a stream. |
| 10 | 深人無 | deep thinkers never talk shallow words. |
| 11 | 擔 | to run aground; on shore, grounded. |
| 12 | 陋 | vile, lowly. |

### TS'IEN.

| t'ien | 1 | A sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboo. |
| t'ien | 2 | A fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palisade across a canal or water-course; a fishing-weir; to fence in or hedge around. |
| t'ien | 3 | The moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out. |
| t'ien | 4 | a gutter. |
| t'ien | 5 | to dig a sluice. |
| t'ien | 6 | to guard the place by a deep fosse. |
| t'ien | 7 | Boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda. |
| t'ien | 8 | a written tablet. |
| t'ien | 9 | blocks for writing or printing on. |
| t'ien | 10 | A pall to cover a hearse, now called 棺槨 or coffin cover; that of a prince was of carpeting, an officer's of cloth, and a scholar's of matting; the adornments of a hearse. |
| t'ien | 11 | from silk and dark; also read tsing and ts'ing. |

### TSIH.

| ts'ih | t'si'én | A dark reddish color dyed by the Chinese madder (Rubia) on silk; a light azure color; to tighten a string that it will not loosen. |
| ts'ih | t'si'én | Banner of a dark red. |
| ts'ih | t'si'én | A sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboo. |

---

Old sounds, tsik, diz, dizi, dzip, and tsip. *In Canton,* tsik, tzit, teek, tsap, and chip; *in Swatow,* chit, chiat, chip, chik, and chia; *in Amoy,* chit, chik, chip, and siok; *in Fukian,* chik, chik and chich; *in Shanghai,* tish and dazh; *in Chifu,* chih.

疾，疾 from sickness and dart, intimating the sudden quickness with which disease strikes men; used with the next.

疾病, disease, illness; a natural defect; calamities, afflictious; urgent, pressing, prompt; hasty, touchy; indecitious, unlucky, injurious; to be angry; to envy, to hate or dislike.

病, ailment, diseases.

問, to go and inquire after an invalid's health.
督, The hum of insects; the noise of a crowd.

督, The sound gradually increases, as of a cicada.

復, without the door sat Mulian, her busy shuttle humming its quick sound.

低, low hum, as people talking.

鬼, cheap, quick gable: an earnest talk, which the speakers do not want others to overhear.

柳, Name of a tree, allied to the ash called 𤤰, used to make stats for old men.

人 a workman who makes arrows, or carves gems.

病, The common cold, a weak old man feels kind towards his staff, which he takes with him everywhere.

ĳ, The centipede 𧋔, which is fabled to eat snakes.

ĳ, 𧋔, loopers, geometrical worms.

倉  a species of beetle.

鰻, A common fish belonging to the carp family.

鰻, 𧋔, a bream (Cyprinus gibberis) with a long dorsal.

銷售, the blunt-headed bream. (Cyprinus aberratus.)

鰻, the red tailed bream. (Cyprinus auratus.)

鰻, a species of perch, 20 inches long, found in the gulf of Chihli.

鰻, fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings; met. fine eating.

嘍, The noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of mice.

老鼠, a rat, the rat gave one squeal and ran into his hole.

从, From water and spoon.
集

From birds on a tree; an old form repeats the 亼 thrice; the contracted form of 人 men coming into one place is common; used with the next, and occurs interchanged with tshab, 雜 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; so mix properly, to blend; to go directly to the mark, to reach at once; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellany, ana; a market or fair.

齊 | to have a full meeting; all came together

文 | a collection of essays.

我 行 既 | when our expedition was ended, we said we should return.

一 | one division of a book, what is under one head.

終 日 來 | 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, as people in their villages.

成 | to collect into a whole.

州 | an old name of Shun-king fu in the south of Shih-ne.

趨 | to go to the fair.

輯

From carriage and a whisper; occurs used for the last, and 楠, an ear, and yih, 揖 to bow.

To connect and arrange the parts of a carriage, to put every part in its proper place; minon, concord; to make everything agreeably; 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.

寯 | peaceful.

穗之 | 我民之來矣 if your words were affable, the people would become mured.

修 | 隨邦 to urge neighboring states to be at peace.

劻 | to gather.

柔 爾 燕 let your composure be mild.

漠

A fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

From cover and younger uncle; the second form is unusual.

歴 | alone, retired, unemployed.

靜 | silent, as if dead; nobody to disturb; the Buddhists use it for the hermits (armyakal) or strict recluses, of whom there are three classes.

無人聲 not a voice heard in the stillness.

然 | 劇 sitting still, as a meditative priest; quite inactive.

然 | quiet, as in a settled melancholy; immovable.

讀 | 他 to sigh and lament.

岳 | sounds of sorrow and grief.

跡, 跡

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.

神 | or 異 | evidences of divine or supernatural power; miracles.

萬 | 身 to pursue one's own course steadily.

足 | a footstep; a track.

並 無 踪 | I can find out nothing about him.

痕 | a streak, a stain; a grudge, bad feelings left in the mind.

陳 | old effects of; examples, influences handed down.

功 | insignia of merit.

風 | effects of wind; influence of usages.

深 | 其道 examine into its nature deeply.

勝 | overpowering energy, as of a god.

心 | sentiments.

王 | royal deeds, or fortunes.

藉

From plow and ancient; used as another form of tse 槿 to borrow.

The emperor's field of a thousand meu, called the 神田 was anciently that on which he began the plowing himself in order to encourage the people; the crops were used in offerings.

穀 | 於神倉 store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.

籍

From bamboo and field; interchanged with the preceding, and with tse 槿 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 carol.

祖 | 是 in his forefathers were of this place.

書 | records; books.

穢 | violent, savage; destructive.

民 | or 亱 | or 貫 census; the register of the people; returns of the population.

回 | to return to one's birth-place or family seat.

諸路兵 he enrolled all the circuits for military service.

原 | the original family seat.
### 疾

**餓**

From *foot* and *ancient*.

To stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

*無* | 餓民
---|---
|  | vagrants, gypsies, people that have no home.

*在* | 疾
---|---
|  | he is at his own village recruiting his health.

*為* | the sound of much talking.

*踏* | to step.

*霹* | 震
---|---
|  | from *tai*.

To strile; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

*無* | 蹴
---|---
|  | don't step on the mat; said of those days when chairs were not used.

*踏* | 如也
---|---
|  | thus, go slowly and precisely.

*槌* | 他們 attended to the furnace with dignity or alacrity.

The original form delineates the *vertebra* above 肉 flesh, still imperfectly figured in its present form; in common books this character often resembles 釐 an

*脊* | 春
---|---
|  | 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 vertebra.

*梁* | 髓
---|---
|  | the marrow in bones.

*梁* | 梁
---|---
|  | the timber in the roof-tree.

*山* | 堆
---|---
|  | a ridge of hills.

*無* | 無
---|---
|  | no dependence can be placed on him.

*有* | 勖
---|---
|  | have right and reason for it.

*窮* | 窮
---|---
|  | so poor that his backbone is broken and his muscles twisted, — for want of food.

*死* | 死
---|---
|  | dead men's bones.

From *disease* and the *spine* as the phonetic.

*瘠* | 廍
---|---
|  | Lean as a stick, emaciated, reduced to mere bones; poor, as barren land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to restrict.

*損* | 損
---|---
|  | died from his sickness; lit. thrown off his leanness.

### 積

**绩**

From *silk* and *responsible*.

To spin thread, especially of hemp; to splice threads; merit from doing laudable works; duties, services; the place where they are done; an affair; to complete an undertaking; to be achieved; to be operated on; finished; to join or piece.

*歲* | 積
---|---
|  | to twist hemp.

*紡* | 作
---|---
|  | to spin and join thread.

*績* | 結
---|---
|  | to tie on.

*勞* | 劳
---|---
|  | meritorious works.

*三載考* | [Yao] triennially examined into their acts.

*鼎* | 鼎
---|---
|  | 咸熙 the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.

*取* | 取
---|---
|  | utterly ronted.

*積* | 積
---|---
|  | To gather, as to store up grain; to hoard, to accumulate, — and spoken chiefly of things; to pile upon, to add, to increase; increasingly.

*發* | 積
---|---
|  | to accomplish, to get rich.

*福* | 積
---|---
|  | much happiness derived from good works of supererogation, — applauded by the Buddhists.

*年* | 積
---|---
|  | during many years, for a long time.

*財* | 積
---|---
|  | to heap up riches.

*蓄* | 積
---|---
|  | to lay by; to hoard, to amass.

*日* | 積
---|---
|  | 月累 days and months multiply.

*積* | 積
---|---
|  | the reapers] pile up their stacks.

*積* | 積
---|---
|  | 之秋秋 the piles of grain are very great and numerous.
| Old sounds, ts'ih, ts'ik, ts't, and tsip. | In Canton, ts'ik, ts't, and tsip; — in Swatow, ch'et, chit, and chhip; — in Amoy, ch'it, ch'ip, and ch'ek; — in Fukahau, ch'ek and ch'eck; — in Shanghai, ts'ih; — in Chife, ch'i. |

| 璞 | or 鐙 | to attend to the funereal rites of each seventh day till the 49th day, after which the burial takes place. |

| 理 | or 鐑 | a verse of four lines pentameters; and | 律 | a verse of eight lines. |

| 漆, 茶, 檜 | From water appearing to issue from a tree; the second and third forms especially denote the lacquer tree, now superseded by the first. |

| 轢 | or 條 | the Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. |

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| 轤 | or 條 | the Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. |
1. The varnish tree; it is applied to other oil-producing trees, as the Croton and Erucaea.

2. Suchan red carved lacker.


5. Poisoned with lacker.

6. To paint.

7. Gilded lacker-ware.


9. His disposition is very affectionate.

10. A black carriage.

11. Read ts'ieh. A stain, composed of dyes; said of persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

12. From month to month.

13. Whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.

14. Do not be fond of hearing slander.

15. To twist a cord; to join, to continue, to come after, to succeed; to pursue after, to search for, in order to arrest; continuous, successive; occurs used for the last.

16. To pursue and seize.

17. To watch smugglers.

18. Revenue-cutters.

19. He has been caught.

20. On the search.


22. Babbling and talking around, planning how to slander people.

23. To continue the reputation of; lasting brightness.

24. To get on the trail.

25. To repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spiny herb.

26. To rebuild, as a wall.

27. Overlapping, as scales.

28. To put up a wall.

29. To fence in and prepare a garden plot.

30. Cover to cover or roof in.

31. To repair the old foundations.

32. A kind of Iris growing in damp places in Chekiang and Hunan, whose leaf is likened to the buckwheat; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

33. The Houttuynia cordata, whose leaves are sometimes eaten.

34. A peak in Chekiang, where this plant is found.

35. The noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.

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**TSIN.**

Old sounds, tsin, tsim, and âin. In Canton, tsun, tsân, and âsian; — in Swatow, chin and chih; — in Amoy, chin, chym, and sin; — in Fukhau, chung and chéng; — in Shanghai, tsing and dzing; — in Chifin, chin.

**津.**

A ford, a ferry; a place where streams meet; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten, to imbue, to soften by soaking; saliva; the sap of trees.

**津.**

To miss the fording-place.

**津.**

Guard-houses or douanes at fords.

**津.**

To ask the way; met. to seek a wife.

**津.**

A ferry.

**津.**

To produce saliva, as acids do.

**津.**

The water oozes in.

**津.**

A bridge over the ford.

**津.**

A path to elysium or fairy land.
TSIN.

| 貼 | a dowceir or something over the regular pay; batta. |
| 天 | the port of Tientsin, for which the second character alone is much used in the vicinity; the star γ in Cygnus. |
| 寢 | The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu; a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly. |
| 以 | become a fixed habit. |
| 禪 | To influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full. |
| 氣 | noxious, malarious. |
| 阴 | the powers of nature act and react on each other. |
| 妖 | an ominous, pernicious influence. |
| 碑 | A stone resembling jade; a man's name. |
| 億 | From man and exhausted; it is often interchanged with the next. |
| 退 | To finish entirely; completely, easily; all; the utmost degree. |
| 之 | quite enough. |
| 可以 | it can easily be done. |
| 不來 | he has not been here for a long time, — or at all. |
| 下 | it can be easily put in (or go down). |
| 東 | the farthest east. |
| 先 | first on the list for promotion. |
| 數 | the bees and butterflies flit about as they please. |
| 盛 | 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 |
| 所 | 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. |
| 已 | all gone, used up. |
| 未 | with my whole heart. |
| 有 | there is still a little left. |
| 死 | his life is ended, his span is run. |
| 家 | his patrimony is all dissipated. |
| 殺 | he slew them all. |
| 月 | I'll pay you at the month's end. |
| 謝 | I cannot express my thanks. |
| 事 | to fulfill the duties of life. |
| 職 | to perform well one's official duties. |
| 自 | to put an end to one's self. |
| 書 | do not exhaust words, nor words ideas; — not at the end of a note, intimates that the writer has not said all he would or ought. |
| 無 | inexhaustible, as reason. |
| 節 | died a martyr to chastity. |
| 母 | all are soaked through. |
| 大 | a moon of thirty days. |
| 人 | to indulge the feelings, as in acts of kindness. |
| 往 | to go to the ends of the earth. |
| 夏 | at the very end, reached the limit. |
| 網 | took them all at one haul. |
| 不言 | the idea is not clearly said, — but it is hinted at in the words. |
| 貧 | he wishes and thinks of nothing but play. |
| 燃 | From fire and exhausted. |
| 消 | Ashes, embers, snuff; a residue of smoke after combustion; a quenched flame; the relics, the remnants, as of a conquered people; the remains of. |
| 什 | what is left after the fire. |
| 亦 | all is turned to ashes. |
| 將 | the remnant of the population. |
| 信 | snuff of a lamp. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | Like the preceding. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister who is or an officer placed near his sovereign, sincere, attached to. |
| 忠 | a loyal officer. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | when in office he proved his fidelity, and when he retired to private life he reformed his ways. |
| 忠 | a rapid flow of water; a branch of the River Han in Hunan, and of a small stream in the south of Shensi; used for saliva. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | flowing swiftly. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | Presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance. |
| 送 | parting gifts. |
| 餅 | to receive presents. |
| 餅 | to send some delicacies to a friend going away. |

TSIN.

| 蓮 | From water and to sweep by hand. |
| 送 | 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. |
| 死 | drowned. |
| 糖 | soaked in syrup. |
| 濃 | to imbue with, to bias, to prejudice against. |
| 透 | not soaked through. |
| 水 | the water overflowed the street. |
| 汗 | the perspiration rolled down her face. |
| 了 | soaked several times. |
tsin

1. broad day.
2. sprinkle it till it is wet through.
3. steeped in spirits.
4. wet it, as by immersion.
5. his words are insidious and seductive.

In Cantonese. A coat, as of paint; a thickness, a skin; callous skin, which can peel off.

1. varnished it three times
2. one envelope, one cover.

From silk and to advance.

A sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or girdl.

red girdles denote the gentry and officials, whose names are in the 1 紅 or 紅全書 or 文武 紅 the government red book.

Interchanged with the last and the next, and also used for tsien 誠 to introduce.

To stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watchets; to rescue.

1. to stick into.
2. to hold the official tablet.

德聲 鐸 the fame of virtue strikes the bell; i.e. animates men.

進

From to go and 帛, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 進 門 to tread.

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 hong or house, in which each has its own entrance.

貢 香料 the very best sorts of incense; i.e. such as are brought as tribute or revenue.

達 to be advanced; to promote.

避兩難 embarrassed how to act; to advance or retreat is equally difficult.

身之計 a scheme to advance one's self.

前 to make progress.

久 長 he does not improve; he makes no progress.

三 拜 he bowed thrice and began to speak.

來 come in; beginning to learn as a craft.

及 to enter the sect.

士 to become a tsins' or graduate of the third degree; these are permitted to erect tablets over their doors; the first on the tripos writes 會元, the next seventeen on the list can write 會魁 chief of the Concourses; and the rest merely 士 or doctors of Civil Law.

初步 to take the first step; i.e. to become a siun's.

引 to bring to notice, to bring forward.

香 to worship with a great parade, to go to a temple in style.

先 and 後 ancients and moderns.

幾 or 幾多 how many divisions or houses is it deep? (Cantonese.)

瑩 A beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.

部 Also read 付.

部 A town formerly in the present Ho-kien fu in Chihli, which was taken from 齊, and its people moved off; also an old town in the south of Chihli, between the states of Lu and Sung.

蛻 The 蜈 is an old name for a Pana, or similar shell which produces a byssus; it is found on the northern coasts.
From to see and plants growing together; occurs used for new.

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.

From to consummate a marriage.

Concubine, father.

In both parents are still alive.

To receive the bride.

Related to him.

Relatives of the same surname.

Relatives by consanguinity; those derived through the wife or mother.

I wrote it myself.

To love much.

Near to one.

Very intimate.

A relative afar off is not like a neighbor near.

Connected or related by only one tie, as two families.

To be doubly connected, as to marry a maternal cousin.

Poor people must discard their relatives; the six are parents, brothers, wife and sons.

Relatives of another surname.

Great men do not personally attend to small affairs.

Not myself at all.

To run against one. (Canton.)

The Imperial Guard or Household troops in Peking.

Myself I will take all the responsibility.

Read (ts'ìn) Relationship, affinity.

Each person was detailed according to his degree of kindred.

The parents of a married couple.

To usurp, to incroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; encroaching; rising, as the tide; dwindled or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

A poor year; bad, as a poor harvest.

To usurp and injure, as another's functions or property.

To occupy another's land unjustly.

To intimidate and insult.

To invade and chastise a rebel princekdom.

To usurp or pare off by degrees.

To approach unawares.

To sin willfully, to dare the results.

Low in stature.

To falsify accounts and take the money.

So as not to let the wind and rain come into the house.

In Cantonese. To put in furtively, to adulterate, to debase the quality of goods.

To braid in false hair.

To stick in a few bad ones.

Occurs for the preceding.

A fleet horse.

A horse.

The chargers sped as he felt his rider.

Red fringé of silk worn on the helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

From and to hall rice contracted, intimating that good grain was the proper revenue.

A fine kind of rice; a feudal state which arose with Pu-tsz' (P'oo-tsz) in b. c. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, till, in b. c. 221, under the Emperor First it subdued all China, and was called the Ts'in dynasty.

The range of mountains which divides the valleys of the rivers Han and Wei in the south of Shensi.

He is a brother of Ts'in; i.e. he is not one of my friends; it's none of my business.

If you don't want me, somebody else probably will.

To make a marriage alliance.

Red pepper, which came from the west.

The Roman empire.

In the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.

A small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

A kind of blue-bottle fly.

A cicada's head and a moth's eyebrows; met. a fine woman.

From shelter and to sweep with the hand; the addition of bedstead was later.

To lie down to sleep; to desist from, to rest; rest, repose; a bed-chamber; a dwelling-house; a
retiring room in a palace; the recess or dormitory where the tablets and images are placed, or the rear room of the ancestral temple, used for the purpose; a house or mausoleum near the grave; the resting-place of the dead; the ancient name of Ku-chiien, 固始縣 in the southeast of Honan.

乃安斯 | he sleeps so quietly.
1 | a dormitory.

废 | to lose one's sleep.

难 | I cannot finish or stop the affair.

兵 | to call in troops, to cease from war.

正 | the apartments behind the hall.

其事遂 | the affair was then brought to a close.

食不安 | no rest either in sleeping or eating.

宿枕塊 | to sleep on a mat and pillow on a cloth, as filial sons do when mourning for a parent.

六 | an old name for the six offices in the palace for clerks.

载 | the 1th place to put her to sleep on the ground.

鎯，tein' | an awl; a graver; a point.

Read ts'ien. To engrave, to cut, to carve blocks.

窩, ts'1n' | A noted town in early times in the center of Honan, called then 1 縣; used for to soak, to moisten; it seems to have been applied to the canals made in the Han dynasty to irrigate that region.

命, ts'1n' | From mouth and heart; this character is sometimes written 陵 as a nearer approach to the sound.

命 | To vomit, said of animals; to spurt out; to belch, as vile talk.

乱 | out or 胡 | to rail, to talk obscenely.

不出 | bad language.

貓 | the cat vomits.

TSING.

Old sounds, tsing and dizeng. In Canton, tseng and tseng; — in Swatow, ching, chê, and ch'ia; — in Amoy, ch'ing, ch'êng, ch'ên, and sêng; — in Fuhchou, ching, chêng, and chêng; — in Shanghai, tsing and dizeng; — in Chin, ching.

精 | tseng | From rice and pure; q. d. the best of the rice.

精 | tseng | Cleared 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 apparition, a waif, a form taken by spirits; before other adjectives sometimes makes an intensive, as | 巧 very skillful.

工 | fine and coarse.

好 | 神 | in good spirits, vigorous; smart; but 神 | means an idea, a sentiment, a brilliant conception.

工 | skilled workman.
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 | blue eyes. which are supposed to be the color of demon's eyes.

日不转 | to fix the eyes on a thing; eyes set and staring, as when terrified.

畫龍點睛 | to draw a dragon and leave out the eyes; met. to decline to finish a work.

珠 | the crystalline lens.

鈾 | light-blindness.

不带眼 | not to use one's eyes; not to keep to good manners; a little careless of propriety.

蜻蜓 | a black field cricket.

鷺 | to stand on one's head.

鶴 | a species of gray heron; the 鶴 is allied to it; a bird like an ibis found in Chekiang, and sometimes eaten; it feeds on eels, fish, and reptiles.

From flesh and pure.

 Lung | lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.


The second is read tsing, and is nearly synonymous with the first, and most in use.

Fishing baskets.

| 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 planes of different colors, which was waved to encourage the troops; a standard of a chieftain; to make signals; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

коль | banners and flags.

锦标 | 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.

| 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 gateways.

| to mark the difference between good and evil.

節 | a kind of ancient way-mark.

| a posthumous reward of merit.

悠悠 | slow moved the pen-

欲寄行 | I would like to be at your side to salute you.


From sun three repeated; q. d. the essence of light.

 Lustre. brightness; clear, pure; crystal; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz, flour-spar, calc-spar, Iceland spar, or beryl; crystalline.

茶 | tea-stone, caingorm 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.

tsing From Cantonese.

to tumble into a pit; to entrap.

布以自植 he spread a pit-fall and fell into it himself.

為予國中 it will be a snare to the country, as opium is to China.

開金 to dig a grave.

To cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.

tsing to allay the heat.

冬溫夏寒 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 sorts of things.

From pure as the phonetic and to establish.

tsing To become quietly settled, as a disturbed region; small fine; peaceful; concord; to tranquillize, 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, gentile influence, self-poise and few words.

日一四方之急每 daily planning for the urgent requirements of every place.

逆 to exterminate rebels.

傳子之 if I should manage it.

自 | to make one's self easy by doing the right.

地方安 | the region is at peace.

静 From clear and to strive; it is interchanged with the last and the next.

Still, quiet, as a pleasant solitude; quiescence; retiring; imperturbable, impassible, mild, peaceable; silently; pure, as a pool or a sacrifice; at rest, no bustle; to be quiet; to ponder, to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.

心水 a contented, patient heart.

静 silent, not to speak; to hold one's peace.

静 chaste, circumspect.

夜 the stilly night.

山似太古 these hills are quiet as in the pre-adamite days.

动云为 stirring and quiet; talking and doing; every act; all that one can do or be.

極 excessively quiet.

坐常思己過 to reflect on one's errors in the quiet of home.

百官事毋刑 all officials rested from business and did not punish people.

言思之 I moodily think of my case.

的 be a little quiet, keep still.

娴 From pure and to see, defined as it was 請見 to request to see; it is like the last.

To ornament, to bedizen; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.

信 painted and tricked out.

詐 false beauty; printed up.

閃 brilliant, splendid.

豐容 | 飾 handsomely and prettily adorned; a clear white complexion with black eyebrows, is regarded as beautiful.

睛 | a flash of lightning.

In Cantonese. Handsome, elegant; clear, dazzling, transparent; looks well, becoming.

睛 | 睇 see if it be pretty.

至 | 係此 this is the gayest.

From water or ice and quarrelling; one says the meaning is derived from 水 water added to 靜 still; the second form is much used as a synonym, but properly means co"d.

The ancient name of a pond in Lu, and of a rapid in the River Han; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; pure, spotless, undefiled; limpid, clean, not dirty; to wash, to cleanse; only.

重 | the net weight.

潔 | 其心 to purify his heart.

冷 | only myself here; he is quite alone.

土 the undecayed land — of bliss, of the Budhist; a pure state of mind.

明窗 | 凡 a bright room and clean furniture.

水符 a cleansing charm, a cabalistic phrase on yellow paper hung in the hall.

乾 | to clean by washing.

桶 a close stool.

一個都去乾 everybody has gone. (Cantonese.)

洗 | to wash clean; to reform.

靜 From to stand and to quarrel.

To stand at ease; still, quiet.

惟謹謹善言 he delighted in speaking forth his aspersions.
Composed of 生 to bear above 青, red, alluding to the ground color of plants when starting, on the principle of 生木火木 produces fire; it is the 17th 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 the growing plants, the blue of the sky, and the azure of the ocean; but especially the dark green of the plants: the green part of a thing; woe, fading away, pale; black.

佛 is or 佛 ultra-marine, (which some say was the color of Buddha's hair.) whence the term 玄 or 玄 for lapis-lazuli. 玄 or 玄 or 元 or 黑; usually applied to cloth.

洋 or 色: smalts.

春 or 年: juvenile, in the teens; the spring-time of life.

祭 to worship the tombs; to ramble over the fields.

天白日: a clear, bright day.

鸡蛋: the white of an egg.

子衿: that scholar with the bluish collar.

草: tender and green are the leaves; fresh foliage.

茶: a yellowish green.

緑: copperas or green vitriol.

燒: to burn green wood.

人面: his complexion is very sallow and pale.

州府: a prefecture in Shantung, lying in the ancient 130 of Yu's nine divisions.

子或果: a pickled olive.

青: A dark color; black; perhaps the common use of the pre-fixing for black arose from confounding it with this less known character.

清: Pure, clear, liquid, unsullied; incorruptible, right; principled, clean; ringing, clear, as the tone of a fine bell; applied to drinkables, as being pure; to settle an account; to clear out, as a water course; to settle, to make clear, as turbid water; to purify; name of a river in Kiangsi; Manchu.

守: to preserve purity; as a girl refusing to marry, her betrothed having died.

料: the whole matter is all well arranged.

数: some unbalanced items still remain on the books.

了: cleared off the account.

水洗: it cannot be washed out, as a bad act.

秀: elegant, well-formed, manly.

见: it is clear enough to see a hair through it.

理: the courts clear off their long protracted cases in order to eliminate the discords which have caused this calamity.

大: the Pure or Manchu dynasty; the following list gives the names of the eight sovereigns, both in Chinese and Manchu.

EMPERORS OF THE TS'ING OR MANCHU DYNASTY.

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<tr>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
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<td>Hienfeng</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tungchii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yanmingga dasan</td>
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<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read *ts'ing* and used for 水 (water).

The *green fish*, from its color; applied to some kinds of mackerel and mullets.

The *fish* is a species of mackerel of a greenish color which comes up the Pei-ho in spring; it has a depression in the neck.

The *fish* is a fresh water fish, two to three feet long, and prettily marbled, reared in the central provinces.

A *variety* of the last, with deeper tints; both are akin to the smullets. *(Upeneus.)*

Read *ching*, and used for 鲜 (fresh).

To fry fish.

*ching* from heart and green.

*ching* human passions, of which there are seven, viz. 喜 (joy), 怒 (anger), 恨 (hatred), 嘲 (derision), 思 (thoughts), 悲 (sorrow), 恐 (fear), 爱 (love), 恶 (hatred), and 欲 (desire). The feelings, the desires; temper, passion; affection; lust; kindness, jollity; the facts or circumstances of a matter; an affair, a case.

To receive, as a present; to come into possession of.

Ts'ing.

1. to assist or treat one heartily.
2. or 無 (gratefully).
3. or 重 (gratefully).
4. or (indifferent to kindness).
5. as (the real facts or incidents).
6. (inapt, stupid).
7. or (the causes; and 形 (the aspects of a matter, as of a law case or charge).
8. (reasonable, common sense; as 夫 (理之外) this is beyond all explanation; it is unreasonable.
9. 我 (願作) I am willing to do it.
10. or (having affections); a Buddhist term *(pijgata)* for reasonable beings, man as subject to metempsychosis.
11. 所不 (I do not want to do it; it is not agreeable.
12. a mutual liking or friendship.
13. to remember a kindness.
14. to plead with or for people, as a lawyer or a friend.
15. to pay him in his own coin.

From sun and azure.

The weather clearing up after a storm; the clear, blue sky; the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

阴 (cloudy and clear).

To receive, as a present; to come into possession of.

Ts'ing.

1. how much money did you get?
2. 多少 (how much did you get altogether)?

To request, to ask courteously; to beg of, to ask liberty to do, to request orders; to beg leave; by your leave; to propose; to promise; to invite, to bid, to engage, and by extension, to hire, to call; to confess, to acknowledge.

Sit please sit down.

酒 (an invitation to dine).

请 please tell me.

期 to request that a time may be appointed, as for a wedding.

便 don't let me inconvenience you; take your own time.

先生 to engage a teacher.

敬 will your lordship return? often used as equivalent to Please go, Sir.

命 will you let me know your wishes? — said to a high officer.

旨 to ask for orders — from the Throne.

罪 to confess, to beg pardon; to acknowledge a thing.

間 to request, to ask another.

感谢 you; good-bye; the word chin-chin is a corruption of this phrase.

去 you are requested to go there.

呀 a saltation at meeting or parting.

请 please explain it again.

受而甘心焉 how happy I should be if you would give me that.

供 please take a bit; please sit at the table.

Read *ts'ing* A term for autumn, because anciently feudal princes brought presents at that season.

朝 夫 (chamberlains in the palace in old times).

酒 (rules for drinking at a banquet).
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.: 賜王 and 郡王, princes of the blood; 公子, viscount, marquis, earl, or viscount, baron, the last five arranged in three classes; in addition to these there are four inferior ranks, two of which 騎士 and 騎者 are conferred mostly on soldiers, and the others 騎士 and 騎者 on all deemed to be worthy; rank, station; to estimate one's ability.

| 杯 | a wine goblet. |
| 杯 | 1 | of noble rank, one of the nine grades of nobility. |
| 1 | to confer noble rank. |
| 級 | rank and salary. |
| 1 | hereditary rank. |

From bird and tender, because it attaches itself to man; often wrongly interchanged with 鸟, a magpie.

A bird; small birds like the finch, lark, tomtit, &c., but especially the sparrow, which is also called 家賓, the family guest; a variety of wheat.

| 弓 | a kind of leather cap, resembling a helmet. |
| 孔 | the peacock. |
| 麻 | or 禾 | the house-sparrow. |
| 麻 | or 山麻 | two kinds of larks. |
| 麻 | 王 | sparrow king or shrike. (Lanius schach.) |
| 鳥 | the canary. |

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.

| 嚼 | a mouthful; a bite, a morsel; to drink. |
| 嚼 | 1 | or 咀 | to chew. |
| 嚼 | 1 | to chew the cud. |
| 嚼 | 1 | chewed fine. |
| 嚼 | 1 | to bite phrases and chew characters; a pedantic style of writing. |
| 嚼 | 1 | not too tough to chew. |
| 嚼 | 1 | tasteless as chewing beeswax; said of a disagreeable job. |
| 嚼 | 1 | to chew the tongue; met. to deceive, to cajole. |

In Pekingese. The bit of a bride is 子; the headstall is 帽 or hat of the bit.

雀

雀 (tsioh) (chhio)

A flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.

| 日出 | white, without the least bluish tinge; said of smoke or a liquid. |
| 1 | 柴 | pure white; clean, nice, fair. |

Also read tsuh.

To sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.

冬 | the winter rice and summer wheat.

| 稲 | the rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves. |
| 鳥 | 鳥 | the darting fish show their [bright] scales.
TS'IOH.

Old sounds, ts'iko and digit.  In Canton, ts'ihak; — in Swatow, ch'ik; — in Amoy, ch'ik; — in Fuhchan, ch'ik; — in Shanghai, ts'ihak; — in Chifu, ch'ik.

鵰, ts'iok

From bird and one-time, but some give the original primitive as a contraction of 雜, 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 雉, from its nest being in dry places, and its delight in dry weather; and 程鳥 from its pebbly plumage.

練, the long-tailed blue jay of Formosa (Urocissa cereolus); also the blue magpie (Cyanopica cyanus) of the North.

山喜, a magpie (Pica caudata) with a long graduated tail.

蝓, the hedg ehog 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 Sun Kwoh.

七夕, the magpies make a bridge on the 7th evening of the 7th moon — for the Heron-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.

看, a docile, well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like 龍, it has come to designate such an animal.

獲, like the next.

樹, the rough bark of a tree, full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak (Quercus sinesis) or fir.

皮, the old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the hemlock or fir; applied to the wrinkled skin of old men.

皮皮, a ruffled bark to scare away the dragon.

養, this mottled rough surface is beautiful.

養, a species of shark allied to the saw-fish (Pristis); the saw sword 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 sealskirts; this species occurs along the coast of Chekiang, and is eaten by the people.

TSIU.

Old sounds, ts'iu, chin, tsiaik, and digit.  In Canton, ts'iau, ts'iu, and ts'io; — in Swatow, chin and chin; — in Amoy, chin; — in Fuhchan, chin; — in Shanghai, chin; — in Chifu, chin.

湫, ts'iu

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 sadden.

| | mournful, sorrowing.

觀, to regard these circumstances as not calculated to make men sad.

湫, a waterfall.

| like a chilly, moaning wind.

敝, my residence is small and contracted; — a depreciatory phrase.

湫, to make up into bundle.

住, to seize fast.

覬, to take him by the ear.

若不散手, they won't let go their hold of each other.

耳, to bind in a sheaf.

皮, to rub and pull the skin; done as a counter-irritant.

若心繫兒, to tie your heart to your hand and go do it; — i.e. be very careful.

湫, a humming noise in the ear.
A pullet.

A herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.

A perch with an emarginate dorsal. (*Lates calcarifer.*)

A silvery perch, ventral and pectoral opposite. (*Lates nobilis.*)

A yellowish herring at Macao (*Megalops setipinnis*), with yellow fins.

A leek-green herring at Macao, (*Usila abnormis*), with a long swallow tail.

From *must* or *wash* 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 butcher; a headman, a brave or chief of tribes of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.

A warlike, valiant.

A headman of foreign tribes; a leader.

To carry on the work of the late prince.

A chief em-bearer.

A 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.

Tie up her hair in a [side] coil.

A coil or knot in the middle.

The cue coiled up.

The oily seum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cue; occurs used for spirit; the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.
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.

| 來 | he has just come. |
| 來 | he has just come and gone. |
| 先 | just now, only a little while ago. |
| 早 | to bring about, to finish up. |
| 手 | handily, just at this time it is convenient. |
| 不能 | this will not do at all; I don’t like it so. |
| 不 | everything is out of order; all is in confusion or at cross-purposes. |
| 地 | to settle it (or judge a case) off-hand. |
| 取 | this will serve the purpose; he will perhaps do for the place. |
| 近 | to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the most convenient; to be near. |
| 是 | just so, let it rest; that is it; very well. |
| 好 | this is right; it will do so. |

百姓 | 他來 the people all came to him. |
手 | 去 do and do it at your early convenience; do it soon. |
將 | 計 to meet one scheme with another; to give a Rowland for an Oliver. |
知 | 明 | I shall understand it presently. |
| 他的 | 車 | I availed myself of his carriage. |
| 你 | 搭 | he (in Cantonese). |
| 着 | 恒 | bear with him. |
| 領 | 伊 | 來 bring him directly. (Shanghai.) |
| 要 | 去 | go directly. |
| 是 | 伊 | that is the man. (Shanghai.) |

鶯 A large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage, described as having a yellow head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or hammergerfin, found in Manchuria.
| 悔 | 激 | rapacious, grasping. |

| 借 | 業宮 | 而 | 室 he uses the hall of Budha to make it a harpy’s nest; i.e., a den of thieves. |

**TSIU.**

Old sounds, ts'iu, ts'uk, dzein, and dok. In Canton, ts'au; in Swatow, ch'iu; in Amoy, ch'iu — in Fuhchau, ch'iu; in Shanghai, ts'iu and dzein; in Chine, ch'iu.

**秋。** 从 秋 grain and 此 fire indicating ripeness, but also regarded as a contraction of 秋 scorched, as the second form intimates. The season of ripe grain, autumn; harvest time; the return of the year; a season, a time, a period; unhappy, sorrowful, feelings saddened by seeing the seasons depart.

晚 | 立 | the evening that autumn comes in, it is hot enough to kill the kine.
| 天 | or | 季 | autumn. |
| 麦 | the wheat harvest in May; also the 4th moon.

| 氣 | cool, autumnal weather. |
| 後 | 他 a fan after autumn; — met a useless thing. |
| 宮 | 香 the officers of the Board of Punishments, because cases are decided at the | 審 | autumnal assizes. |
| 毫 | 無 not the error of an autumn’s down. |
| 竹 | the third moon. |
| 三 | or | 九 | the ninth moon. |
| 南 | the seventh moon. |
| 收 | the harvest. |
| 多事 | 之 | a time of trouble and anxiety. |

| 成 | 事 | the time of ripe grain. |
| 留 | 阿ea, obtained always from the human secretion. |
| 其 | 無一日 | 之 | 感 how can the feelings of one day be made to appear like those of three years? |
| 乃 | 亦 | 有 | there is still time for a crop. |
| 水 | 真長天 | 一色 | the blue water reflects the line of heaven. |
| 鳳凰 | 之 | the sprightly movements of the phoenix. |
| 今 | 馳 | the general is stern and strict as the fall frost. |
| 逝 | 悲 | the trials of a traveler. |
### TSI'U.

**Autumn Tree**
The *Ts'iu* tree, because its leaves are shed early; the character 槭, 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.

**Ts'iu**
A tall spinose tree with palmate leaves, found in Honan.

**Ts'iu**
From plant and autumn; it is also used for the last.

A synnogenetic plant like the *Amomum* and *Anthemis*, having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.

### TSI'U.

**From Sick and Chief**
**Ts'iu**
From *sick* and *chief*; occurs interchanged with the next.

To put on a crupper.

1. 理 1 欢 the crupper and the bridle or reins.

The traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

打 1 眼 to swing on a galloping-swing; the 1 眼 was a whirlwheel like the Russian.

**Chop**
A long-legged bird, *Chloidea* or *Adiantum*, which eats snakes; it is five feet high, has red eyes and a bare neck; the bill is yellowish, plumage grayish, and a pouch is under the bill.

**Goria**
The black adjutant or the dregon (*Dornia macrocerca*), a small hen-barrier in Formosa.

### TSI'UN.

**Old sounds, tsien and dian. In Canton, tsun; — in Swatow, chun; — in Amoy, chw'an and tsun; — in Fuhchau, chong; — in Shanghai, tsing and tsang; — in Chihfu, tsan.**

**Crinkle**
The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

1. 裂 裂 cracked skin.

**Skull**
1. 冻 冻 chapped from cold.

**Fur**
1. 皮 rough, cracked skin; a fanciful name for the litchi fruit.

**Claws**
1. 斧 般 chopped, riven; said of overhanging, jagged cliffs.

**Mouse**
A cunning hare.

**Gait**
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.

**Sitting**
To retreat, to set aside; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

**Standing**
To search, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.
From man and to take out.

To make believe, to simulate, to put on appearances.

Read too? To hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

近 to crowd, to press upon.

迫 心 in a desperate hurry and flutter.

One leg injured and crippled.

跛 | to walk irregularly and lamely.

The original form was merely representing the left hand (as does the right), to which 工 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; deprived, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the east in speaking of the coast of China.

驗 to prove; to corroborate, as a coadjutor can.

在 near to, in that region; this and that.

性 crochety, set in his way, whimsical.

道 erroneous or heretical doctrines.

相 | a mutual mistake; not to suit; disagreeing.

思右 tasting of this and of that way.

手交右手 to exchange from hand to hand; — i. e., not to give credit.

轉灣 | 退 turn to the left.

兩 | both missed each other, as in making calls.

面 | to dislike one's looks.

不差 | 左 not very much unlike.

列於 | written below; it is as follows.

天子居明堂 | 1 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 Shantung and Shansi, 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 coadjutor, a vice, a deputy; a captain in the Manchu Banner force; they often hold civil functions in the colonies, and are either 世管 hereditary, or 公中 of common grade; the former are divided into original 勳等 lit. enduring merits, and promoted 優異 lit. singularly advanced; these officers rule a sort of constabulary force.

之才 | the talents of [Wàn Wang's] prime ministers.

官 officers in a district magistrate's yamen under the grad. of 右堂 second deputy.

義以 | 善 to do right aids good principles.

相 | an aid to a prime minister; an under-secretary.

君布衣 to second the prince in carrying on his mild sway.

坐 | From 土 ground and 留 to rest, contracted to 人 men above it.

To sit in a crouching way or on a seat; to squat; sitting, remaining, and by extension, doing nothing, unemployed, idle; a seat, a place; to sit in judgment on; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated, as one who is in the crimina-

坐 | in Budhism, 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 告 | 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.

罪于 | 求 brought the punishment on yourself.

位 | a seat; met. to fill a station.

無 | 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 徑 | 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 | 潜 to meditate in a retreat; the Buddhists also say 潛 to retreat (varchas) during the twelfth moon.

反 | to bring the crime on one's self, as a false accuser does.

牢 in prison.

死者數百人 several hundreds belonging to that faction were killed.

贱 | to squat on the ground.

舍 | 退 they leave their seats to go elsewhere.

食山 (or 腹) doing nothing but eat till even the mountain is emptied (or fallen); — indolent.

席 to partake of a feast.
TS'O.

子 a stand for a jar.
文内 1 日 体初七的 the date of the letter was the 7th.
子 题 留待 a youth should wait till asked to be seated.
守无期 to fulfill the duties for a time.
贼 to charge another with having the plunder.

In Cantonese. To lower, as a sail of a boat.

In Pekingese. The recoil of a gun.

座 From shelter and seat; a raised seat, a throne, a dais; a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments, &c.

座 | a throne, a shrine.

畏光壁 | to vivify and en-shrine an idol.

一 | 城 one wall.
公 | 持 a large chair, like a magistrate's; an easy chair.
法 | the seat of law; i.e. the throne or a judge's bench.
八 | eight bearers who carry the governor's chair. (Cantonese.)
有[let this letter come] to the right side of your seat.

嶽 | A hill that appears ready to fall.

謹 | A bag to carry clothes in; a haversack; a clothes-bag.

做 | a garment without a lining.

From man and old; also read ts'ao and ts'ah, in many places; it is regarded as another form of ts'ah. 作 to do, and resembles teno: 造 in some meanings.

To do, to act; to perform the duties of; it differs from 作 in re-

TS'O.

Old sounds, ts'a, ts'ap, ts'at, and ts'ak. In Canton, ts'ò; — in Swatow, ch'o ts'ò; — in Amoy, ch'o, ts'ò, and chia; — in Fuhchau, ch'o and ch'auk; — in Shanghai, ts'a; — in Chifù, ts'òa.

搓 From hand and to differ.

cù' 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 pendant branch.

擴 | to roll round, as a pill.

線 | to twist thread.

香 | to roll incense sticks.

作 | to roll it into a ball.

柳細 | 難似花新染木乾 [the threads] are not even as delicate as the drooping willow twigs, or fresh as the newly opened petals.

紙條 | to roll allumettes or paper strings.

Read ch'ai. To strike and push against.

切而復 | to trim and then still polish, as a carefully written essay.

From hill and to differ.

切 | The uneven outline of hills.

孟公結 重 賓客不得 | Lord Mang had the gates firmly barred, so that his guests could not get out.

見事當辨無得 | when an affair is in a good train, do not let the favorable moment to conclude it slip by.

To polish, to work on, as bones or ivory; to rub and polish; to correct carefully, to work at, the labor line of composing.

切 | to cut and polish, as ivory.

磨 carving and polishing.

切 | to trim and then still polish, as a carefully written essay.

From hill and to differ.

切 | The uneven outline of hills.

山岳 | 嶽而連岡 the undulating tops of the high hills run along like a sierra.

Read ts'ì. Irregular.

峰 | uneven, as the peaks of hills.

From disease and to differ; it is also read ch'úi and ch'a.

疫 A disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

疫 epidemics of any kind.

天方鷹 heaven visits the people with many epidemics.

愈 convalesce.
病  |  著 his complaint is a little better.
病已就 |  he had then recovered from his illness.

挫   |  From a javelin and to sit.
挫   |  Short, squat, stunted.
挫   |  A salt marsh in Kwangtung.
挫   |  Dwarfed, short of stature.
挫   |  A short fellow.

我不能比人家 |  I am not to be regarded as inferior in rank to that person.

身材 |  His body is very small.

挫   |  Interchanged with to polish.
挫   |  A stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh; gay, adorned; to smile; smiling, as when one shows white teeth; to look fascinating.
挫   |  How white and splendid is her robe of state!

挫   |  Broken stones; the rubish of rocks; the best kind of ornament or hartall.
挫   |  Minced meat, hashed; broken to bits, ruined, spoiled; to attend to trifles; crisp, brittle.
挫   |  To manage an affair badly, to interfere and spoil things; trifling, fussy, vexatious.
挫   |  From knife and to sit; occurs used for the next.
挫   |  To cut, to lop off the points and corners; to trim and prune; to file; to cut in pieces, as criminals are sometimes executed.

|  菸 |  to file a thing bright.
|  光 |  smooth it even.
|  歼 |  to cut the [criminal’s] corpse in pieces.
|  角 |  file off the corners.

鉛   |  Used with the preceding.
鉛   |  A file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.
鉛   |  Iron file.
鉛   |  A broad iron pan or boiler.
鉛   |  One who files eggs or rasps sesamum seeds; a skin-flint. (Cantonese)

挫   |  From hand and to sit; it occurs wrongly used for the two last.
挫   |  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.
挫   |  To try, as by adversity; to polish in manners; chastened, as people who improve under trials.
挫   |  To impose on, to thrust at, to be impudent to.
挫   |  銀 氣 brought down his bravado.
挫   |  後 be pushed back, as a defeated army.
挫   |  一字不 I will not take any of his insults.
挫   |  to chasten the will.
挫   |  抑揚 順 diminuendo and crescendo, rest and close, in music.
挫   |  To chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.
挫   |  將之之 chop the straw to feed it to them.
挫   |  to cut fine.
挫   |  Like the next.
挫   |  To mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive.
挫   |  impeded, not advancing.

From tripping and 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 |  挫: those who wore mail were excused from doing it; to deceive.

|  亜 |  From words and ancient; also read tosh and occurs used for the next.
亜 |  From metal and old; it is also pronounced ts'ou and interchanged with the next.
亜 |  In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err; wrong, mixed; be wrong; perverse, offensive; as a conjunction, excepting; then; to polish; a polishing stone.
亜 |  right, correct; no mistake.
亜 |  腳難返 it is hard to regain the right path; a faux-pas is not easily recovered.
亜 |  殚 respectful, obeisant.
亜 |  循必改 the wrong or error must be retracted.
亜 |  侮 erroneous, mismanaged.
亜 |  他 will not confess the wrong.
亜 |  他 will not mistake.
亜 |  雜 confused, mixed up.
亜 |  小関 to dislocate a joint.
亜 |  時 or 縱 about noon, it was then noontide.
亜 |  他山之石可以攻 a stone from another hill can be here polished and worked; — i.e. you, Sir, can much improve and teach me.
In Cantonese like 嘀 yuch, a hacking in the throat; a difficulty or stagnation in the throat.

拧 [tsOH] a retching cough.

Interchanged with the last, and with 未 to place; also read ts'oh,

te'o A large smooth stone fit for a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

容母 | do not blush — when you speak.

偽不于人 do not blush before men.

愧 | mortified.

Read chu' Deceitful.

作 | malicous.

An evergreen oak on which silkworms feed, the Quercus tso' mongolica and dentata; its foliage is like the chestnut oak; the wood is very firm, and used for combs; found in Manchuria and Shantung.

小葉 | the Quercus mongolica, mostly used for feeding worms.

五 | a palace of Han Wu-ti.

樹 | a spinous tree in Kiangsi, with obvate leaves, reddish black seeds like large peas, and an inflorescence like the ash; it is used for hedges.

紡彼 | a model of ten thousand years thick grow the oaks and scrubs which the people get for fuel.

Read ts'oh, To fell timber; to clear away the bushes; contracted, narrow; clumsy, too big for its length.

攪來攪去 | to go out to cut grass and fuel.

Read choi, A spring | 横 inside of a trap which closes on the animals.
From spirits and to rouse; it is also written 

To pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

is故可與醜 | we therefore can pledge ourselves in a glass.

君子有酒釀言 | 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.

峨眉 | a half-moon gauge.

| | to dig a well and drink of it.

| | to take a pinch with two or three fingers, to pinch up a little; to take in the hand; a pinch, a pick, a little, a handful; a term of depreciation; a measure of 60 (some say 256) grains of millet or 10 1 1; to snatch for a short time; to bring together, to gather up; to make a resume; to pull.

| | to select the most important things, as in excerpta.

| | a bit of land, a small plot.

——

Old sound, ts'ak. In Canton, ts'ok; in Swatow, ch'ak; in Amoy, ch'ik; in Fuh-chou, ch'ok; in Shanghai ts'ok; in Chifu, ts'âa.

Regarded as another form of 割, inexact.

To dress the horn of the rhinoceros, and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.
旧音，tsu，tsot，and tsak. In Canton, tsot and na; — in Swatow, cho and chu; — in Amoy, tsot, tsu, and tsui; —
in Fuhchau, chu; — in Shanghai, tsot, dzo, zn, and in; — in Chefu, tsu.

租
From 稼 grain and 玉 a sacrificial dish contracted.
Rent or tax in kind from fields; rental, rent, income; taxes; to rent; to lease.
租 or 租 rent in money, sometimes called 赁 to distinguish it from 租 rent in kind.
納 1 to pay in rent; and 收 1 to collect the rent.
穀 1 or 切 1 to reduce or deduct from the rent.
米 rentrice; i.e. grain paid in.
加 1 or 增 1 or 起 1 to raise the rent.
包 1 or 擔 1 the security for rent.
業 1 to rent one's property.
屋 1 to rent a house to live in.
造屋 to lease a lot for building on.
小 1 bones to a tax-gatherer.
界 leased lands; lands for which ground rent is paid.

祖
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 do like; to begin; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.
家 1 or 父 1 my grandfather.
先 1 my late grandfather.
曾 1 my great-grandfather.
高 1 or 世 1 a remote, or the first ancestor.
太 1 the first emperor of a dynasty.
廟 an ancestral temple; a temple of Shangti in Canton.

祖
From worship and sacrificial vessel contracted.
From worship and to excite.
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, bridle, &c.
織 1 to weave a band.
解 1 異 1 to untie the girdle and return home; — to retire from office.
甲 the cords to fasten armor.
繫 1 strings of pearls.
素絲 1之 bound with plain-silk ribbons.

賀
From two men, which is really a contraction of 殿 flesh upon 龜 a sacrificial dish; not the same as 祖 to go on.
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.
為 1 稱 1 to concoct a conspiracy in one's cup; — i.e. at one's table.
地 1 之地 a little bit of land.

賀
From mother and also; also read tsie and tsio, and regarded as another form of tsie sister.
A dam; a granny; among the Mauchus, 亚 is a term for mother.

賀
Roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; to set up or care for the altar to 祀 or Ceres; blessings, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.
肉 sacrificial flesh.
食 1 to feast on sacrifices.
復 1 an old name for summer.
反 1 to resume a place or dignity.
分茅 1 土 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.
The steps leading to the eastern door called 丘, by which the guest entered; the landing-place, where the host stood to receive him.

丘 ts’u To pass away; to die, said of the decease of K’ung Yao.

落 ts’u To fall and die.

草 容 謝 the beauty of the flowers fades.

祖 ts’u To advance, to go up; to travel: to go to; able to go; to preserve or lay up; name of a mall state subdued by Wan Wang, and of a hill in Lu; henceforth.

征 東 毎 to attack on the cast by taking the western route, — good strategy.

我 1 东山 1 go to the eastern hills.

我 维求定 1 I shall now only desire the security of the state.

征 1 to reduce refractory states.

旧 sounds, ts’o, ts’ok, ts’ot, and dzit. In Canton, ts’ok; — in Swatow, ch’o and ch’un; — in Amoy, ch’un; — in Fuhchow, ch’un and ch’o; — in Shanghai, ts’o; — in Chihfu, ts’o.

肢 麻萎 拖 丘 ts’u From rice and woe however; the other two forms are now regarded as identical with it, but originally they represented three deer opposed to an enemy, and were defined the leaps of deer; on the lookout, as three deer are, which stand back to back; the fourth form also means an ox’s horn bending down.

Rough, uncleaned; dirty, as rice just threshed; large, open, coarse, as a texture; rude, vulgar, boisterous; indecent, gross; vile; harsh, as a stern voice; partially, heedlessly, as in doing things.

食 coarse and fine, as cloth.

俗 a rude, uncultivated man.

话 obscene language; vile talk.

精 delicate and coarse, as feelings.

完 hurried the work through.

如 partly learned it; some knowledge of a study or duty.

手 a rough hand-writing.

心 輕 氣 light and giddy; ras- cally and treacherous.

風暴雨 a sudden rain-storm.

大 too broad and big, as a big table in a closet.

蔬 heedless, careless in doing things.

動 to resort to violence, instead of keeping the temper.

粗 vulgar, unpolished.

聲 boisterous harsh tones, as of anger.

食 1 fat coarse and poor food.

筋 麻萎 拖 丘 ts’u Wretched as he looked wretchedly dirty and starved.

披 ts’u The skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.

The skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.

毅 麻萎 拖 丘 ts’u Proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.

秦王 1 信 信人 Tsin Chi-hwang was so proud that he trusted nobody.

醋 ts’u From spirits and formerly; once a synonym of tsok, 酢 to pledge, but now confined chiefly to this meaning.

Vinegar; pickle; pickled.

黑 | best vinegar, of which the

白 | or black vinegar, and white vinegar are two sorts.

服 to serve or dress in vinegar, as cucumbers.

食 | or 梳 | to sip vinegar; met.

吃 to pickling between the wife and concubine.

炒 to fry with vinegar.

不酸 your vinegar has no sourness; — i.e., you can do nothing effectual.

嫌 1 生姩 to listen to surmisse and become jealous.

1 1 1 魚 not even to give a bumper or a pledge happens fortuitously.

吃 curry vinegar; met.

蝦子 a kind of marine medusa or polypus, from which good vinegar is made; also called 明 服, the bright belied fish.

措 From hand and formerly.

To place, to put; to relinquish, to cast away or throw down; to show abroad or make known; to employ, to use; to arrange, to set in order.

故時 1 之宜也 it is therefore proper always to use it.

無 手 足 no place to put my hands and feet; i.e., perplexed, at a loss.

施 to publish; to give out; to distribute.

理 to adjust.

學之弗能弗之也 if you learn it, you must certainly practice it.

借 無罪 no means of action; no way of flight.

設 to propose a plan; to open and arrange, as a shop.

何以 詞 what phraseology will you use for this purpose?

Read ch’eh. To pursue after in order to seize; to chase; to ferret out, as robbers.

追 1 to follow and seize.
From disease and moreover. A deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax. 

tsii. 1 to suck out a boil. 

若 1 the abscess has opened. 

而主 1 he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancers. 

乳 1 cancer of the breast. 

从 1 from to go and moreover; occurs used with the primitive. 

Weak; unable to get on fast, from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going. 

其行 1 his walking is slow and hobbling. 

阻 1 impeded; stumbling along. 

就成了個 1 條子了 you'll become then only a country booby 1 。

 QLD Rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for traveling. 

陟彼 1 矣 they slowly toiled up that rocky slope. 

獰 1 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. 

伺 to lie in wait for. 

察 to examine too minutely. 

伏 to lie in ambush. 

驅 1 詐之兵 to detail a squad to lie in cover. 

其人 1 詐不測 this man's tricks are unfathomable. 

茲 1 the female plant of the nettle hemp (Boehmeria nivea); some erroneously call this the male plant, and 營 the female; sackcloth; a rush, a sedges used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; occurs used for Pa 巴 the southern part of Sz'ch'uan. 

布 1 sackcloth, mourning apparel. 

杖 1 the chief mourner's staff. 

麻 1 the female plant of the common hemp. 

補 1 to make notes on; to improve or correct bad composition, which, like mending silk with hemp, often costs more than it comes to. 

苞 1 to wrap articles in mats, paper, or other things. 

履 1 sandal or straw-shoe grass. 

謂 1 an ancient place near the Gulf of Ohihli. 

Read tcha. Drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure. 

還 1 refuse; dirt, foul stuff. 

如 彼 楝 like water drift of grass caught on trees, — so this country is in confusion. 

菹 1 fruits pickled whole or in pieces, not washed; greens, as melons or cabbage; gherkins, sour-kraut; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt. 

菜 1 salted vegetables. 

Read tsii. A morass full of sedge. 

駱蛇龍而放之 1 drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp. 

睢 1 From birds and moreover; it is unlike 川 鴎 to stare at. 

A skua or gull, called 1 鴎 which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings; its cry is called 吳; it is also called 王 the royal duck, because it understands the civil relations of 君臣 prince and minister; it is found along the Yangtsz' River. 

次 1 for 超越 to go with difficulty. 

姬 1 From woman and to take: it is not the same as 燕 to marry. 

The name of certain stars called 1 姬 which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda; perhaps named from the wife of 燕. 

閱 1 a famous beauty in the state of 魏. 

沮 1 An affluent of the Yangtsz River west of K'inghau fu in Hupeh; 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 hien. 

Read tsii. To stop, to prohibit; to pass over bounds, to destroy, to injure; to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste. 

止 1 to stop, to quash; to intrigue against. 

地 惟 1 the malaria escapes. 

流 1 to blab. 

溼 1 dank, damp. 

何日斯 1 when will he stop — his evil course? 

之 以 人 to intimidate him by his troops. 

彼 溟 1 in those low marshy places near the River Fan. 

人 人 is non to stop backbiting others.
Read 蛇吐. Ripples.

涓 所 leaking; a slight rippling flow.

t'sa Irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.

to 聚取 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, as to tend to, to concur; a dwelling-place or hamlet; a meeting, the place of meeting; a reunion or gathering of friends or relatives.

不取 not a fortunate place; no money to be made here; a ne'er-do-well.

宴堂 the shrine of the god of Wealth. (Cantonese.)

会堂 a synagogue; a meeting-house.

会 to call a meeting.

議 to meet and deliberate.

釈 to collect specimens; to amass property.

一家園 the entire family live together.

珍 collected pearls, a name given to molarable copper types.

君子 學以 之 the prudence man studies in order to combine all learning.

鄉 or 郊 a collection of villages; i.e. a city and its suburbs or dependent hamlets.

From to run and grass as the phonetic; q.d. go on the grass; the contracted form is common.

To run, to hasten to one's place; to stride off, as when in the presence of a superior to obey his orders; to walk quickly towards; to follow hastily.

亦步亦趋 to follow step by step, as a servant.

盡 誠之忱 I have an earnest desire to come and see you.

向 to dwell on fondly, to long for.

時 to follow the times or fashion.

炎附勢 to approach the bustling place and cleave to the strong; — saked of a parasite.

字內之訛各摘所 amidst all the ways (doctrines) in the world, each chooses the one he goes in.

在 to receive; come to hand.

不上的 not selected or chosen; he was unsuccessful in the competition.

中之 chosen, selected, promoted.

大有可 The estimable, suitable.

無可 unfit, incapable; unhappy.

出 taken out, as from a box; chosen, appropriated.

Old sounds, ts'u and ts'ut. In Canton, ts'u; — in Swatow, ch'u; — in Amoy, ch'ü and ch'n; — in Fukuau, ch'a, ch'un, and ch'ên; — in Shanghai, ts'u and ts'i; — in Chifu, ch'u.

From 丘 hand and 鹿 ear, explained as referring to taking the left ear of captives to present to the general; used for the next.

To lay hold on, to take or use; to exact, to seize on or take away; to appropriate, to assume another's things or place; to take in hand and finish; to receive, as an offering; to apply to one's use; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected for use; to take a wife.

Read 蛇吐. To urge; to constrain.

民牧 蛇 to hasten on the people to get in the harvest.

From insect and moreover.

蛆蠶 Maggots in putrid flesh. 下 or 發 it has bred worms.

雪 a worm in snow found in Sz'êh'uen, perhaps a species of Protococcus or Philodina.

無蠶 生 the worms came without a crack — for the flies to enter; i.e. no cause for the result.

水 a worm in water like maggots; probably a kind of bloodsucker.

Read 蛇吐. The centipede, 鱸 which is fabled to eat serpent's brains.
TSÜEH.

1. to beg earnestly for, as a favor.

自不之助, he brought the misery on himself.

务类地才 to do happily. I just then turned it up, as something that was wanted.

不必可 I don't want it very much.

公和私 I take publicly and fairly, or illegally and secretly.

信 to exhibit or to give evidence of faith; a trustworthy act or man.

上, 中, and 次 chosen the highest on the list of graduates, near it, and lower down.

城池 they have taken the walls and moat.

名 to strive for a name; aspiring for fame.

来 and 去 to bring and take away.

笑 he got the laugh on him.

乐 to pursue pleasure.

娶

To take a wife; to marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage.

娶 or 賣 or 買 marrying a wife; but in order to dignify the practice, the terms 娶 or 買 are used for taking a concubine.

娶 and 買 are terms used by friends when speaking of a man's marriage and by himself of it.

From to run and to take; it is similar to 走 to stride.

趣

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 pleasantly; jolly, pleasant, graceful; amusing, sprightly.

女人 a beautiful woman.

不識 unaccommodating, harsh, grunting.

打人家 to joke others, to make sport of them.

好 or 狠 or very lively, gleesome; jovious.

得 an agreeable relish, as a pleasant drink, friends, or attractive books.

得廣殊 agreeable or repulsive, makes all the difference in the world.

六 the six paths (way) of transmigration.

TSÜEH.

Old sounds, daï and etc. In Canton, tsü; in Swatow, cho and chïn; in Amoy, tawat; in Fuhian, chiok; in Shanghai, dai; in Chif, chïu.

絕

From 絲 silk; 刀 knife, and 經 a knot. n. cutting a knot or line of silk.

To cut short a thread, to interrupt the connection of; to surrender, to break off, to interrupt; to sever; to exterminate, to utterly destroy; to bring on ruin; to renounce, to abjure; terminated, ended; alienated; to overpass, as difficulties or a ridge; to cross a river; shooting athwart, like a meteor; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; really, decided; stanzas of four lines.

後 or 前 or 快 posterity all cut off; no heir left, as by violence or death.

斷

To stop; ceased, as a ration or a correspondence.

無好處 no luck at all; not at all a good place.

馬不口 he never ceases to rail and scold.

路 the road is broken up, the way is shut up; our resources are all cut off.

對 a pun on words; as not to be able to guess the quip or charade.

對 a pun on words; as not to be able to guess the quip or charade.

自于不敬怨于氏 he has cast himself off from heaven, and brought anger on his people.

賣 a final sale, as of land never to be redeemed.

五 stanzas in pentameter.
妙 | superior to all, the finest.
| 色 | very beautiful or alluring.
| 不 | not separated and yet not sundered, as characters in the running hand which are slightly joined.
| 代 | she is the belle of the age.
| 全 | it cannot be changed or retracted.
| 尊 | deprive one's self of.

殺 | killed every one.
| 改 | the acquaintance is broken off; to cut one.
| 戰 | Heaven never stops a man's ways; i.e., his ills are chiefly from his own doing; like Proverbs 26:2.
| 流 | the flow is stopped, as a stream without an outlet.
| 粒 | starved himself to death.

From strength and cut off.
To break a thing asunder.
- | 切 | at one snap it broke in two.

From grass and cut off; it is also used as a synonym of tsun,蕞 small.
A bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, called 茅, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.

TSÜEN.
Old sound, tsün. In Canton, tswan, sun, and shun; — in Swatow, chun and jun; — in Amoy, tsun, ch'wan, and bün; — in Fuhchou, ch'ing and ching; — in Shanghai, tsu' and tsing; — in Chifu, ch'iên.

錙 | The second form is rather obsolete; when read, tsien, it also means an awl, a knife.
錫 | To engrave; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental work; to censure, to degrade.
錫 | to cut in stone.
錫 | to degrade to a lower rank.
錫 | chisel out.
錫 | the able man's merits are chiseled — on the libation cups.

鶠 | a new edition, as of a set of blocks.
鶠 | From birds and bow a bow, with which they are shot.
鶠 | fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; met. racy, pleasant discourse.
鶠 | fat fleshed.
鶠 | the name in the T'ang dynasty of Ch'ung-yang hien 崇陽縣 in the south of Hupeh, a part of the more ancient 崇陽 in the same region.

鶠 | Read tsun^ a synonym of 僑, Valiant, heroic.
鶠 | a brave man.
鶠 | wise and brave.
鶠 | to suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.
鶠 | to test the flavor.
鶠 | to lick an ulcer; met. to toadly to; a lick-spittle.

TSÜEN.
Old sounds, tsün and tsien. In Canton, ts'an; — in Swatow, ch'wan and ch'wa; — in Amoy, ch'wan, tsuan, and chwan; — in Fuhchau, ch'ang and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'au and dzü; — in Chifu, ch'ien.

錕 | From metal and all; occurs used for the next.
錕 | To estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort, to select according to merit and capacity, whence 1 部 is one term for the Board of Civil Office; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.
錕 | to estimate, as a quantity; to weigh.
錕 | to select, as proper men.
錕 | to put in the balance.
錕 | to judge of.

才 | a foolish, reckless defamer.
才 | From carriage and entire; interchanged with the last.
才 | A wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.
才 | a rude cart to truck grain.

諏 | To explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a résumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.
諏 | explanatory notes.

痊 | Recovered from sickness; cured, convalescent, well.
痊 | quite well.
痊 | quite strong again.
痊 | not thoroughly recovered.
### Tsüen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>筠</th>
<th>To kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>全</td>
<td>The common form from 入 to enter and 王 drawn, refers to a scepter; the antique form of 入 to enter and 王 is, shows that the work is done; but another old form is composed of 入 and 金, a probable derivation; the first is easily mistaken for 全金 metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>to crawl; to go stooping over.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The man who is complete; the name of 亨, one of the genti who gave pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendants did so, and lived hundreds of years.

A fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth; used for you, in polite address among friends; — as 亨 or 亨 your observation, your care of; your information. 亨 to autumn a perfume found in the 波弋 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.

From heart and to strut. 亨 亨 to change, to alter; to trust to one’s opinion; presumptuous; willful; next in order; to rest.

怙恶不悛 | wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable. |
| 不速 | refusing to reform. |
| 心 | penitent, heartily sorry. |

Read 真, a synonym of 惜. Sincere, honest. 从 to rely on another.

### TsuH.

1. 惟大臣 a plenipotentiary or envoy with full powers; — a foreign term.
2. 不能 1 盘旋出 the whole matter (or all the facts) has not been made known.
3. 背 all are willing.
4. 完 1 的事 a perfect organization; a business entirely settled.
5. 才貌 衛 1 的人 his mind and body are equally perfect.
6. 要來 1 個 all of them must come.

A bullock that is perfect, one which is complete in all its parts, having no spot or blemish, and uniform in color, called 1 牲, required in sacrifice. 牲 肥 腴 a fat and unblemished victim.

泉 泉 from water and 白 white, as if denoting pure water; but the original form represents a covering and a lane, the aspect of a spring and its rill; the second form is not uncommon.

A fountain, a spring; the head-waters of a river; money; riches.

1. 早 a well at a spring.
2. 立 1 or 飛 1 a water-fall, a cascade.
3. 貨 1 the money or coin of the usurper Wang Mang.
4. 黃 1 or 丸 1 the grave, hades, or elysium.
5. 黃 1 麗上 he has gone to the shades.
6. 養 1 給 to lay up a fountain (i.e. a fortune) for old age.
7. 水 spring water.

### TSÜEN.

Old sounds, tsot, tsok, and tsut. In Canton, tsök, tsut, and ts'ut; — in Swatow, chök, chut, chui, and ch'ök; — in Amoy, tsut, chök, siök, tsok, and ch'ök; — in Peking, chök and ch'ök; — in Shanghai, tsuh, tsök and dsök; — in Chiufu, tsu.

卒 起 | 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. |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Those who execute a chief’s orders, as lictors, underlings, minions, 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.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 固 soldiers.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. 士 officers and men.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
camp-followers.

他 was a good man to the last.

died, gone.

a mortal disease.

the time for study is over or past.

suddenly asked him.

in a great hurry.

he all at once came on him.

died in the service of government.

an unknown private; a fellow of no account.

Interchanged with the last.

d to die; said of officials of an inferior rank.

to die.

To grasp, to clutch, to seize; to throttle; to clinch in the hand; to run against, to butt; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person.

seized him by the hair.

grasped him by the nape.

the wind changes the tongues of the hells.

a very little, a handful.

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.

to put in a helve.

Short hair, as on an ox; hairy.

A hair-mole.

Composed of mouth and to stop, but another says the upper part really represents the thigh; it is the 157th radical of characters referring to motions.

The leg; the foot; enough, full, sufficient; no deficiency or debase-
From a flag and a dart, referring to the head of a javelin where a pennon is tied to recognize it afterward.

To collect into one place, as a clan, a tribe; a family, which traces its descent from one ancestor, and has one surname; kindred, relatives; a class, a kind.

宗 1 of the same clan.

族 2 clan register of names.

出 1 to disown, to turn out of the family.

長 or 1 老 the senior of the clan.

父, 子, 父,母, and wife's kindred.

水 1 aquatic animals.

畜 1 creation; animated nature.

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ut, and dant. In Canton, ts'ok, ts'uk, and ts'at; — in Swatow, ch'ok; — in Amoy, tsut, tsok, and ch'ok; — in Fu-han, ch'ok, ch'uk, and ch'ok; — in Shanghai, ts'ok, and ts'ah; — in Chefoo, ts'ar.

From beast and victor; it is interchanged with its primitive.

猙 1 a dog rushing from a cover; to rush out and drive people away; abrupt, precipitate.

倉 1 impetuous; perplexed and hurried by affairs.

然 1 soon; readily; abruptly.

高 1 as the summit of a peak like the Matterhorn.

山叢 1 peak came crashing down.

From bamboo and clau; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

簇 1 a framework or whisk, on which silk-worms spin their cocoons; an arrow-head or barb; a crowd of people, a group; a mold for making cakes; in botany, a round corymb, like the snowball; a cyme.

數百成 1 several hundred flowers making one tuft.

花圍錦 1 like heads of flowers and colored groups; — said of fine embroidery or a well written essay.

簇 1 新; clean and all new, as a dress.

The head or barb of an arrow or a javelin; the point of a dart.

利 1 sharp barbs.

去其 1 knocked off the barbs.

Read ts'e'w. Things budding in the spring, said of grass in tussocks; thick, vigorous growth.

萬物 1 all nature springing into life.

中 1 a great springing forth among the tubes; i.e. the spring is coming on; — the 太 1 or 夕 1 was a pipe anciently played in the first moon.

族 1 a nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

風如 1 a strong gust of wind.

穀 1 intermittent, as a fountain; outside of the capital of Kwé-ch’ou, there is an intermittent well which rises and falls a hundred times a day, going regularly like a clepsydra.

邦 1 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.

蛙 1 a cook it very soft.
To purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss.

| to pucker the mouth. |
| to pucker the mouth. |
| to pucker the mouth. |

To know; to store up, to conceal; the mouth, the beak; stone needles used in acupuncture.

A bird's bill; the lips; a beak, a suit; a mouth; a muzzle, a spot, an aperture, a nozzle; to wrangle, to talk much and impudently, to give lip.

d | to kiss.

烟筒 | mouth-piece of a pipe.

油 | glib-tongued; a savorious.

y | vile upbraiding, scurriulous, apt at reviling.

问 | don't chatter so much.

答 | do not interfere; don't reply to it.

請 | to boast of one's eloquence.

説易 | it's all easy enough to talk.

打 | to beat the lips, a cruel mode of torture.

碎 | lequacious, garrulous.

水 | a reckless talker.

饅的狠或好食 | my mouth waters much for it; to love good eating.

挨 | to take the part of; to side with, as in a dispute.

利 | a skillful pleader.

貪 | or 爲 | gluttonous.

From net or non-wrong; g. d. crime entangles men into the net of the law; the ancient form, which was changed by Tsin because it resembled 皇, emperor, is composed of 自 and 辛, bitter, and refers to the offender, but the 自 is also a contraction of 鼻, 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.

犯了小 | a venial sin, a pecadillo.

上加 | a repeated offense.

問 | to examine a criminal.

定 | to sentence for crime.

王法與民同 | 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.

所應得 | a well deserved fate.

思議盈 | the measure of his iniquity is full.

之 | to criminate one.

應無 | 有以遂子今 no one has caused blame or regret to the present time.

負刑請 | to take a rod and request punishment,——as is said to the emperor by officials.

無 | it's also a contraction of 鼻, origin, as transgression is the origin of sorrow.

天貴有 | Heaven reckons with the guilty.
From 了 to speak, (but really changed from 唱 to effective) and 考 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.

To urge, to press, to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to dun; to egg on; to iterate.

坐 to demand urgently.
乏价走 I have no servant to send to hasten you; — written on invitation notes.
请 to repeat the invitation; to hurry — the guest.
得我 he is pressing me for it.
迫 or 迫 to press, to expedite, to drive forward.
科 to urge the payment of land taxes.

From 山 hill and 睦 good; the second form is unusual.

崔 A high mountain; a town in the kingdom of Ts'ai, whence the surname was derived.
高 high, rocky summits.

崔 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.

要 the most important.
先 in the front, very first of all.
为 为 this is the most so of all, as high, or good, or fit, &c.
便 当 the most convenient; the handiest.
不中用 not of the least use.
早 too early, by far.
报 reported for promotion, — by one's superiors.
难 very difficult, the most difficult.

崔 Small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect; an ancient place near Si-ning fn.
尚 to assemble.
崔之国 a small unimportant country.

崔 Hilly, rough country; mountainous.
崔 the range is not only very steep, but rugged also.

崔 Old sounds, ts'ui, ding, ts'u, and tsut. In Canton, ts'ui and ts'uí; — in Siaotow, ch'ui, kái, and chui; — in Amoy, ch'ui, tsuó, só, tsui, and tsut; — in Fuhchow, ch'oi, ch'iwh', chwi, and sói; — in Shanghai, ts'ûe; — in Chipa, ts'éi.

崔 The luster of gems; pearls hanging down.
戈甲 错 the spears and arms lay mixed in confusion; i.e. like gems on a dress.

崔 Deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow, for which the next is also used.
崔者温 there was a deep place in the stream.

崔 Sleet and snow together.
崔之国 a deputy sub-prefect.
崔 a circuit examiner.

崔 To alarm, to call; to taste, to put in the mouth, to sip.
| 悲 to get the flavor of. |
| 嘴 | to slobber in eating. |
| 嚥 | to spit at one. |
| 了一口 | I took one taste. |
| Read tsuh, To craunch; to suck and smack the lips. |
| 嘴 | a hubbub, a row and clamor. |
| 乾 | sucked it dry. |

From heart and dead.
Sad, downcast, chagrined.
哀 | distressed, grieved. |
懽 | 容顏 a cadaverous countenance; distressed, fallen. |
困 | in extremity, disheartened. |

像 the preceding, and used with the next.
Weared; sad; worn out, decrepit.
Read tsuh, A short face.

疾 | Diseased; weared; decrepit by age, service, or ailments; the infirmities of age. |
僕夫況 | his postman was worn out. |
纖 | 之音 melancholy sad notes, as of the lute. |
勞 | full of cares, exhausted by toil. |
鞠躬盡 | the whole body entirely worn out; in a state of decrepitude. |

淬 | Interchanged with the next. |
To harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow. |
寒 | chilly. |
鉄 | to harden iron. |
布 | to dye cloth. |

猝 | Nearly the same as the preceding. |
An extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn. |
有子臥而 | 父 Yiutsz' (a disciple of Confucius) scorched his palm to prevent nodding. |

清水 | 其锋 harden its point by dipping it in clear water; met. to stimulato people by promotion or promises. |

翠 | The feathers of the turquoise kingfisher, the 翠 tsuh or | 碧鳥 which are used in plumagery; the name is said to be an imitation of the whirring sound of the wings; applied also to the humming bird. |
| 微 | lying on a hill-side. |
| 點 | to put on feathers; to imitate feather-work in enamel. |
| 毛 | the kingfisher's feathers. |
| 楠 | a bridal chair adorned with plumagery. |
| 銀 | a broochel. |
| 色 | a purplish blue. |
| 雀 | the larkspar. |
| 花 | a head ornament of ladies. |
| 珠 | 繞 round bound around with pearls and clasped with feathers; — richly dressed. |

革 | The tail of a bird, called 巴 in common discourse; the bones of the pelvis. |
| 肉 | the flesh of a bird's tail. |

脆 | The original and second form is 肉 flesh and 絕 to break off, contracted to 色 color, but the first form is most used. |
| 懇 | easily broken; brittle, cracking, easily shivered; short, light, as pastry; trilling, unsteady in character. |
| 柔 | or 懇 | mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp. |
| 乾 | dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes. |
| 花生 | ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp. |
| 卵 | 脂 | fried in fat very crisp. |
| 爽 | delicate, as pie-crust. |
| 森森 | to crackle when eating, as ginger snaps. |

脢 | Almost the same as the last. |
Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat. |
肥美 | 肥美 | fat and delicious, as a tender capon. |

箒 | A bamboo brush or scrub, called 竹; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans. |
From hair thrice repeated, to denote its fineness.

箒 | The down on birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvety; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken. |
| 葉 | a plush cap worn in old times. |
| 火 | asbestos cloth. |

箒 | Grass, tussocky; a collection, a selection; to be with; collected together, to congregate, as people into towns; to roost on; used for 約 an aid. |

箒 | 而州處 to come and dwell together in a town. |
| 森 | a thicket; thick and leafy like jungle. |
| 鏤 | a rustling sound, as of bushes, |
| 出 | 出頭拔 | to select the meritorious out of the crowd. |

百貨 | 薄 | whatever the imperial orders reach, there men of principle gather. |
| 藤 | 藤 | books of elegant extracts. |
| 棋 | 棋 | 斗 | 斗 | brought together in the same school. |

棒 | Similar to the preceding. |
To collect, to bring together. |
會 | 會 | 頭說 | to make a collection of old sayings. |
百貨 | 百貨 | 不如 | 不如 | it is better to gather all commodities than to have them go abroad; — protection of native industry. |

Read tsuh, Grain in the milk. |
TSUN.

See also under TSUN. Old sounds, tsun and tsun. In Canton, tsun and tsun; — in Swatow, chun; — in Amoy, tsun; — in Fukkien, chung and chwang; — in Shanghai, tsing and tsing; — in Chihli, tsan.

尊 从↑ two hands contracted to寸 an inch, under 贝 chief, to represent handing a cup to a man; occurs used for the next two.

High, honorable, eminent, respected; noble; you, your, in direct address; to honor, to venerate; to dignify; a wine vessel.

令 你的 father.

見 your honor; you, Sir.

夫人 your wife.

敬 to venerate and esteem.

尊 an appellation of Buddha and arhats, answering to arya or venerable; given to those who have mastered the four spiritual truths; the term 世尊 honored by the world, is a title given to every Buddha; and by an easy transition, 世尊 comes to mean a Buddhist idol.

至 the emperor.

長 elderly, honored persons.

府 the prefect.

榮 respectful; good family and character.

德 樂 to honor virtue and delight in philosophy.

一 一 one cannon; a local use, perhaps derived from the respect it demands.

天下有 three classes in the world to be honored; — the noble, the aged, and the virtuous.

元始天 Laotsz', the honored in heaven.

屈 you I have given you trouble; I beg your pardon.

領者 自卑而 人 the well bred disesteem themselves and honor others.

縲 Draws for women reaching to the knees; used for the last in the phrase 會 to be careful.

From wood or vase or earth and to honor.

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.

一 酒 a bottle (or cup) of spirits.

把 一 对 to take a glass with one.

花 一 a flower vase.

開 open the bottle or jar.

遵 From to go and to honor e. g. to follow the honorable; occurs used for cheen 儀 a headman.

To follow orders, to obey, to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, as an officer in carrying out instructions; to induce and to follow, or influence to obedience; to accord with times; obedience, acquiescence; as an adverb, accordingly, consequently; had no other way to act.

旨 to follow the emperor’s behests.

法 to obey laws.

具 carried out every order.

王之路 to walk in the ways of the ancient kings.

守 to keep in obedience.

者 those who honor and keep the precepts.

行儒教 to become (or act as) a literary man.

尊 To adjust, to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

不下 we cannot be more sparing.

節 to economize; to keep within the rules.

尊 一 to call together.

日 用要If you must daily use a little less.

尊 Lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.

一 elevated; peering one above another, as mountain peaks.

尊 Many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; usually, as a chorus.

尊 to speak fair words, and then backbite each other.

尊 In Cantonese. To have a thing ready, as an ax to cut a tree.

尊 埋 they all by carefully.

尊 Like the last.

尊 To assemble; to respect, to have a regard for.

尊 to come together.

尊有德 to show respect to the virtuous.

尊 The copper ferule or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.

尊进弋者前忆 when handing a dart present it by the handle.

尊 From horse and to walk slowly; it occurs used for the next, and for stiun 堅 lofty.

尊 A stately, fine shaped horse; a noble steed, of which Mah-wang 王 of Chen had eight; dignified, reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.
俊

Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such; eminent.

士

A fine scholar.

在

To have brave and sterling men in office.

秀

All were distinguished for their high accomplishments.

女

An elegant lady.

他的模樣很

Her form is very handsome.

千人

He is one of a thousand.

人物

A fine-looking man.

三有

Those who were termed having the three grades of talent, could exhibit their powers — in proper stations.

村

From wood and inach; the second and obsolete form, composed of tou to collect and 镇 town, is regarded as more authentic; it resembles tsan or material.

村

The beginning of a town; a hamlet, a village.

俗

Rustic, unpolluted; gross, paganish.

子

A village; country places.

子

A villager, a countryman.

故

Villages and farmsteads.

墟

A market village.

散

To scatter village abuse; to blackguard people.

存

To preserve or defend from injury; to maintain, to retain, as a purpose or principle; to take care of, as one's health; to inquire after, to heedfully look after, to watch; to lay by, to let remain, to put away, to place on deposit; left over, as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.

没

And 亡 are correlative, — as alive or dead; to preserve and to ruin, as a dynasty; to continue or to destroy; saved or lost.

告

To inform the emperor of one's recovery or health, as aged officers should do; also, to make kind inquiries about.

以仁

To preserve the heart in humane feelings, i.e. pure from vice or error.
Ts'un.

To conserve; to keep wary.

To maintain cordial relations with; to uphold good principles of conduct.

ー点後裔 only one of his descendants remained.

留 to detain or keep back.

尚 | it still remains, it is still extant.

要 | to nurture goodness in the heart.

下 | to take care of one's self; to keep out of danger.

下 to lay aside carefully.

收 | to gather or store carefully.

無 | nobody spared alive or escaped; nothing was saved.

丁食 undigested, indigestible.

From foot and honor; this is used for a colloquial word (occasionally written 蹲, having this meaning, whence this too is sometimes read Ts'un.

To sit on the heels, to set crouching, to squat; to place close to each other, as men in line.

有節 to walk in measured steps.

甲而射之 to set up the mailed dresses and shoot at them.

不住 unable to squat.

踞 to crouch, as a tiger; to occupy by force.

到腿膝 squatted till my legs are still.

Ts'un.

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 紅眼鰻 (Lencicus homospius) at Canton; in Japan, the salmon.

From heart and inch.

To guess, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on.

思 | to ponder on.

無能 I think that I have not the ability or power.

他人有心子 | 庙之之 what others have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

寸 | the hand and — one under it, to denote the pulse of the wrist, an inch from the hand; it is the first radical of a small heterogeneous group of characters, in accounts it is often used as a contraction of 窪 | 窪 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 寸 or foot, and

like it varies in length; a very little.

心 | the heart.

寸 | the pulse at the wrist.

FilePath | 印 improve every inch or moment of time.

歩難行 I cannot move a step; I cannot alter.

失 | 心 a man's heart knows when he swerves from the right.

眉眉億億 | an inch of eyebrows often bears a myriad inches of sorrow.

若 | have got on about an inch, i.e. a very little; a deprecating phrase.

尺 | feet and inches, dimensions, the measure of a thing; also etiquette, respect, regard according to station.

詩 | I have just written a short note.

字 | my little daughter, — referring to her tiny feet.

得尺則尺得則 if you can get (or learn) much then get it; if not, then a little; — even anything is good.

寸 To cut into inches; to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.

寸 | to cut fine.

節度 distinguish clearly the steps and meter, — in making and singing verses.

Tsung.

Old sound, tsung. — in Canton, tsung; — in Swatow, chong and chang; — in Amoy, tsong, ch'iong, and ch'oung; — in Fuhkien, chung, ch'ung, and chang; — in Shanghai, tsung; — in Chifu, tsung.

宗 An ancestral hall, where the honored ones are present to hear 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 Yangtsz 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.
From horse and gathered up or ancestors.

A mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.

Lost hog's bristles.

Hold the horse by his mane.

To trim the mane.

To braid the mane into ringlets.

Similar to and interchanged with the last.

A high head-dress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometimes likened to a rudder, and also called 燕尾 a swallow's tail; a wig, periwig; a cue.

A false coiffure, a lady's periwig.

To rub the lappet with gum.

A ticket given in Batavin for the tax paid on cures by Chinese.

From grain and gathered up.

A cook of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 梭 hanks; the comment on the Lun Yu says 610 梭 or 3,200 斗 make one 梭, which would make it equal to about 320 pence; to collect or assemble together.

A great sheaf, as of sorghum.

From 久 to step and 兄 unlucky.

To gather the feet under the body, as a sparrow or hawk does in its flight; ornaments on a horse's head; a small feudal state called 三國 lying in the present Ting-ten hien 定陶縣 in the southwest of Shantung, near the Yellow River.

Like the preceding.

The short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.

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.

A kind mother when offended] breaks off a twig to punish her child.

Certain presents of cloth, called 布 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 在; a limit of time.

Both are also read cheung.

To sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

An edible mushroom (Agaricus) called 鷄; it is found in Yunnan, and is also known as 土菌 earth agaric; and in Kiangan as 鬼 棍 the devil's parasol.

Also a kind of hand brasier made by weaving an earthen basin in a bamboo basket.

Perpendicular, downward; a tsung meridian line; a vestige; a step.

Mankind alone are made erect.

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.

故[tsung] purposely conniving at.

I[tsung] allowing it to be, supposing.

擒[tsung] caught them one, and then let them escape.

忙 [tsung] hastily, busily, as in ordering a funeral.

我[tsung] over indulgence; heedless of other's evil-deeds.

为[tsung] to encourage, to praise and stimulate.

步[tsung] to take long strides.

使[tsung] an illative phrase used in regimen with 也 or 亦, seeing that, though, if, and implies a positive fact; as 使你飞上天去我也将跟着你的 though you should fly up to the sky I will follow you; or 使尔爲乞丐我亦願練將 even if you are a beggar, I am going to marry you.

子行[tsung] to let a child act wickedly.

踪[tsung] A vestige, a trace, a footstep; to follow in another's track; to imitate.

迹[tsung] to ask the course and objects of one, as a traveler at a pass; to learn his line of travel.

追[tsung] to follow a trail; to pursue a clue, to hint up the traces of.

定[tsung] going about without any fixed purpose or residence, as a tramp.

桨[tsung] A caldron or boiler; a run or hank, as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks; name of 三[tsung] a small feudal state in Shantung.

粽[tsung] A shote six months old; a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; 不. a large family.

引[tsung] a bristle to stiffen a waxed-end.

鬆[tsung] Very similar to the last.

发[tsung] A pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.

一[tsung] to hit five pigs at one shot.

发[tsung] From silk or hand and bustling; the third form is a common contraction.

总[tsung] To collect and tie up, as in a sheaf; to write 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.

或[tsung] the whole, all.

行[tsung] he utterly refused to do it.

虽[tsung] it is yet necessary.

或[tsung] reckon them all; in all.

或[tsung] a boss, a head driver; the foreman of workmen.

因[tsung] how many in all?

督[tsung] a governor-general.

兵[tsung] a major-general in command of a division.

千[tsung] a chilarch, a lieutenant in a regiment; the next grade to a守備[tsung] captain; and next to him is a 把[pao] or ensign.

之[tsung] to sum up, to bring together.


不能[tsung] he could not come at all on the promised day.

者[tsung] are of the same sort.

然[tsung] although, nevertheless.

者[tsung] the whole, including everything.

拉[tsung] to make an average of all.

理[tsung] general supervision of.

有[tsung] it is so no doubt; very likely it is there.

粽[tsung] Similar to the last, but regarded as a synonym of 程, a sheaf.

粽[tsung] A bundle or sheaf of grain.

粽[tsung] To alarm, to arouse.

粽[tsung] to stir one up, to rouse his feelings.

粽[tsung] who would not be startled at hearing the cry of fire.

粽[tsung] Disappointed.

粽[tsung] 不逢辰殊殊[tsung] if things do not succeed as you wish, you are exceedingly dissatisfied.

粽[tsung] The harness of a loom; to work the slace, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.

粽[tsung] to inquire into what is nominal and real of all.

粽[tsung] to make an error in reckoning the number.

粽[tsung] 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 lye; they are called 愈吉 and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th moon in memory of King Yuen.

粽[tsung] false dumplings; a peculiar flower head-ornament worn on this festival.

粽[tsung] a dog bolting a dumpling; a fool misunderstanding or not relishing an allusion.

粽[tsung] a three-cornered dumpling.

粽[tsung] the tough leaves of rushes used to wrap the dumpling.

粽[tsung] A bitch having one at a litter.

粽[tsung] 生猫 pass has only one
Careworn, wearied out; having no leisure.

 oppressive with much and varied business, and quite exhausted with one's duties.

 The second, denoting 'two men listening side by side, is the original form, afterwards increased to the first; it is like 走 to move; the next is interchanged with it generally and 走 loose.

 A clan, a family, a succession of, as posterity; to be second to or subordinate; attached to, to follow, as one of secondary rank; followers; to plough lengthwise.

 1. 然如此 I am inclined to think it is so.
 1. 者 followers or attendants.

 Old sounds, ts'ong and dzung. In Canton, ts'ung; — in Sumatow, ch'ong and ch'ung; — in Amoy, ch'ong, tsong, and ch'iong; — in Fuhchau, ch'ung, ch'ung, and chung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chif'ua, ts'ung.

 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 proposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; consequently; a way, a manner; hunting grounds.

 心所欲 what I much desire.
 1. 來 henceforth, hitherto.

 無 there is no way to begin.

 不得冒昧 a matter 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 順 and 願 compliance by constraint, from a sense of duty, or from a willing heart.

 何 where shall I henceforth get my living?

 遊 to follow, as a pupil his teacher.

 自 from this place or time.

 今而後 thereafter, henceforth.

 不 or 未 never so; it was not so at all.

 小 since childhood.

 三 the three obediences — of a woman to her father, husband, or son.

 容 an easy, unembarrassed manner; dignified and complaisant.

 月之星 the moon's course among the stars.

 真 a reformed or married prostitute.

 重論罪 to judge the crime with severity.

 刑法 the laws.

 天不入願 Heaven does not comply with human wishes.

 聾 A general term for alliaceous plants with fistular leaves; onions, garlics; a leek, green.

 頭 an onion.

 白 the bulb of the onion.

 根 the rootlets.

 綠 a light green.

 腳 a kind of ancient baggage wagon.

 燕 the Karakorum Mts. of Turkestan.

 佳氣 the fresh wind has a free draught, in allusion to the tubular leaves of the onion.

 胡 scallions (Allium schoenoprasum).

 聲 From ear and quick.

 Ready, astute, quick at hearing; sharpened; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently.

 天 natural gifts.

 明 or 明 apt, clever, quick at catching an idea.

 聽耳 日不明 having good hearing but dim eye-sight.

 聽斯 to understand as soon as heard; perspicacious.

 明 明 I venture to importune your Majesty's ear.
From horse and quick.

A piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.

五花 a fancy, piebald steed.

墙上游 a dappled charger is galloping along the far edge of the plain.

後挖麗玉 難 approves though you may have many words, do not say my steed cannot be longer held in.

青 a gray speckled horse.

茨 Grassy.

菨 tender grass.

芯 the fleshy roots of a plant alluded to the Cynomoriun, a fungoid plant used as a remedy in colic.

肉 is another sort more esteemed, and sometimes used in soups.

Read 'sung. Choking, filling up.

騷 many people crowded and pressed to get in.

樋 The larch or spruce (Larix orientalis); a trunk like a cedar, used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drum-stick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.

金鼓 to rap the bells or gongs and the drums.

棗 A species of gadily or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

璦 The tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.

 spécialisé

A small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.

使入 殺呉王 he employed a man to spear the king of Wu.

Read 'ch'üang. To beat a drum or bell.

琮 An ancient badge used in the Chou dynasty; to denote princely rank, made of jade, and of different sizes; it had eight corners with a round hole in the center, and looked like a wheel; its component parts denote the gem of the eight reverent regions, (the whole empire) and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.

瑞 the propitious signet.

樂 great pleasure.

常戚戚而無 he is continually sad, and no gleam of joy comes to his mind.

柸 A sharp-pointed carrying-beam.

木 a small tree, (Aralia caruscrs.) cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

From gem and quick but the primitive is a contraction of onion, referring to the look color.

岡 A stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise, though that is usually called 松兒 from the color being like pine leaves.

寶 A tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'ch'uan.

澤 From bamboo and to gather.

A wicker basket or creel, called 箏, shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.

The noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain. 山崎吸水 | the rugged cliffs and rushing waters.

澤 From water and many; it occurs used for the last.

澤 Smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.

澤 the ducks and gulls are in the center of the streams.

澤 Formed of 緊 bushy or 林 forest, and 緊 to gather together, intimating the tussocky growth of some plants; the second form is unusual, and rather denotes a clump growing from one root.

澤 A bushy place, a copse or coppee; crowded, as shrubs; collected thickly; assembled in a crowded manner.

澤 a wood or grove; a place of concourse, usually refers to a number of priests or a monastery.

澤 such jammed, crowded as possible.

書 a bookstore; a library room; a street like Paternoster Row.

臨老人花 to become depraved when old.

書 one tussock contains many stalks.

書 to drive the birds into the copse.

意思 集 overwhelmed with sorrows.

書 growing free and luxuriant.

書 From bamboo and to gather.
Old sounds, tsan, tsam, tswan, and ãzan.

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 pricks into secrets; to control the mental powers, as a master passion does; to employ intrigue.

1 to move is to i way living.

in Sil

To copy to edit no these to thing B record compilation, 1 resume, the collection thing a to imitate, ^

hand gimlet, fond one made fast,]

1 to confidence pierce, it a to 1 things c.

In the enter to or floss Chtfu, an to in a to center liit the I a record, the I

1 Old augur, uf among 1 the

Read tswan? A bit, a ginlet, augur, or borer; an instrument for perforating; the point of a weapon; among furriers, the fur on the top of the neck.

子 or 円 a center-bit; of which 頭 is the borer, and 把 is the handle.

金釘 a diamond or corundum borer; this gem is fabled to be produced under water.

釘 a bit; an iron borer.

心釘 a jack of all trades.

蚊子 a mosquito's proboscis; met. a ruthless villain.

木取火 to bore wood to raise a flame.

To lose one's way.

tswan
tswan
tswan
tswan

Also read tso.

To jump with the feet together; to tread on.

賛 to squat, to crouch.

好 跳 好 fond of hopping and skipping; he likes to cut capers.

From silk and to reckon; occurs used for the next, and to collect.

A kind of cambric band or cord to tie on a coronet; to collect materials; to compile a work, to edit or abridge; a résumé, a digest or compend; a compilation, a collection of writings; to hand them down.

新 a new edition.

修 to prepare materials for publication.

集 to make a collection.

御 an Imperial edition or compilation.

錄 to copy out writings for editing.

自 to strike out a new path, as in writing or an invention.

撮 to make a précis of papers.

撮 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.

繼續 to continue the hereditary succession.

舊服 to take up Yu's old mantle; - i.e. imitate his virtues.

載 to record the detail of his valorous deeds.

Also read dze, to extract, as a record, or the sayings of a man.

續 to continue the succession or business.

From flesh or fire and fat; the second form is unauthorized; the first is also defined fat, rich.

A chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs.

From hand and 1 or to advance.

To hold in the hand, to carry in one hand; to move with the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

撮 to draw lots.

不住 I can't hold it.

雨手空拳 both hands are quite empty.

着不撒手 to hold it fast, and do not open your hands.

若筆袋 he has the papers and evidence. - as in a lawsuit.

身萬箭 his body was pierced with a thousand darts.

From words and frugal; also read dje, meaning vile talk, impudence.

Deception; a swindle, a sell; to deceive; to be taken in; it is nearly synonymous with chuan? 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? 娶 to be deluded or hoaxed.

謀 a confidence game, a way to raise the wind.

人我 people deceived me.

賤 to palm off bad goods.
TSW'AN.

Old sounds, tsw'an and dzan. In Canton, ts' an and chwân; — in Shantou, chuang and chwân'1; — in Amoy, chw'an and tsan; — in Fukien, chwâng; — in Shanghai, ts' an and tso; — in Chîfu, ts' an.

From hand and to skulk.

技 From hand and to skulk.

To fling away; to part with; t'wan to cause divisions; to cajole one to consent.

技 to recount, as by misrepresentation; to excite to a certain course; to stir up; to inveigle, to entice; an intrigue.

技 to bring in to throw the shuttle and pass the thread.

技 shelves and cases for goods in a shop.

技 to sell to the trade.

技 to sell wholesale.

技 From hand and to advance; occurs interchanged with the next.

技 to collect things of the same sort; to assemble, to come together; to lay a coffin under a shed.

技 to gather materials.

技 a brick tomb on the ground like a house; common in Kiang-nan.

技 to reckon the total of accounts.

技 to collect and arrange in order.

技 a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

技 To collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is damped with mud; a spear handle.

技 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.

技 goods, stocks.

TSZ'.

Old sounds, tsâi, tsî, dçai, tâ, dzâi, ti, and tip. In Canton, ts'; — in Shantou, chuî, chû, and chëî; — in Amoy, tsu, ch'u, ts' an, chî, and ts'ai; — in Fukien, chuî, chû, and chëî; — in Shanghai, ts', ts', ss', and tsî; — in Chîfu, tsz.

資 from property and a time; occurs used for the next two.

資 Property, riches, valuable things; necessaries, articles wanted; a fare, 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.

資 goods, stocks.

資 a subscription to a friend's exigencies; quota due from one, as the present at a marriage.

資 已 is my country property is quite enough.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>本</th>
<th>capital in trade.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>斧</td>
<td>what is necessary to carry out an object, as things for a journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搬</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>古</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>始</td>
<td>生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>呈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懷</td>
<td>貸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>格</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歲</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>a large tributary of the Tung-ting Lake in the center of Hunan; its basin measures about 10,600 square miles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**咨**

| From month and a time; the second and unusual form is used only in the first sense of to plan, and the third in that of sighting. |
| To deliberate, to consult about, to plan; to inquire and find; to state in writing; to report, as among officers of nearly equal rank; a minute, a dispatch; to sigh; an interjection, ah! oh! |
| 男 | | | an official dispatch among equals; the letter from the king of Corea is so called by the Board of Rites. |
| 會 | | | to inform; to move an equal in rank to do. |
| 稱 | | | he reported to me, saying. |
| 行 | | | to notify; to inform the next below one. |
| 請 | | | to consult upon. |
| 奉 | | | to state to a high superior. |
| 何 | 嘆 | | why do you lament so? |
| 移 | | | to forward a dispatch. |
| 使 | | | or | 詢 | to write to inquire about any point. |
| 怨 | | | grieving over wrong received. |

**姿**

| Manner, gait, form, carriage, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts, fine endowments, a beauty. |
| --- | --- |
| 禍 | | | a fine, plump figure. |
| 天 | | | natural beauty or gifts. |
| 天 | | | disposition, temper. |
| 天 | 國 | 國 | a peerless beauty; bewitching grace and beauty, such as 扬贵妃 of the T'ang dynasty had. |

**菜**

| 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. |
| 盛 | | | 膳 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. |
| Sacrificial dishes for holding grain. |
| 盛 | 玻 | | the dishes for offerings must be clean. |
| 財 | | | to offer up the precious or jade dishes. |

**著**

| From to go and next. |
| Unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes. |
| 足 | | | 足 he wished to get on but was much hindered. |

**貨**

| From property and this; occurs interchanged with貨 property. |
| A fine paid to redeem one’s self from punishment; mulet money; riches, property. |

**貨**

| A family estate. |
| 货 | to ransom one’s self. |
| 貨 | | | valuables; wealth. |
| 貨 | | | to disesteem. |

**賠**

| From to speak and this; occurs used for 彼, 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. |
| 今 | | | don’t revile people. |
| 興 | | | to backbite others. |
| 今 | | | to defame, to cast out from a company. |
| 禮 | | | a want of politeness. |
| 限 | | | it is hard to say what such ability cannot accomplish. |
| 食 | | | fastidious; dainty as to one’s food. |
| 不 | | | I got it without much thought, it was obtained unexpectedly. |

**齧**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The caudus or corner of the eye, called 内</th>
<th>for the inner caudus, and 外</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>噛</th>
<th>for the outer corner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the lapel of the coat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>内</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>carmine in the eyes of aged people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拭</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to rub the eyes and stretch the eyebrows, and have a good look.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**齧**

| To look at fixedly, to regard angrily. |
| 望 | | | 望怨必報 a fierce glance of hatred will surely beget repri-sals. |

**齧**

| Also read ǒkái and ǒk’a. |
| To show the teeth; to snarl at; various teeth; irregular teeth. |
| 牙 | 齧 | | teeth which project from the mouth. |
| 牙 | | | teeth which show. |
Like the last.
To plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.

A small river of Shantung which flows northeast into the gulf of Chilli; a dark color.

Overlooked his being such a black (or vile) fellow.

Ji [and 面] are two districts in Shantung near the River Tsz'.

From silk and waste.

Very black silk dyed many times, and used anciently by high officers; dark, as a sediment.

Black mud, like alluvial.

The end of the axle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large traveling wains.

Car or 車 traveling store-wagons used in armies.

An ancient weight equal to six 錢, about the fourth part of a taol; though others make it equal to eight taols, or less than half the present catty; trifling.

You must look after the pennies and nits; care for even trifling things.

A marine fish allied to the Cyprindae, 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 oysters like it.

From 子 child repeated; it is regarded as an old form of 孩 twins.

Twins; two of a sort.

生 (tsz) or 生 (tsz) to bear twins.
生 (tsz) a twin.

In Cantonese. To go halves, to divide equally; a half; to take equal responsibility; to duplicate.
货 (tsz) to go equal shares.
指 (tsz) a double thumb.
字 (tsz) a repetition, a duplicated expression.
南 (tsz) they have gone off together.

很 (tsz) join him in doing it.

The original form is said by one to represent a baby strapped on the back, its legs looking as one; it is the 19th 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 month, 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 吃 a letter, a little book; but more often like 以 as a mere dissyllabic particle in speaking; added to verbs, it makes them nouns, and has the function of or in English as 扬 an extender, a stretcher.

太 (tsz) or 元 (tsz) the heir-apparent.

 oldest son.

Sons and grandsons; it is also used to denote big and little things together, as 立子 conglomerate stone, breccia.

孫 (tsz) large cakes with little cakes inside, a kind given to brides at their marriage, intimating a wish that they may have many children.

小 (tsz) the Emperor — an old term; my pupil; my son.

 oldest sons of gentility.

息 (tsz) children, posterity.

或 (tsz) or 世 (tsz) old names for sons of noblemen.

赤 (tsz) an infant.

支 (tsz) sons of concubines.

母 (tsz) interest and principal.

娘 (tsz) tender, as veal or shoots.

民 (tsz) the people came up like sons.

弟 (tsz) young people.

黑 (tsz) a black spot.

圣 (tsz) a name given the Savior as the second Person.

來 (tsz) how long since you came?

百 (tsz) all the authors and sages.

三 (tsz) a servant of servants; attendants on official servants.

口 (tsz) a barrier station, e. c. one subordinate to the maritime port, and situated in the interior.

小 (tsz) small seeds, as those of the grape, pomegranate, &c.

扥 (tsz) to embroider in threads.

要 (tsz) to bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; to undertake.

細 (tsz) attentive and careful; to discriminate.

要 (tsz) able to sustain important duties.

In Cantonese. A word added to nouns as a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of the two; a boy.

女 (tsz) sons and daughters.

細 (tsz) children; lads.

約 (tsz) a puppy.

事 (tsz) a servant, a shop-boy, a waiting lad.

公 (tsz) pictures, images, playthings.

少 (tsz) a childless man.
Similar to 旨 to revile.
To be too strict; to molest; to slander; to chide; weak; a defect; a flaw.
短 a deficiency.
言 借 he let those escape who should have been punished.

A purple color, passing into a clay color, or the tint of mackeen, and even browner hues; a fictitious, undecided color, a fugacious tint, which Confucius disliked.

1 橘色 a dark complexion, sunburnt, weather-beaten face.
1 红 or 紅 a purple color.
1 紫 a violet; the dye made with sapun-wood, and mixed with hellebore.
1 黑肉 black and blue, as a bruise.
1 朱 a poetical name for the rising sun; m.wt. the court.
1 禁城 the Forbidden City in Peking.

微星拱照 may the royal stars (in the Dipper, and other circumpolar stars,) illumine this house.

草 denotes several plants which furnish a red dye, as alkanet, bugloss, and Rubia, but particularly the Tournefortia argusiana in north China.

微神 a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

梓 From 木 wood and 辛 bitter, but the primitive is 柿 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 Rottlera japonica, the one of the Euphorbiace; to engrave characters; a graver, a burin; bowls, cups.

桑 木 one's native village or country.

1 便 greatly regard one's birthplace.

州 an old name for a part of Tung-ch'uen fu 东南府 in the northeast of Yunnan.

活 板 行 | printed with movable types.

1 宫 the coffin of an emperor.

籽 [fs] An unauthorized character.

The seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains, the 五谷 | which does not include pulse, melons, or fruit.

花五包 five bales of seed cotton.

从 water and to rule.

Sediment; drugs, grounds, settings, lees.

粒 柑橘 the grain is shrieveled and dry.

花五包 five bales of seed cotton.

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 妹 includes all the young children of a family, referring to the eight geni.

妹 or 妹 a monthly climbing rose.

夫 an old name for a father's concubine, now applied to the eldest sister.

The fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.

To number up, to multiply greatly; a bundle of 200 handfuls of grain; a great weight, reckoned to be over 3800 tons; the ninth place in notation, or a hundred millions.

万 亿 万 | millions upon millions; numberless.

流 An old form of 旅 to help.

To flow; a river, the 玲 flowing into the sea near the Yellow River.

酒 the best of spirits; probably from a place in the kingdom of Lu, which produced it.

第 A bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bedstead.

自 之言不听命 do not let what you say in the bed-chamber pass the threshold.

The original is thought to resemble the noo 鼻 of which it forms the upper part, considered as the embryo from which all the rest of the body grows, it is the 1394 radical of a few incongruous characters, many of them formatives of elen, 火 stinking.

A preposition, from, commencing at, referring to time or place, when it is usually in regim: | with; a pronoun, self, 1: my own, personally; to use, to serve; to lead.

己 or 家 myself; yourself, the second phrase is common in Kiangsu.

你 1己 yourself.

1 做 or 为之 I did it.

然 natural, spontaneous; willingly, certainly, of course, to be sure.

然 铜 native copper.

件 since last year.

满 or 用 or 1 is self-confident, self-trusting; presumptions; conceited, lofty ideas; haughtily in his opinion.

不 by degrees to become used to a thing, to get confident.
不请 他 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.

京至上海 from Peking to Shanghai.

好去 you had better not go away.

己称己 to praise one's self unduly.

若 or or or 在 in good health or spirits; but in also means independent, self-existing, and the Buddhists call the god Siva 大 in the Great Independent (Mahabharata).

食 I find my own food.

作受他 gets what he gave. he is only paid for his evil.

何故 前 hance did you come?

何时 先他 he is not before me, or older than I.

易以及難 to advance from the easy to the difficult.

彼成康 they need those principles of the rulers Ch'ing and K'ang — to guide their government; i.e. the successors of these sovereigns imitated them.

豈非 然 do they exceed their proper station? is he not out of his place?

从 child under a shelter.

足 To love 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 of symbol of thought; a name, a designation; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.

－張 a writing, a document, an order.

典 a dictionary.

水 damaged, as cargo by water.

痕 or 印 spotted; marks of watering; stained.

恣 from heart and next: also read 之.

涤 Dissipation, gaiety; licentious, loose; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have sway.

放 to cast off scruples; profligate.

縱 unrestrained indulgence.

行 無 忌 to care for nobody; a rude manner.

意 to do as one likes, to disregard rules; lustful.

肥 脂 膽 To cut meat into steaks or cutlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

大 a large slice.

寐 meat soaps, thick and rich.

覔 meat cooked with or without the bones.

膚 The skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

剃 剪 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.

裳 The garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn.

Read 之. To double the lapels one over the other on the breast.
From bird and this.

雌

The female of birds; met. weak, inferior.

雌

1. Vagabond; to lie perdu or skulk.

雄

1. A pair of swords.

见

1. See which of the two will beat, or is the strongest.

雄

1. Who can tell (or who cares to know) from cocks among crows? — useless knowledge.

鶏

1. The hen is crowing in the morning; — the wife rules.

雉

The native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment is called 雉, and this character is only another form of the last in this sense; when pulverized, 雉 is the name given it.

雉

A slatternly, worthless woman.

雉

1. A drab, an ugly woman; an awkward rough woman.

雉

1. Scab of a sore; a malady; an infirmity; an imperfection, as a hair-nodule; a failing, an eccentricity; petty jealousy.

雉

1. Bad habits, a fault.

雉

1. A little fault, a blemish in a character.

雉

1. Usd for the last and for this new.

雉

1. A flaw in a gem; the fault of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

雉

1. Abundant, fresh.

雉

1. New; bright and clean.

雉

1. Who of us is perfect?

雉

1. How rich and splendid — is her robe!
### 1034 - 1035

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>心</th>
<th>to dislike, adverse to.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>clear or evident; to be evident in the single place; i.e. the arguments brought up on the plaintiff's side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同</td>
<td>to send a regret, as when invited to dine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>a card sent at leaving; a p.p.c. card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虚</td>
<td>a falsehood, a wrong statement, a formal word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>always; he never thinks of his toils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘱言</td>
<td>an interjection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>説</td>
<td>an rejoinder, a plea in reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謝</td>
<td>to decline with thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>固</td>
<td>to firmly decline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>and to go off without bidding good-bye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>説分明</td>
<td>he talks clearly and intelligently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>a good style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>to far come, whether it is near or distant; i.e. he will undoubtedly come.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From words and to direct; used with the preceding.

**詞**

**ts'z** An expression, a word or phrase; a poetical composition in rhyme, like a roundelay; a writing, an official paper; style, phraseology; to speak out the real thoughts; to accuse; to ask, to request.

**言** an expression.

**不達意** the sentence does not fully convey the idea.

**文** or **章** composition, style.

**狀** an accusation or reply; a petition.

**砌** sophisticated arguments.

**林** the Hanlin Academy.

**口** utterance, speech.

**情見手** my feelings are expressed in my words.

From worship and to direct.

To offer a sacrifice in the spring to one's ancestors, since 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.

From this to stop and **比** or **此** to compare, q.d. to rest and arrange what comes next.

This, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now. When he is here.

**等小人** this sort of worthless men.

**生** in life, during life.

Only enter no farther than this spot; he is just so always. By or is by, or on this account; therefore.

**思德** for this very kindness.

**專** for this end or reason; the why, the only cause.

**謂知本** this may be termed knowing the basis of it.

**足** 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.

**不 下了** he cannot get on or do any better.

**兩頭船** to step on two boats; i.e. fall between two stools.

**踏** to step, to walk.

**用足** put your foot on it.

**此** Small; diminutive; of little capacity or talents.

**之物** a very little mind or thing.

**彼** these little mean people have their dwellings.

**此** Clear, as water; an old name of a stream in Hunan; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.

**新臺** his forehead was wet with perspiration.

**次** 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 lunatic 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.

**第** regularly, in a sequence.

**一** once.

**頭** the first time.

**途** passed each other on the road.

**在** that or its own place; next in order.

**層層** rising gradually, as a gallery or a climax.

**早** the next morning.

**位** a seat, a position.

**草** flurried, immethodical, rash, flighty.

**客** or **旅** an inn, a traveler's lodging-house, a hotel.

**張大** to erect a large shed or halting-lodge.

**駒** in the mind; as **不入駒** 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.
1. 王 an inferior gun.
2. 王于河朝 the king halted north of the Yellow River.
3. 世 a genealogical record.
4. 舟上海 the ship reached Shanghai.
5. 是又其心 this is still one time more, as the third or after.
6. 訂 refuse to partake.

fu
From man and next to.
1. 伐 Light, nimble, sprightly; to assist; to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.
2. 等 to help.
3. 飛 the name of an ancient archer; used in the Han dynasty as the name of an office, whence 飛勇者 means valorous, skillful troops.

諷 From words and a thorn; interchanged with the next in this sense.
1. 諷 to criticise, to reproce sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.
2. 謹 to earnestly expositulate with.

刺 From knife and thorn; it is also read ts'ch, in many of these senses, especially those relating to pricking; and is not to be confounded with liah, to sting.
1. 刺 A thorn, a sting, a spine; to wound by a direct thrust, as officers were executed in old times; to prick; to brand by sharp points, to tattoo, to cut into; to stab and kill; to install, as plants with a trowel; to poke a boat; to criticise, to lampoon; to blame; an innuendo, a sly sarcasm; to pry into, to overhear, to examine.

行 to kill or stab a superior; to assassinate him, as a 客 or assassin does.
投 to send in a card, affording to the days when visiting-cards were sent on blocks of wood.
毛 one name for the hedgehog.
桃 to prick and baste, as in sewing.
說 to embroider.
地 to dig up the ground, to hoe.
船 to pole a boat.
說 or 譏 to taunt, to ridicule; to speak in raillery.
字 to write with a stylus; to brand a criminal by tattooing, for which 議 is also used.
蜂 a bee's sting.
採 to pry into and criticise.
1, 不休 to talk incessantly.
史 now used as a term for a vice or sub-prefect, but in the Han applied to an intendent.
責 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 Zizyphus; it must not be confounded with shuh, a sheaf.
1. 刺 A prickle, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.
芒 the beard or awn of barley.
玫花 a prickly rose.
棘棘之 the thorns on brambles.
兒 松 the juniper.
桃 为好肉 he took out the thorn and let the flesh heal; said of a peacemaker.
薑 能 a hooked seed, like the bun-marygold (Bidens); met. a captious man.

截 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.
1. 截 the hedgehog.
毛 hairy caterpillars.
1. 毛 to ruffle up the feathers.
龍 a name for the telini fly or cantharides. (Mylabris.)

In Cantonese. A nit, a loose; insects which irritate the skin; an itching, a prickling.
1. 身 the whole person is frowzy.
生 a mangy dog.
生 like a whining dog, said of a peevish child.
花 plant lice.
水 water spiders and such like insects.

廁 From shelter and rule.
1. 廁 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.
1. 所 or 坑 or 茅 or 東 a necessary; a joke.
倒 to empty night soil.
上 to go to stool.
踞 視之 to see one in bed.
之 宾客之中 mix him among the guests.

庇 The wooden part of the share of a plow, the 表, to which the iron was formerly attached; others say it was the brace of the share.
蛙 a. A green and striped frog; with a broad line down the back; used with the next, wanton, exciting tones.

產 From cave and melon; also read wai and used with the preceding; [ui] is regarded as a synonym.

底 | the bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place; a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof-print.

笛 | a flute.

蛙 | a painted face and wanton song.

蛙 | the frog's croak serves as the drum of the sixth watch.

蛙 | Wanton, enticing sounds; lascivious music; "to wheel, to coax; sobbing, whining; to retch or vomit.

蛙 | to vomit, to spit out.

蛙 | he went out and threw it up.

蛙 | lowd songs.

蛙 | A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

蛙 | pretty girls.

蛙 | a baby; small children.

蛙 | a fine elegant woman.

蛙 | Name of a river in Kansah; used with the next, a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

蛙 | The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a puddle; a hollow.

蛙 | clear water.

蛙 | a deep pool in a stream.

蛙 | a bog, a swamp.

蛙 | low ground.
WAH

Old sounds, wet and met. In Canton, wat and mat; — in Swatow, wat, bu'6, and mit; — in Amoy, wat and mat; — in Fuhchau, wak; — in Shanghai, waw and nach; — in Chifin, wa.

空,
wat
A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.

挖,
waw
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>空 to dig gold dust.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>耳 to pick the ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非 to dig a well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAI.

Old sounds, ngat and yat. In Canton, wa and nga; — in Swatow, chw'n and gw'n; — in Amoy, wa, goé, and o'o; — in Fuhchau, wa, ngwo; and nga; — in Shanghai, hwa and nga; — in Chifin, wa.

歪,
wat
From correct and not above it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>歪 deflected from the perpendicular, askant, askew, awry; deflected, as a bent ray of light; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely, to put down awry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嘴 a wry mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戴帽子 to wear a hat awry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船 the boat heels over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭 a crooked neck; also applied to tipsy people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐 to sit awkwardly or slownely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心 a wicked heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>向午 it is past noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金 的 to loll, to lean against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>味放 don’t lay it crookedly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>外 from evening and to divine; q. d. to cast lots at evening is beyond or aside from the business of the day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>外 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>固 foreign countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>省 another province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江佬 people from beyond the River; a Northerner. (Cantonese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>父 a wife’s father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除此之 excluding this; besides these; moreover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面 or 頭 outside, in the streets; not included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAH

Old sounds, wet and met. In Canton, wat and mat; — in Swatow, wat, bu'6, and mit; — in Amoy, wat and mat; — in Fuhchau, wak; — in Shanghai, waw and nach; — in Chifin, wa.

爬 to scratch a hole.

如眼睛 like plucking out the eye, — I am so disappointed.

要荷包 you must fork out the money.

断路 to break up and destroy the road, as a retreating army.

補 to take out and replace or mend with another.

挑 to open out, as a choked-up channel.

别人 to find fault with others’ words, to criticise people’s talk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>空 to annoy others, to ridicule people, to rake up old scores.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>襪 stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棉 quilted stockings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>束 lined socks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大筒 a stocking big enough for all; — a generally useful thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拆 in a stocking, — which is often used for a pocket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

有才 he has a knowledge of the world, not of books only. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>率 not one of our set; an outsider, an alien.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>威 affected by the weather, out of sorts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翟 he stretches his head beyond the skies; very haughty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>望 wandering, gipsy people; tramps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>根 remote places, desolate regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣 a raw hand; unskilled. (Shanghai)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

聾 deaf; arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>聾 stupid and deaf, as one in a fit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>聾 From not and good; an ideographic character, but like some others of the same construction with not on top, regarded as vulgar by native lexicographers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聾 A synonym of 夕 similar to 歪 and used in contrast with 好 good; ill looking, defective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAN.

Old sounds, 'wan, ngwan, and man. In Canton, man, wan, and an; — in Swatow, wan, mʌŋ, inIan, and bian; — in Amoy, wan, gwan, bwan, ban, and bien; — in Fuzhou, wang, mang, and mян; — in Shanghai, wέ, מוט, and wέh; — in Chifoo, wan.

Wan

From bow and connected; interchanged with the next. To draw a bow, to bend anything to a curve; bent, bowed, curved; arched.

1 弓 (kōng) to draw and shoot a bow.

木 (mù) the stick is bent or warped.

1 箭 (jiàn) the crescent moon.

拐 (guǎi) crooked and circuitous, as a serpentine road.

灣 (wān) From water and to curve; often wrongly written 湾, 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 (hé) a river bend.

南 (nán) the Praya Grande at Macao.

曲 (qū) winding, tortuous, serpentine.

着 (zhe) a vessel at anchor.

泊 (bó) to anchor.

轉 (zhuǎn) to turn a corner.

沙 (shā) a sandy beach.

萬 (wàn) full of bends, as a river or coast-line.

秋水 (qiūshuǐ) one arch of autumnal water; — met. a liquid, beautiful eye.

宛 (wǎn) To pare, to cut down; to make thinner; to gouge out, as in cutting characters; to pull out, as an eye; to excavate.

1 补 (bǔ) to cut out and patch.

骨 (gǔ) the肉 (ròu) to cut away the flesh from the bones.

雕 (diāo) to carve, as on wood.

1 心 (xīn) diligent and earnest in his service.

1 割 (gē) to cut out, as a tumor.

有洞若神 (yǒu dòng ruò shén) caves are doubtless dug out by the gods.

挽 (wǎn) Used with the last 膝 (xī) and wrist.

To bend the wrist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

From 感知 (gǎnzhī) and to yield.

宛 (wǎn) Remnants, cabbage, cuttings.

1 子 (zǐ) fragments left from making clothes.

豌 (wān) From pulse and flexible, referring to its stalk.

豌 (wān) A species of pea, common at Peking, the ăo or 淮 (huái) which is probably the lapland, 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 (táng) 豆 (dòu) sugared bean soup.

黎 (lí) 豆 (dòu) a spotted bean fed to beasts.

頭 (tóu) From head and original; sometimes wrongly used for 頭 to sport.

A thick-headed stupid person; heedless; inconsiderate; immovable, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head.

1 疲 (pí) stupid and weak; trifling and inattentive to his duty.

奸 (jiān) a sly rascal.

1 棍 (guǐ) obstinate, cross-grained.

1 民 (mín) the stupid, unlettered people.

1 夫 (fū) a man of integrity but rather simple.

冥 (míng) 不 (bù) a dull mind which does not readily catch an idea.

識 (shí) careless and inattentive.

1 石 (shí) a shapeless, useless stone.

劣 (liè) an inefficient, useless man.

叢 (cóng) The peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.

1 角 (jiǎo) to clip and round the corners.

癥 (zhēng) Numbness in the hands or feet; another defines it, a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

晚 (wǎn) 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 (zuó) last evening.

今 (jīn) this evening.

傍 (bàng) or 挨 (āi) towards evening.

1 上 (shàng) or 間 (jiān) in the evening, towards nine or ten o’clock.

不 (bù) it is not late; I am not behind time.

半晌 (bàn xiǎng) at sunset; the sun is down.

年 (nián) old, advanced, over sixty.

1 弟 (dì) or 生 (shēng) a junior; your pupil, your servant; — a polite term for one’s self.

歳 (suì) late in the year.

享有 (xiǎng yǒu) to enjoy a happy end of life.

相見恨 (xiāng jiàn hèn) I regret that I did not know you before.

燒 (shāo) a promising evening for a fair day.

穀 (gǔ) or 穀 (jué) a late crop, as of rice or wheat.

悔之 (huǐ zhī) it is now too late to regret it, or repent of it.

連 (lián) succeeded at last, as a student in getting a degree.
| 媛 | wan | From woman and without; also read  twen, and used for 拈 to bear. |
| 媛 | wan | Complaisant, agreeable, winning; trying to please, obliging; | 聽, 聽 from condescending and ready to hear favorably. |
| 擓 | wan | 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. |
| 嫉 | wen | To grasp in the hand. |
| 風 | wen | To reform a degenerate age or manners. |
| 為 | wen | To dress the hair. |
| 手 | mân | To walk arm in arm. |
| 拇 | mân | To fold the broad-faced, embroidered sleeves of women; to roll up the cuffs. |
| 擓 | mân | Funereal dirges chanted by pull-bearers. |
| 砥 | mân | To bear a coffin; to weep over it, as a son. |
| 拓 | mân | To carry the oil-jar; i.e. to go with a father's widow when she is married. |
| 拂 | mân | To detain, to draw back. |
| 救 | mân | To save from disaster, to rescue, to prevent evils. |
| 長 | mân | To carry a long-baled basket, i.e. to beg, referring to the basket for food. (Cantonese.) |
| 潮 | wen | To pull a wheeled barrow or an easy-chair carriage; to draw a hearse; ropes for it. |
| 緣 | wen | To elegiac prayers or sayings. |
| 燕 | wen | Funeral scrolls hung in the hall. |
| 擬 | wen | The hearse-carriers and they who held the ropes, both chanted in union. |
| 嫌 | wen | The declining sun. |
| 碗 | wen | The first and now the common form is unauthorized. |
| 碗 盤 | wen | A bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowl full. |
| 菜 | or 餐 | to clasp and mend bowls. |
| 大海 | a | A punch bowl. |
| 蔣 | 貼 | To give me a bowl of your surplus rice; — a beggar's cry. |
| 碗 | 肩九 | To lay out the nine big dishes; — not to give a large entertainment. |
| 美 | 一 | A dish with a heater to keep things warm. |
| 吃人 | 牛 | If you eat of a man's dish, you must come at his call, — as a servant on wages. |
| 篮 | 條 | To take an oath by breaking a bowl. |
| 獨 | 初 | To eddy water; to run in eddies. |
| 窄 | 菜 | To spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing. |
| 總 | 菜 | From silk and officer or finished; the second form is obsolete, but is sometimes used to denote a weather-cock. |
| 總 | 菜 | To hate, to dislike; a crimson color; histrionic, cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash, or as a pin through the hair; to perforate; to tie up. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Like the next. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Foolish, forgetful. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Idle away the years and waste the days. |
| 剪 | 菜 | From practice and origin; q.d. as if one had gone to the bottom of a subject; used with the next. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To study till weary of a thing, to get tired of doing a thing, or being with a person. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Interchanged with the last. |
| 剪 | 菜 | 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. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To carefully examine, as a book. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To despise or set lightly by the laws. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To ramble, to take recreation. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Articles of virtue; rarities. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To try the taste of; to relish, as a book. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Toys; desirable, highly prized things. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Familiar license destroys one's virtue; like I. Cor. xv. 33. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To trifle, to daily with; to tempt to vice. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To enjoy the moonlight. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Playthings, toys; to take delight in. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Trilling play; to toy with. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To enjoy scenery. |
| 剪 | 菜 | A handsome, beautiful woman. |
| 剪 | 菜 | The wrist; a flexible, easy-moving, universal joint; to grasp, to twist. |
| 剪 | 菜 | The elbow. |
| 剪 | 菜 | To clasp and wring the hands in great grief. |
| 剪 | 菜 | Strength in wrist-work, as penmanship or archery. |
| 活動 | 子 | A flexible or skilled wrist. |
WAN.

Old sounds, wen, men, mén, and won.

From water and benevolent.

Name of a river and district in the northwest of Honan, north of the Yellow River; warm. genial; tepid, lukewarm; placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing; bland; matured, acquainted with; to warm, to revive.

| 癬 wan | a million. |
| 癬 wan | a hundred millions. |
| 癬 wan | not one equals him; unsurpassed. |
| 癬 wan | ten thousand myriads, innumerable. |
| 癬 wan | everybody's interest; a term used by priests when asking funds for festivals. |
| 癬 wan | wholly correct; nothing lost or missed. |
| 癬 wan | on no account return an answer. |
| 癬 wan | it is beyond expression extraordinary. |
| 癬 wan | every blessing. |

A form of the last, but usually used for an ornament like the character.

A mystic emblem of high antiquity, the Indian *Swastika* drawn on the breasts of Buddhist idols, and the special mark of the deities worshiped by the Lotus School, and explained to be the symbol of Buddha's heart; it is the hammer of Thor, and is common in Norse mythology.

字 菓 the *Horexia dulcis,* so called from the angular peduncles of the fruit.

字欄杆 a balustrade with a convoluted lattice.

字 錦 the Vitruvian scroll.

From plants and lengthened.

To shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; a creeping, trailing plant; tangled, intricate; obscure, verbose.

蔓 wan a species of bean (*Dolichos*) that furnishes fibers for cloth.

蔓 wan it has neither vines nor branches; as an essay, which sticks to the argument.

蔓 wan to spread abroad, to break out, as robbers; diffusive, irrelevant; to expiate largely.

蔓 wan a melon-vine.

蔓 wan a climbing vine; ivy.

蔓 wan to break off the tendrils, as of a vine.

蔓 wan every day it spreads more vigorously.

蔓 wan the tendrils started right out.

蔓 wan do not introduce irrelevant matters.

Read *wan*. A root, the 1 菓 a kind of round turnip, whose tuber is above ground and green colored, common at Peking; a second sort, the 蕪 1 菓 has its white tuber under ground.

蔓 wan a town in the feudal state of Ching 蕪 not far from the present Fung-ch'üen 蕪 in Sz'ch'üen, where its troops suffered a great defeat.

温 wan warm and fed; as 可以 wan in good circumstances, above want.

温 wan a pestilential or widespread sickness, an epidemic; a giddiness; to wish the plague on one, as in anger.

温 wan or 病 a prevailing sickness.

温 wan to remove the epidemic.
The demon of a pestilence.

Plague take him; blast him.

Malaria.

A murian among cattle, a rhinoceros.

Gentility; to get a pommeled; lynched law.

Read \

Melancholy, reserved.

He was so downcast he would not open his eyes.

From dish and prisoner.

To feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.

A small acid fruit, the like the Crapegus, 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.

Considered to be originally a form or alteration of \
to blend, now restricted to the lines and marks of things; it forms the 67th radical of a few characters mostly relating to ornamentation.

Strokes, lines, veins, or bands, in wood, skins, or stones; ripples, markings, striae; 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 flag; a form, as of prayer; a classifier of cash and coins; a dispatch.

Literary in taste, critically elegant; scientific.

Literary pursuits, correspondence.

Grammar, rules of composition.

Or a cash; any coin, as a dollar or rupee.

In writing; book expressions; classical, polished.

The ancient classical style.

Or a classifier, genteel, scholarly, style.

The original text.

The plain text; no glosses.

Indegeant, rustic.

deliver a dispatch.

To inquire of Wan Wang, i.e. to toss up three cash together and count the chances.

The style is unimprovable.

He is a judge of composition and style.

The god of Literature, to whose worship the three-storeyed literary pagodas are erected in southern China; the star Dubbe in Ursa Major is consecrated to him.

Foreign writing or book.

To discuss characters; i.e. to explain their etymology.

A high bookish style of conversation, not using colloquialisms.

A rough draft, an original copy of a writing.

The style of a \

To gloss over, to moderate.

To conceal a fault; to disguise one's evil conduct.

To trump up, to impose on, to falsify.

From silk and mark.

The pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace.

Pure silver.

The ripples on water.

Puckered, crinkled, corrugated.

The cross lines, as in wood or on the hand; across the grain.

The pattern is awry.

There is not the least trace.

The figure in cloth or silks.

The lines under the eyes.

The stripe on the finger ends.

The \

A fish beautifully striped with blue, and having a white head, called \
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.

A gold fish. (Shanghai.)

From insect and stenches, referring to the banded wings of mosquitoes; but the other two forms, alluding to their gregarious habits like people, are more ancient.

A mosquito, a gnat.

A swarm of mosquitoes.

A mosquito-herald.

A or 

or Flakes of mosquitoes or pastilles or plants burned to drive them off.

The coloring in the clouds.

Colored clouds.

The moon clouds are plain white, [the sun clouds] are 
red-veined.

From ear and door; the ear is the door of knowledge.

To hear; to learn by report, hearing; to smell, fame, news; small; a scent.

To hear.

To repeat a report; a legend, a tradition.

A rumor.

I heard it yesterday.

Smell the fragrance.
難 | hard of hearing.

to | of great information.

不 | distressing to hear; heart-rending.

從 | to state; where the voice reaches; character, fame; a noise.

合 | famous reputation; of good report.

其 | he promoted good men in order that they might state — all to the king.

于 | he is famed throughout the whole kingdom.

閩 | Old forms of the preceding.

閩 | To look down and stoop, as one sees a thing; to look closely at.

一 | a district in the extreme west of Honan on the south bank of the Yellow river.

勿 | To cut cross-wise; to divide.

自 | a friendship that would lead persons to die for each other.

頭 | I am ready to cut my throat to show that I am in earnest.

吹 | The second also means to contract the eyes, as near-sighted people do to see further.

吻 | The corners of the mouth; lips; speech; talk.

接 | to join the lips, to kiss.

吻 | to pout, to thrust out the lips.

口 | don't be too facile with your lips.

口 | your mouths and lips do not match; your evidence is contradictory.

裁 | 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.

企 | you stand too near the brink.

刮 | trimmed it too close.

胞 | From flesh and lips; originally a form of the last.

合 | To join, to match, to blend as one; mingling and blending, as the sky and sea.

物 | harmoniously blended.

批 | To separate, to cut atander; to divide or break.

批 | To rub, to smooth off; to wipe off; to dry by rubbing.

批 | to brush and wipe off.

批 | to brush away the tears.

批 | to stroke down.

在 | To rub in; to fill up.

油 | a horn spatula used to dress the hair.

頭 | to point bricks.

頭 | to rub pomatum in the hair.

密 | rub (or fill) it in tight, as a crack with putty.

從 | From hand and genial; also read wah.

扭 | To place the hand on; to wipe; to dip or thrust into the water, as hot iron; to immerse, as when dyeing; to souse in.

扭 | to sprout beans for greens.

扭 | to dye, to stain.

扭 | to put anything into the water; to rinse.

在 | To search, to look for, to hunt up, to seek what is lost.

在 | found it.

在 | get me another piece.

在 | to hale to prison, to put in the lockup.

在 | seeking for employment.
Wán.

| 穷 | don't suffer the least disorder. |
| 汶 | The name of a river, the | 河 in Shantung, rising southwest of Taishan and running west into the Grand Canal, near | 上游 in Yen-chou; it was the boundary between Ts'u and Lu in old times; a large affluent of the Yangtze, now also known as the River Min in the south of Sz'-ch'un. |
| 水 | the waters of the | Wán flow | on. |
| 水 | From | 水 and | rising. |
| 虛 | A cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack; a flaw. |
| 碎 | much cracked. |
| 打破一道 | he has cracked it. |
| 驚 | a very dangerous crack. |

Wán.

| 厚 | Mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque. |
| 布 | mourning apparel. |
| 緂 | to hold the cords of the pall. |
| 牺 | the arms exposed in mourning; a sign of great grief. |

Read 慘 and used for | 慷 A crown. |

| 呸 | a hempen or sackcloth cap. |

Wang.

Old sounds, wúng and wūng. In Canton, wúng and mong; — in Swatow, wúng, mang, buang, and mo; — in Amoy, ong, ang, and bong; — in Fuhchau, wàng; — in Shanghai, wóng, vóng, mong, and yóng; — in Chik, wáng.

Wǎng.

A deep and wide expanse of water; vast and still, as the deep; a lake, pool, or pond; great. |

| 洋 | the wide open sea. |

大量 | 容 of great patience and consideration. |

| 大 | the | 天 the clear blue sky. |

The last two are different forms of the 43d radical of contorted things, derived from | 大 | great | made crooked; to make the first, | 天 king | is added as a phonetic, the others not being used. |

Weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; emaciated. | 大 | 吾欲 | 若 | I wish to expose a poor crooked fellow to the sun on account of the drought, but how will it do? |

| 劍之如 | to disregard (or depreciate) him as you would a weakling. |

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. |

親 | and | 君 | the uncles or brothers and cousins of the emperor, like Prince Imperial and Prince Royal, who are addressed as | 爺 my Lord King. |

番 | Mongol begs. |

法 | or | 象 | Budha. |

聖 | 復 | a | Budha. | 續 | or | 象 | Budha. | 聽轉 | 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. |

父 | a grandfather in the ancestral hall. |

莫 | 不 | [the chiefs] did not dare to withhold their fealty. |

法 | the | laws | of | the | land. |
WANG.  WANG.  WANG.

忘  From heart and lost; not the same as wang 忙 繁.
忘  To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave undone; to disregard.

往  or  to forget, to slip one’s recollection; out of mind.

死  is  to forget one’s benefactor or parent.

往  the  he forgot to eat, from excess of business.

往  of  I cannot forget your kindness and affection.

往  or  to observe this and neglect that.

死  of  loss of memory, very absent-minded.

往  From step and a lord; but the other unauthorized form, composed of step and born, is now most in use.

往  To go, to pass; to go away, to depart; formerly, gone past; the future; to send a present to.

失  as  no acquaintance with him, I do not know him.

失  or  there is some intercourse with him.

失  or  constantly, usually, formerly.

反  he has gone and come back.

反  it is often so; it frequently happens.

反  past offenses.

反  or  where are you going?

反  he makes money with everything; everything prospers with him.

反  the intention; a design.

反  henceforward.

反  don’t bring up past deeds, let the past go.

反  gone, time is past.

反  walk with the good and you’ll learn good things; like Prov. xiii. 20.

往  From wood and to rule; q.d. to rule with club-law.

往  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.

往  the right and the wrong of.

失  or  you must force or abuse yourself to come; — a polite phrase.

往  extreme suffering and persecution.

失  lost all your pains.

失  you are of no use in the world.

失  employ the upright and remove the crooked.

失  to complain of one’s wrongs.

失  to suffer wrong unjustly, to oppress.

失  a crooked or deflected javelin; a malign or shooting star.

失  not lost your time altogether.

网  From net and 罡 lost, originally derived from 罡 a covering and intercrossed lines inside to represent netting; the second original form, contracted to 罡 on the top of the primitive, is the 12th radical of characters concerning nets; differs from 罡 罡 stiff, and is interchanged with the next two.

网  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.

网  I saw nothing of it.

天之降  Heaven is letting down its net — of calamity to punish them.

网  there can be no forgiveness for him.

网  to scoff at superiors.

网  boundless, great, as kindness; also to offend extremely.

网  useless, undecided.

网  treacherous, crooked ways.

政  a Prince Regent.

义  a bandit chief; a black-amoor in theaters.

春  the first month of the year.

义  a chief god of rivers, the object of fishermen and boatmen’s fear and worship; his temples are called 紫雲宫 palace of the effulgent cloud.

读 wang?  To rule as a king, to govern, to bear sway; to rule properly, or by law, as distinguished from 駕 a rule by force; a reign; occurs used for 百 to go, to resort to.

下一 to rule the world.

以  if you will not desist, then let us speak of the rights of ruling.

尤  it overtop others of the sort, it superabounds; exceeding.

亡  Originally formed of 羽 to enter and 炎 a contraction of 目 obliquity, which is now altered to the first form.

亡  Lost, destroyed; gone, no trace left; going to ruin; extinct, as a dynasty; dead; forgotten, out of mind; to go to ruin; in poverty; to escape, to abscond.

死  or  dead, exterminated.

失  lost, utterly gone.

失  a fugitive, like Cain; one dead or supposed to be.

失  I, a widow.

阵  died in battle.

败  discomfited, utterly defeated.

出  to skulk off, to go to other lands, as a fugitive prince or refugee nobleman.

足  邦 炎 稀 noblemen are going away, and the country is ruined.

读 wew; used for 無 or 无.  Without.

贫  very poor, without anything.

而  having nothing and yet professing to have.
WANG.

网 From silk and net; it looks like ebony a rope.

wang A net of any kind, a web; to net, to catch, to entrap; a net, that which arrests people, a law that catches one; to implicate people.

一張 one net.

護 the dusty entanglements; a Buddhist term for this life.

天 the government of Heaven; fate, what cannot be evaded.

鯨 to catch fish.

設 or 張 to set a decoy net.

撤 to throw a net for fish.

漏 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.

捕 a trap for birds.

打盡 bagged them all at one haul; said of vigilant policemen, or a successful general.

簪 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.

誣 To seoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

wang 欺 to disesteem, to revile.

謗 to calumniate.

高歌返故居自非所欣 to return singing to one's old home, it must be without any self-compulsion.

蔽 The second form is obsolete; it is used by the Cantonese for the mango fruit.

桐 The tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

牙 the spokes and felly.

車 a wheel's felly.

餿 An undine or nyx.

民知神憤故 魍魎魅 萬能害 when people know the gods, the naiads and dryads will never harm them.

惘 To lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; for-getful.

意 or 然 irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do.

儂 flattered, not able to collect one's wits.

旺 From sun and to rule as the phonetic.

旺 The sun brightening into full day; rising, prosperous; violent, servile; glorious, brilliant; good, in a high degree of; to illustrate a house with fire.

丁 財 朋 prosperous both in family and purse.

血 氣 | or 枋 | or 壯 | vigorous health; fat and hearty.

火 | or 火苗 | 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 Phitus in a shop. (Cantones)

生意興 | business is now brisk.

好 or | 極 | very prosperous; bright and splendid.

發 vigorous, as a fine tree.

安 From woman and defunct or fugitive.

 wang Disorderly, brutish, unman- nerly; false, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless; not existing; occurs used for 且 in 詞 all.

作 | 為 | unseemly behavior.

證 false witness; perjury or talebearing.

狂 | half crazy, disorderly, immoral; acting like a mad-cap.

自 | 夫 | to wildly boast of one's self; as a drunkard or a crazy man.

殺 to give no quarter.

語 | incoherent, fabulous stories.

真實無 | a really honest heart.

対 to answer before the time.

譁 Incoherent words, wild state- ments; to talk without regard to facts.

僞 hypocritical, wild talk.

望 From 月 moon, 王 court and 亪 | fugitive; the second ancient form with 警 officer, now obsolete, denoted the visit of officers to court at full moon.

The moon in opposition, the fifteenth day or full of the moon; to hope for, to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to espy 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.

小山而去 went away towards the hill.

今聞今 it raises people's praises and hopes.

喜出 | 外 | joy beyond all expectation.

掛 | to live in hopes of.

無所 | nothing to hope for.

失 | | or | 絕 | lost all hope.

盼 | 救 | to still expecting pardon; hoping for forgiveness.

然 | |去 | staring and gaping, went off; he left in disgust.

甲 | 花 | 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 | or | 企 | to stretch the neck and look; on the tiptoe of expectation.

探 | an informal visit.

迂 To go, to travel; to deceive, to treat badly; to be afraid of, to be terrified.

魂 | half scared to death.

子無我 | you need not be afraid of me, Sir.
Wäng

Old sounds, wung and yung. In Canton, yung ; — in Swatow, oung, and ang; — in Amoy, oung; — in Fuhchau, oung, chung, and chung; — in Shanghai, oung; — 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 greybeard, one whose locks cover his neck; a husband.

old

a term of honor for a child, who in turn applies it to the prefect, and he to his superior.

尊

your honored father.

家

my husband; and 姑 denotes one’s parents.

鱼

a fisherman.

賀新

to congratulate a bridegroom.

| a statues of officers and animals before the tombs of great men.

吾

my father is like yours; — i.e. we friends have, as it were, but one father.

頤

used with the last.

The ruff or neck feathers on a bird.

庭

the neck of the wild goose.

鵝

the humming of cattle.

蚊

the hum of insects, as mosquitoes.

蚊

the grunting of cattle.

In Cantonese. Over-ripe, as fruit.

爛

this fruit is rotten.

翅

the upper part of a boot or stocking.

鞋

the vamp of a shoe.

翅

the slender waisted wasp or Sphex.

翅

nits in the skin of cattle, laid by the a kind of gad-fly.

From plant and old.

The footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.

^{1}

luxuriant, bushy.

^{2}

plants which grow in tufted heads with slender peduncles.

穀

to rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.

穀

a rising fog; the mist rising, when it looks like a sea.

穀

the dust rising in clouds; the gust of wind.

穀

然起於窮巷之問 the blast whistles through the deserted lanes.

穀

the enciente of a city gate.

Wéi or Wi.

Old sounds, wéi, hwéi, ngwéi, hwat, wat, ngel, nget, mi, and mii. In Canton, wei, úi, and mi ; — in Swatow, úi, úé, jui, ngui, mai, bué, and lui ; — in Amoy, úi, i, có, güi, bi, vài, and lui ; — in Fuhchau, wi, úi, bi, mi, é, mii, ngui, and loi ; — in Shanghai, wéi, wi, mii, and mi; — in Chifu, wéi.

wéi

explained as denoting the earth (which belongs to the branch,戌 being flourishing, and Woman as 陰之主, chief of the female principle.

The stern composure suitable to an officer’s dignity; majesty, pomp;

angust, imposing, solemn, lordly; grave, awful, intimidating; imperious; terrible; to overawe, to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion; to be aved by majesty.

死喪之 the dreaded times of death and burial.

勢

authority, the exercise of power.

而

stern but not ferocious; rigorously just.

下馬

prompt reprisals; instant severity.

風

awfully overawing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>煦</td>
<td>to roast before a charcoal fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>踏</td>
<td>to jump through burning coals, as the Taoists do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>偽</td>
<td>To hug; loving; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to lie together, as children in bed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>臆</td>
<td>to hug up, to embrace, as a mother her child.</td>
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<tr>
<td>暖衾</td>
<td>to hug the warm coverlet.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>烙</td>
<td>to dally and fondle.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>梧落</td>
<td>to go together; lovingly.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>梧</td>
<td>The pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>烙</td>
<td>the creaking pivot.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>偾</td>
<td>From place or water and to fear; the second is also read 伪.</td>
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<tr>
<td>洅</td>
<td>A bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow.</td>
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<td>留</td>
<td>a retired cove.</td>
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<tr>
<td>声湍</td>
<td>uneven, rough ground caused by stones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>声</td>
<td>a shrill clear tone, as is that of a file.</td>
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<tr>
<td>霹</td>
<td>From to go, and bent down; used with its primitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>霹</td>
<td>To walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>to swagger in a supercilious way when walking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>Paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>loss of virility.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>weakness of the legs by rheumatism.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>no use of the limbs, as from gout.</td>
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</table>

**LIKE THE LAST.**

**DECLARED, WEAK.**

鹿 | venison which has been buried, or kept till it becomes high.

萎 | Plants wilted and hanging down, blasted, drying up, drooping; rotten, dying.

昔人其 | how the clever men are dying away!

今日 | all the trees are withering away—because of the snow.

仁 | a dried kernel of a nut used in medicine.

枯 | withering, dead from cold.

零 | drooping, weak, delicate.

.gcai | The best cut of 鹿 venison, referring to the sirloin.

《The original has爪claws drawn on the top, and the rest is supposed to represent the belly and limbs of a female monkey, which is always playing with its paws.}

To do, to make, to effect, to act; at the beginning of a sentence, it is often the substantive verb is or to have; to be in the place of, to play the part of; to manage, to attend to; when in regimen with 也, to consider as, to take to be, to regard; wherewith to make; to study or attend to for the purpose of doing; a conjunction, for, on account of; because, for the sake of; as an initial, it can also be rendered if, in ease of; to cause, to induce; to say, to declare.

斜 | he leads an active life.

未必 | don’t think that there was no reason for it.

不以 | he deems it no disgrace.

无所 | he reeks at nothing; he’s ready for anything.

无能 | there’s no way of effecting it; it can’t be brought about.

何 | what will he do?
WEI. or WEI. what is done; acts, deeds.

Student 1 can only scholars are able to do so.

Military to act as an officer, to have authority.

臣不立 it is not easy to be a magistrate or statesman.

非作歹 the wicked still act wickedly.

任其所 f he let him do as he pleases; don't interfere with him.

我非以魏子殊 I am buried, the prince of Wei must be laid with me.

今日之計 a plan for the present juncture.

欲以保邦 they desired to make Sung their king.

我不 I'll not do it, I'll not act.

朝天子 to render homage to the emperor.

以此先 to regard this as the most important.

大無 sure there's no occasion for it.

何以伐 why has he attacked him?

言 explained by, defined to be.

有 to have power, to act energetically.

Read wei 9 to help, to give; for, owing to, because, wherefore, in the interest of, — and thus a sign of the dative; to receive or suffer, and thus a sign of the passive; serves sometimes merely as a redundant word; reputed, regarded as; to cover or protect.

何 or 甚或 why, for what reason?

王詠之 he rehearsed it to the king.

何 來 why has he come?

國致命 to risk life for one's country.

着何故 what is the reason?

福祿来 may happiness and emolument come to your aid.

公私 both public and private affairs.

之 I do it for others.

不值者以肉 these who were unaware of the cause, thought it was on account of the flesh.

倠人 to take interest in other's welfare.

所何事 what are you now doing? what business are you at?

照會事 [I, the minister] on this account (or hereby) communicate to you on the [following] business.

周 Composed of 畢 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.

依 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.

笞 or stone straps, the fronds of the Nephelotus lingua, a fern used in medicine.

圍 from to surround and perverse.

From to surround and perverse.

To invest, to surround; to besiege, to hem in; to circumscribe, to limit; to inclose, as at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its castings; to curtail in; an inclosure, a snare; a fortified village or pah, into which the people fle against robbers; a measure of half a cubit; an embankment around fields, a dike; the periphery, a circumference, or measure, as of the span of the fingers, or arms around a thing; a circle of people.

因 besieged, environed.

四 four points of compass.

壟 an inclosing wall.

倚 住 to keep him very close, as a prisoner; around, everywhere, as trees and copse; to besiege closely.

棘 the thistle gate, or examination hall, from the thorns often placed at the entrance.

打 to drive in animals for a battle.

崩 the embankments are broken away.

環 to inclose in a ring, to environ.

下 本 to have a game of chess.

九 the nine inclosures, i.e. the empire.

殺 出 重 they valiantly burst through the investing force.

打飯 to make one of a party to eat, to sorn on.

親自合 to be one of a circle.

十 ten spans of, (i.e. fifty inches around,) is a large tree or log.

In Cantonese. A party around a table, usually four.

問幾 how many tables shall I spread?

口 Regarded as an old form of the last, and like 回 to revolve, both depicting a turning; it is the 31st radical of words relating to inclosures.

An inclosure; occurs used for or in, to denote that something is omitted; an old form of 國 a kingdom.

澤 a small lake in Huphe, not far from the Yangtze River.

澤 also read چیکی.

澤 A queen's garment embroidered with peacocks, worn when sacrificing to ancestors; a scent bag carried by ladies; pads to cover the knees, garter fronts; admirable, said of virtue; mourning garments.
From door and insubordinate.
The doors of the harem; side
doors of the palace, where
candidates once underwent
their examination.
入 1 to compete at the examination.
出 1 the officers leaving the hall
after they have decided on the
essays, and announced the names.
举 郡 1 to lift the village gate;
met. to become a 侨民.
春 1 the examination for twins'
at Peking; as 秋 1 is for 侨民
in the provinces.
購 1 姓 to buy graduates' names,
a mode of gambling at Canton
by betting on the surnames of
successful candidates.
墨 essays of the successful can-
didate.

From cloth and perverse; it is
interchangeable with the next and
last.
A perfume bag. 香 1 worn
on the lapel; a curtain or va-
lance; the rooms for women.
慈 1 the loving curtain; met. a
mother.
閨 1 之 中 in the female ap-
ments.
帳 隱千金之體 in the
curtained room is a body worth
a thousand taels; — i.e. a sister
or daughter.

From cloth and bird; used with the
last.
A curtain, a cloth screen; a
tent; an apron, a skirt; a
veil.
床 1 a tester to a bed.
倴 1 a cloth partition.
車 1 the curtain of a carriage.
薄 不 修 the neglected curtain
became thin; — i.e. women lost
their modesty.
房 the bible chamber.

From to go and insubordinate.
To oppose, to go against, to
disobey; not to heed, to
disregard; to leave, to take leg-
bail; to relinquish, to vacate; to
avoid; to be distant; perverse,
seditious, intractable.
背 to turn the back on.
毋 1 let none disregard — these
commands.
陽奉陰違 1 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 美 悴 1 if good
men were just, hatred and
anger would disappear.
敖 許 久 or 久 1 芝 顏 1 have
long neglected you, Sir; —
I have not seen you for a good
while.
怨 to cherish resentment against.
三 1 thrice threw up his appoint-
ment.
依 1 or 從 1 undetermined; in
doubt how to act, i.e. whether
to agree with or oppose.
心 之 論 to talk against the
heart or conscience.
不 1 農時 don't let the time
for planting slip by.

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; cer-
tainly; it is often a redundant
word for emphony.
豈 1 only one! not only that.
是 1 but that.
當 1 but it ought; indispensable;
it is proper.
但 1 but one.
獨 1 there's only one; only it
alone.

Also read 謹.

A river in the northern part of
the promontory of Shan-
tung, west of Lai-ch'eu fu,
from whence Wei-hien 玉
takes its name.

From silk and bird; used with
the last in ancient books.
帷 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.
繫 to fasten together; to con-
nect with, as effects with causes.
持 to aid, to have united action.
今 now; just at this time.
方 1 the four cardinal points; also
four virtues, as 禮義廉恥
propriety, right, integrity and
modesty.
再 四 思 1 to ponder a subject
on all points.
行動 1 難 it seems to be diffi-
cult to act in any way.
四方 1 they were linked
together all around.

A long tailed monkey, de-
scribed as having a yellowish
grey 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 Wadereoo or a Rhino-
pithecus from the southwest of China,
as it is said to associate with the
rhinoceros, elephant, and bear.

Goblets with monkeys carved
on them.

A river in the northern part
of the promontory of Shan-
tung, west of Lai-ch'eu fu,
from whence Wei-hien 玉
takes its name.
危  

From [a limit or whatever stops, and a man on top of a ledge.]

High, precipitous, dangerous, imminent; hazardous, masteady; not upright, inclined; an uneasy place; sick, dangerously ill; peril, danger; to feel in danger; to rush into danger; to hazard, to ruin; a beam in a roof; used for the next; the twelfth constellation, comprising A Aquarius and η Pegasi, or more accurately 35 Arietis. 

near death; dangerous, to approach danger.

how awfully perilous it is!

very dangerous, as a disease.

words of warning.

the dangers, (i.e. the enemies) of a country.

don't go into a disturbed country.

he does not know his danger.

near dissolution; ready to perish, as between a night and morning.

in times of danger.

桅  

From wood and dangerous.

A tree that furnishes a yellow dye-wood; the mast of a vessel; a short spear.

a mast, when it is one stick.

three masts.

the mainmast.

the mast-head.

step the mast, which is done in junks in the | 夹 | 船 | or main-hold between two cheeks.

or | 斗 | the tops on a mast.

a pennant.

to lower the mast.

the steering plank on the side of the vessel.

to step the mast.

Also read 桅.

危  

A small branch of the River Ts'ai near King-cheu fu in the southeast of Hupeh.

危  

A fish allied to the silures, whose fins are fleshly, but its mouth and head like a sturgeon; the color on the back is yellow and on the belly white; it is common in the Yangts' River, and may possibly be a member of the sturgeon family.

危  

A noted peak in Kansui near Shao at the West end of the Great Wall, called 三 | 山; one of the same name is in Sz'ch'uen.

From hill and demon; it is now regarded a synonym of the next.

A high rugged rock is 罡 1, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

| 

Like the last.

Lofty; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

how grand and excellent!

his doctrine is sublime and virtue superior.

危  

A peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky; it is regarded as another form of 罡 a peak.

危  

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; wanting; to repress, as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the leg; an old state lying eastward from Pa cheu in Sz'ch'uen.

| 

minute; very small, atomic; an exclamation of admiration exactly the thing! capital!

very small and fine, as work.

trifling, unimportant.

危  

The last is also used for this.

A slight shower of rain.

| 

Rain; alluding to its quickness.

| 

A sprinkle of a shower.

Read it? A torrent in a gorge.

危  

A kind of pot-herb, growing in damp places, producing a small pea, sometimes used for food; herbs; a kind of fern which has sharp points, and is also occasionally eaten.

言 | 采 | there I picked the coarse ferns.

采 | 而 | 食 | to gather greens and roots for food.

紫  

the grape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica) of which three varieties are common.

白  

the Vinca radiata; a small trailing allied to the swallow-wort; also a white rose.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>The tail of animals; the end of a body which has hair behind it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>The sixth constellation, the stars in Scorpio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>Unsettled items of an account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娘</td>
<td>To comply with, attentive to; handy, accommodating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寧</td>
<td>From 門 and 餵 or 飴, a course of offense; it is the same as the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>徹</td>
<td>Indecisive, unwarried; fixed in mind, resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雅</td>
<td>A stream in the west of Shensi, and an old district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐</td>
<td>From woman and grain, alluding to the bending heads of ripe grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>委</td>
<td>Bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility; to infer, to allude; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奉</td>
<td>To receive orders to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>員</td>
<td>A deputy or special agent of an officer; a special commissioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所</td>
<td>Very good, the best of; the most.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>里</td>
<td>A sergeant in the army, under whom is a 外一 a lance-sergeant or corporal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Sent him to inspect goods, or hold an inquest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>I know it from the first to last; I am aware of the circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弦</td>
<td>Hardship, a wrong, a grievance; whatever one suffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>易</td>
<td>An ancient dress of ceremony worn by princes at worship; the circumstances, the rise and progress of an affair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>To throw away a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>It is really so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>託</td>
<td>To give a commission to an underling, to engage the services of an inferior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>代</td>
<td>To delegate, to send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>看 elegant, as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吳</td>
<td>To speak in metaphor, to allude to indirectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>論</td>
<td>The sow-bug or wood-louse (Oxillus) 也 called 鼠婦 or 鼠貽 from the notion that mice carry it on their backs; this and 娃 are synonymous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娃</td>
<td>The noise made in calling ducks, probably in Honan, as the call is unlike in different places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糧</td>
<td>Grass which grows in the bottoms of rivers; a hollow rush or reed smaller than the 蒲; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel and thatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燧</td>
<td>Rush mats, like those woven from the Paspalum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禮</td>
<td>The sprouts of the rush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>風之 he crossed [the river] on one reed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萊</td>
<td>As little as the space that one rush occupies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>番</td>
<td>A red common in Kiangsu (Arundo indica); these also denote two kinds of rushes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>Reed stalks, cane stalks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焚</td>
<td>A fire that is insubordinate; a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>A great light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雖</td>
<td>A low flame, like that of a spirit lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盛</td>
<td>A nice bright fire; a fervid sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焚</td>
<td>From earth and to leave behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>社</td>
<td>A low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宮</td>
<td>A sort of mud-wall shrine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 pervert the just laws of the land.

林木茂 | the trees interlaced their branches.

| 麓 to appear as if asssenting to a thing.

| 斯不果 | Ah! happiness must bend to infelicity, — and joy give place to sadness.

唯 | Also read 伪, when synonymous with 恐 to think.

| 假 | To answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.

面起 | he answered and instantly arose.

莫不 | every one directly replied.

其鱼 | the fish move in and out of the creel.

男子 | boys [are to] reply, aye, ay! girls to drawl, y-o-o-s; so the Book of Rites directs.

口 | 誓诺 aye, ay! to be sure; I promise you.

从 door and to act.

| 開 | A door half open, as when a woman stands within the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar.

| 關 | a gate a little and spoke with him.

从 dog and fearing.

| 猥 | 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.

| 邹 | rustic, unpolished, coarse.

| 永奠 | I am deeply obliged for your commendation.

| 來就之 | came in numbers and quickly.

白云 | I call myself vile and despised.

水 | When the water rises it runs over the bank.

瑰 | Name of a peak and a god; dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.

| 碧 | perilously steep.

| 峭 | rising in a high peak.

淆 | From water and to have.

| 洒 | A small river in the state of Ching, now in Honan, in that province, at which there was a ford; the district of Wei-ch'uen 1 川 retains the name.

| 岛 | rising in a high peak.

侯 | imposing and lofty.

痘 | A bruise, a contusion.

| 瘡 | A swelling, such as is caused by a blow from a club, which turns the skin black and blue; used for 瘡 the stomach, in the phrase 瘡 to turn the stomach, to disagree with one.

鯽 | A synonym of 蘇 in some books.

| 鯽 | 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 夷, but there may be two species; the flesh is good, but inferior to the 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 hien 勾縣 in the west of Honan.

| 王 | Eminent, fine looking.

| 美 | handsome, personable.

weed | Arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, disconcerted.

| 隔 | unsettled, uneasy.

| 草々 | Plants, grass; name of a place in Tsin 魏 now the south of Shansi.

| 千 | the thousand plants, a noted poem of the T'ang dynasty.

| 遠 | Similar to the last.

| 草 | Grass, herbage; name of a place.

植 'guen. A bud, especially a leaf-bud.

| 植 | mulberry buds, a medicine.

| 植 | the buds are swelling.

| 植 | From sus and perverse.

| 太 | The sun shining in his strength.

| 光 | the bright sunlight.

| 贅 | From skin and is, but the primitive gives the idea, and the radical the sound.

| 贽 | Right, proper; what is correct, like the five virtues.

| 五 | all the excellencies of conduct and character.

| 犯 | five ways committed improprieties; — i.e. he offended every principle.

| 罪 | 見 to illustrate what is right and define what is wrong.

| 末 | From 木 a tree and a line, showing abundance of leaves and its full vigor in the sixth moon; not to be confounded with 無, 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 adverb of negation and doubt, not yet, not now, never; in combination answers to in, un, as 1 足 incomplete; 1 成 unfinished; sometimes denotes that an order or obligation previously required the act.

| 有 | none; never has been any.

| 會 | not yet; often intimates an impossibility.
味

From mouth and not yet.

Taste, flavor, smell; relish, seasonings; to relish, to take pleasure, to solace, to reanimate.

位

From man and standing, referring to the servants appointed on the sides of the hall.

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 enthron; 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.

失

To lose the throne.

龍

And occasionally 天 the throne, intimating its divine character and source.

客

How many guests?

賓

The guest's seat — is on the host's left or west.

諸

Or 你, Sirs; Gentlemen; used in direct address.

大地

Or 高 a high situation or office.

在

Or 坐 reigning; a reign.

一

A body of persons; in one; triune, the Trinity.

讓

To resign or abdicate the throne; to yield one's seat.

買

Get freight in the ship.

正

The proper place for women is in domestic affairs.

各

Each went to his own seat.

無

We have no position for him; no berth suitable.

胃

From 肉 flesh and 田 a field, altered from 疊 to represent the rugged coating of the stomach; it closely resembles 背 a helmet.

The stomach, defined as the 胃 or grain store-room; it is also defined by 真 because it melones the food; the appetite; the digestion; the 17th constellation of three large stars in Musca Borealis.

脈

The pulse in the right wrist.

無

Having no appetite.

問

To excite the appetite, as by bitters.

火

A morbid, foul, or offensive stomach and breath.

去

To cool or cleanse the blood, to remove bad humors.

寒

A weak stomach.

癢

A grippe in the stomach — belly-ache.

猬

From dog or insect and stomach, because its skin is exhibited in diseases of the stomach; others say because its coat resembles tripe.

刺

The hedgehog (Erinaceus dolasus), and will include also the tenrec and porcupine.

事

My affairs are numerous as porcupine's quills.

撓

To roll up like a hedgehog.

情

From heart and stomach.

Disquieted.
** Wei **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>謂</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之曰</td>
<td>addressing him, he said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何以</td>
<td>why? what do you say? what is it called? how is this explained?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甚無</td>
<td>really inexcusable; you are of no kind of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無所</td>
<td>nothing can be said in your favor; I have no excuse to offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不意</td>
<td>at the beginning of a sentence, unexpectedly; who would have said it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有之</td>
<td>something can be said for it; commendable, reasonable, inexcusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自無</td>
<td>I say that I have nothing to be ashamed of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誰之</td>
<td>who can say who did this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天蓋</td>
<td>it may be said of the sky that it is very lofty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人之</td>
<td>I love him heartily.] but when he is far away I am not so careful to think of him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天實</td>
<td>really made this, but how indeed!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>魏</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汝以</td>
<td>the River King shows its turbidness by contrast with the Wei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意</td>
<td>anxious, unquiet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>娼</td>
<td>From woman and stomach. An old name for a younger sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>sisters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>輯</td>
<td>an unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>Composed of 田 a field, which is here a contraction of 鬼 demon, and 爪 claws of a tiger underneath,—both to be feared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>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, awfulness; timidity; to put to death judicially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>給</td>
<td>very dreadful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>I want nothing to do with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天命</td>
<td>to fear Heaven's commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子有三</td>
<td>the good man venerates three things,—heaven, the words of the sages, and good men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多風</td>
<td>it is hurt by much wind. as a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凍</td>
<td>hesitating, timid, indolent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懼</td>
<td>apprehension, great dread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瞿然</td>
<td>afraid when they see him, as tramps do a teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>useless and cowardly; incapacitated through fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>語</td>
<td>Igou letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>fearless, unappalled; this term is applied to every Buddha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羞</td>
<td>bashful, sensitive to shame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>shrinking from the cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雖</td>
<td>though I would put them to death, do you not do so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>食畏</td>
<td>To feel, to give food to, especially to animals; to rear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>to fodder a horse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鬱</td>
<td>From to eat and to bend; or mouth and to dread; the second also is read 与, to fear, but is now chiefly used as a synonym of the first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懲</td>
<td>To talk wildly in one's sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>more much; to exaggerate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>to tell big stories, incredible statements.</td>
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<td>魚</td>
<td>The first read 与. Hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>stinking fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A word of address when calling out to a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>halloo, there!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>get out! get away, clear out! often heard among sailors as waylo!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>From 行 to walk, and 魏 opposed, and 与 around under it; the first form is most common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>to take care of one's health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>an officer who escorts the grain-junks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>the protecting shield of this region, as a god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>to guard the place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>vigorous animal spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>life preserving pills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>[your majesty's] defenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>a garrison or cantonment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>mutual aid and protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衛</td>
<td>an important feudal state occupying southern Chihli and eastern Honan, in the valley of the 河; its capital was the present Ki bien 漬県; it existed 781 years, till it was absorbed by Tsin B.C. 241, at which time it joined three others to resist it; 22 rulers are commemorated down to B.C. 469.</td>
</tr>
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<td>衛</td>
<td>To talk wildly in one's sleep.</td>
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<td>to tell big stories, incredible statements.</td>
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</table>
Wei

From demon and to delegate.

Formerly used for 魏 high; lofty, sublime, as a towering peak.

1 闖 the gate of the palace where edicts are published; as 象 1 is the gate of the capital where they are issued.
1 說 of a small portion of a thing that is completed.

國 a small feudal state which existed B.C. 403-241, under six or eight rulers, when it was absorbed by Ts'in; it lay in the southern part of Shansi and north of Honan, occupying nearly the region where Yao and Shun ruled; Ts'ao Tsao of the 三國 called his state the 1 國, which lasted from A.D. 220-264, and included the provinces of Honan and Shansi.
1 朝 a dynasty of Hinnish origin established in northern Shansi A.D. 386, which lasted till 536, and at one time ruled over half the empire in the north and west, under twelve sovereigns.

馨 From fragrant and the country of Wei.

馨 Assafatida, 阿 | or | 魏 brought from Persia and Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

薇 The sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

僞 From man and to do; qu. d. that it is the doing of man, and did not come of itself.

僞 False, hypocritical; counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

低 counterfeit, adulterated.

作 to act hypocritically.

至誠而無 | not the least deception in any way.

1 旨 guileful designs, underhand plans.

虚 | or | 忘 | wholly false.
1 爲不知 | pretended not to know anything of it.
1 官 | 充 | to pretend and act as officials or gentry.

In Cantoneese. To dun, to importune; to solicit.
1 來 | 去 | to beg and weary people.

細 | mean; a very little; stingy.
1 華 | to weary the gods.

尉 From fire and to smooth; it is now in the North much supersed ed by yuh | -widget 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.

斗 a flat-iron.

衣服 to iron out clothes.

手 to feel for gently, as in the dark. (Cantoneese.)

毒 | to rub hot applications on a sore.

尉 From Chinese and is an old form of 存 humanity; 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.

廷 | palace guards in old times.

太 | an ancient officer like a governor.

Read yu | A military officer in the palace or capital.

協 | a corporal of police in Peking.

雲 | and 春 | 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.

尉 Like the last, and now used for it in this sense.

尉 To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquilize the feelings.

安 | to appose, to calm.

冥 | to quiet the muees, as by burning incense or offerings.

吊 | to condole and mourn with.

愛 | to comfort, to be calmed and resigned.

有子 | 人 | 母 | 心 | we are seven sons and cannot comfort our mother.

懼其心 refreshed his heart, as by hearty counsel.

以 | 1 我 | 願 |望 | it has fully gratified my wishes.

今 | 爾 | 無 | 日 | 労 | now it will be only by daily diligence that you will not fail to tread the path of satisfaction.

蔚 From plant and soothing.

An odorous plant akin to the Stachys or Pink, having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine, as style; numerous, as population.

1 蔚 growing vigorously.

蔚 | 天 | a pure blue sky.

1 | 翼 | or | 翼 | flourishing finely.

人民 | 起 | the people increase rapidly.

Read yu. A city |州 | in Shih-iwa fu, lying' near west of Peking near Shansi.

尉 A small net, the |羅 | which was directed to be set in the autumn.

尉 Clouds rising.

尉然雲 |起 | how rapidly the clouds have come up.

蔚 The perfect ant, when it has its wings, usually called 飛 蚂 or 飛 鳲 winged ants; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.
### WÉI

**From water and a year; often interchanged with the next.**

**wei** Deep, vast, like the ocean; name of a river in Honan; thick, turbid.

**汪** deep, extensive; numerous.

Read *huah*, The gurgling of water.

**施** throw the nets into a splashling sound.

**rice** From grain and a year; it is used with the preceding.

**ruai** Weeds growing disorderly *huai* among grain; dirty, unclean; filthiness; wickedness; obscene, indecent; noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch.

**气** a stinking savor.

**乱** the seraglio was full of lewdness and disorder.

**事** improper things, illegal doings, disgraceful affairs.

**无** makes dirt for himself to get a stink.

**污** I cannot endure this filth and dirt.

**德** its rank odor smells even to heaven.

### WÉI

**Like the last.**

**wei** Overgrown with weeds; jungly.

**行** to do things slovenly.

From ă, a contraction of a pig and 炙 the stomach altered; it is also read *wei*.

**hui** An animal like the hedgehog, but also resembling the pig; a class, a series, many of the same sort; to sort, to classify.

**字** a collection of characters, like a manual dictionary; name of a lexicon.

**核** to examine all of the same sort at once.

**等** all those kinds or classes.

**从** plants and assembled.

**to** Screen, to intercept; a species of leek or squills (*Allium porrum*), called * weed* used as a pot-herb.

**所** to rise and float, as mist or clouds; vapors floating upward.

From *silk* and *persevere*.

**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.

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### WÉI

**A generic name for small apterous insects.**

**蜂** an insect allied to the cornetia, but the species is uncertain.

**风** A fresh breeze.

**长** 增 this constant breeze will serve another fan — to cool us.

**To** Full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

**不** are they not very splendid!

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### WO.

**Old sounds, kwa, wa, nga, and kay.**

In Canton, wo, ngo, and lo; — in Siam, úi and o; — in Amoy, ò, o, and go; — in Fukien, wo and ngwo; — in Shanghai, u and nugu; — in Chefoo, woa.

**窩** From cove and *distorted mouth*; nearly synonymous with *巢*.

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. A place to receive plunder, as a family or receiver does.

**心** a place over the breastbone.

**鬼** a devil's nest; an owl-hole.

**毛** a pair of lined warm shoes.

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<td>In Pekingese. A class of workmen.</td>
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**渦** A whirlpool, an eddy.

**旋** a deep pool in a stream where the water revolves.

Read *ko*. A large branch of the River Hwai, which flows into it in the north of Ngaivhuai.
The pet spaniels or lap-dogs found in Peking. From man and beast.

Read, wu. Yielding, trimmimg — even to countenancing vice.

周道 | 逗 the long and winding highway from Chou.

From Canton, wok and òk; — in Swatow, wok and ók; — in Amoy, ak and hóe; — in Fuchau, hó and auk; — in Shanghai, hók and òk; — in Chiifu, u and wob.

Woh.

From teeth or foot and house.

The teeth sprawling each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.

โห | rowCounted teeth.

 каж crowded on; pushing, as teeth.

爲 a narrow-minded, prejudiced man; in Shanghai, this phrase means sordid, dirty; and the Cantonese phrase 招租 is probably derived from it.
Old sounds, ngo, wo, wok, wot, mo, and mot. In Canton, u, "ng, and mo; — in Swatow, u, ob, bu, wa, ak, ngo, and go; — in Amsun, u, ob, ngo, bu, bo, and wa; — in Fuhchau, u, mo, ngu, ngu, and ngw; — in Shanghai, u, v, "m, "ng, and ngw; — in Chifu, u.

The character is supposed to represent the crow, and differs from "wu". It is a bird by omitting the stroke in the middle, which represents the eyes; occurs used for the next.

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 孝 喂 must learn to exhibit filial duty; black, inky, dark; to render black; an exclamation, what I bow, 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.)

頭虫 an unshaven lout.

有 all gone, none.

歸之 有 it brought me in nothing, as an adventure; it was an entire loss.

鬃葉 a dye to blacken the beard.

黑 black as ink.

衣 the swallow, because it winters in the Wu-i country.

有此事 how can this be?

鯉 the black fish (Philippus sinensis), akin to the benny.

私念一切 filial duty imposes its bonds upon me.

合之衆 a set of lawless fellows; roughs and vagabonds.

莫黑匪 if it be not black, it is not a crow.

手 alas, how sad!

逆 逆 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.

叱 An exclamation of regret; a sigh, a groan; well-a-day, ah!

呼 alas! wo worth the day.

噎 sobbing, whimpering.

歍 1 to vomit.

歍 Read 咳. To lose the voice.

歍 to choke with emotion, and be unable to speak.

劶 An implement like a bill-hook, the 1 刀 with which to cut grass or weeds.

From earth or wood and vapor; these two are not the same as 扛 and 戭 but they are often wrongly used for them.

To cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

人 a plasterer, a mason.

錦 a trowel.

塗 to plaster or whitewash a wall.

粪土之塗不可 also a dung wall can't be plastered; — i.e. you can't make a purée out of a sow's ear.

From water and vapor; the first two are the same, but the third is sometimes regarded as different.

Stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, as a pool or puddle; foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean; obscene, 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.

辱 to debauch; to blackguard, to insult.

同 流合 1 to go with the vulgar into their sinks.

池 a dirty puddle; also to scoop out a hole.

穢 to dirty; filthy, impure.

名 a blasted name.

田卒 1菜 our fields have become nothing but pools and jungle.

下 a low-lying place.

昔染 俗 a long time used to vile habits.

處不避 I have no way to avoid this kind of work.

請 | 我私 I will wash my own clothes clean.

貪官吏 he covets office only for the spoils.

讀 私. An old name of a branch of the Wei River in the northern part of Honan, and a town of the same name on it.

讀 Read 興. To scoop out, to dig a hole.

樽而 捞飲 scoop out a goblet in the ground, and drink out of your hands.

弓 To draw a bow, and aim the arrow is 1 弓; but one defines it the whirr of the arrow.

馳 Often written like its primitive.

The district Wu-ching 程 程 in the northwest of Chekiang, the city of Hu-cheu.

故 | 城 a famous place in ancient Tsin, now K'ia-hiu bi'en 介休 on the River P'ing in Shan-si.

楳 A wood suitable for arrows; a tree producing a sort of crab, the 1 榴 found in Huanan.
The third and original form represents a luxuriant forest, with 
lost between the trees, but 
are now contracted to fire; the second form is the 71st radical, and regarded 
its etymology is doubts, and it is explained as 
the vacancy which existed 
the northwest part of the sky 
before Wu-nu wended 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 from 無; 量 limitless, excessive; occurs interchanged with 不 and 未, and takes their shades of meaning; as an initial, is sometimes redundant, as 無 父 祖 think upon your grandparents; not extant, a state between emptiness and annihilation.

用 a useless fellow.

用之事 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.

用 and 用 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 常到 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 nullity; there is a small sect of them, the 无 教 whose chief feature is mystic contemplation and idealism.

為自然 not made, but self existing.

上 好 德 而 以 為 truly virtuous men do not act, nor have they whereunto act.

中 生 有 it grew out of nothing; made out of whole cloth; unfounded.

限期 no time set, not limited.

1 不瞭 there's nothing he does not understand.
1 可用 it is of very little use.
1 看 I a Buddhist metaphysical term (anadno), inanimation, having no vitality, nothing in me.
1 則言 if it be not then say so; don't prevaricate.

初出於 而 還於 it sprung from nothing and returns at last to nothing.

未 免 故 there cannot but be a reason.
1 方 or 宁 often answers to perhaps, rather, if that; as 宁以 以為 宗差 it seems to be rather a disgrace to his ancestors.
1 如 that is the best way, nothing like this way.
1 意中買 bought it without thinking.
1 方法 there's no way to arrange it; remediless.
1 穀 the 25th diagram, denoting sincerity.

天之所生地之所養 人 爲 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?
1 心得 unintentional.
1 去過 I have never been there.
1 你 你 我 you have not yet given it to me.

In Fuzhou. 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.

1 累 full of weeds, as a neglected garden.
1 雜 obscure, as a vague style; inelegant.

草 匣 1 繁 abundant, fine grass.

巫 my poor letter or epistle.

From lab and 人 man or 今 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 1 a wizard.

女 1 a witch; an enchantress.

醫 medical treatment by magic, like that used by the Shamas.

山 a mountain and a district in Kwéi-cheu in the east of Sz'chüen, where the Yangtze enters the province; the twelve peaks of this mountain are fabled to have been twelve sisters.

暴 1 而 而 若 I will broil the witch in the sun, and see whether it will bring rain.

誣 From words and witch.

誣 To affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to a statement; to inculcate falsely, to calumniate; visionary, false, superstitious; calumny.

1 陷 to ruin by slander, to involve unjustly.
1 賣 人 to implicate people.
1 告反坐 a lying charge brings down its punishment on the accuser.
1 側 人 to accuse an innocent man.

貽 1 爲 爺 to malign an honest man.

虛 1 欽世 slanderous charges trouble society.
From an old form of "woman" with a line drawn across it to indicate a prohibition of illicit conduct; it is the 80th radical of a few characters, and is distinguished from 'w n* mother by the prolongation of the middle stroke.

A prohibitive negative adverb like 無 not, do not; used for 无 without; an interrogative particle like 何, intimating a doubt or denial.

不 does not fail in respect.

不 is not opposed this special adverb.

坐手將 | may I sit down?

我不_management | do not be anxious for me.

我 小人 | I, will not be a pretended philosopher.

Read "wueu." A black cloth cap, | the used in the Hia dynasty.

吴 | From "mouth and 大 great, altered so as to resemble the heaven.

To talk loud, to bawl; to brag, to put on airs, — in which senses it is now read "weu."

I 源 eastern of the Three States, A. D. 250, comprising Chekiang and extending north and west; Su-chüan, which is still called 源, was the capital.

不 is not when talking with your inferiors, do not vociferate nor browbeat them.

蜈蚣 | The "insect of Wu, the centipede, called 蜈 and 百足 and other names.

蜈 is a hill 蜈 in Tsi-nan fu in Shantung; also a town.

蜈蚣 is hilly, uneven.

蜈蚣 is not ups and downs, unsettled, alluding to the look of a row of hills.

尉 is an ancient place in the 綦 state near the center of Shantung in I-shui Sher 水县; also a town in Lu, near its second capital, now in Sz-shui in the south of Shantung.

乌 | 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 某人 I am not that man.

金 | 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.

梧 | A tree noted for the even grain of its wood 木桐木 the Elcocoea verrucosa; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn.

瑜 | the topaz tree. (Sectcula tomentosa.)

枝 | a pillar or support out of the perpendicular.

魁 | brave, valiant, one fit to lead.

梧 from hand and 1; 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; q. d. to set a pole against one.

搭 | forced to do a thing, as a subalter by his superior.

梧 a sound in singing.

咿 ' | a refrain at the end of a line.

In Cantonese. A simple negative like 不; no, not, do not.

佮 | 肯 he won't.

佮 | 肯 not yet.

你寫 | 唵? did you write this?
A file of soldiers, which had its leader; men arranged by files, a squad, a corporal's guard; a company; a comrade, an associate; a fellow soldier; to associate with.

行 [háng] a file of men; the rank and file.

挑班 [tiāo bān] to parade troops, to draw up in rank.

差與為 [chā yǔ wéi] ashamed to own him as a companion.

行 [háng] to be born into, or enter on life in the army.

闢 [jī] among the hamlets without regard to rank.

枪 [qiāng] opposed to one; a match, a pair, an equal in rank; occasions used for the last, and for 枪.

作 [zuò] certain persons attached to the courts whose decision at inquests is relied on, and their report taken; at Canton, also applied to those who ensnored the dead.

以不之辞相應 to make statements harmonize which really do not match at all.

午 [wǔ] 午

defined as expressing the resistance which the earthly vapors of the 5th moon (hence called 午月) oppose to the sky influences, covering the earth with fog.

The seventh of the twelve stems, symbolized by the horse; consequently every 12th day is termed 午日, referring to this cyclical notation; the time between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. or noon; midday; south, and marks that point on the compass; used with 推, to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.

正 [zhèng] 11 o'clock.

正 [zhèng] or 中 [zhōng] or 時 [shí] noon; midday, meridian.


值 [zhí] or 餘 [yú] to rest at noon, a nooning.

過 [guò] or 飯 [miàn] a luncheon.

使者 [shì zhě] the messengers spread out in various directions.

到 [dào] to eat crosswise.

正子 [zhèng zǐ] the north and south; whence the palace is called 門, because the emperor is supposed to sit in that position.

鳩 [jū] A turban or a napkin to cover the head.

時 [shí] The brightness of the sun at noon; clear and bright.

塹 [tián] A bank, a low wall thrown up for defense; barracks, intrenchments; a walled fortified camp; a village defended by a wall; winding roads among cultivated hills.

營 [yíng] an intrenchment.

花 [huā] a raised parterre for flowers.

鳩 [jū] Fire that has been blacked, i.e. embers covered or smothered over; to cook.

捣 [dǎo] An unauthorized character, a synonym of 燕 to close.

撻 [tá] to screen or hide a thing with the hand; to put the hand over a place, or press it as when aching.

拿手 [ná shǒu] put your hand over it.

着耳朵搖核桃 like shutting the ears and rattling a walnut; i.e. to care nothing for the matter.

武 [wǔ] From 止 to stop and 戈 a spear or fighting, as the king of Tan said, 也 means to stop fighting and withdraw the troops.

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.

官 [guān] or 將 [jiàng] military officers.

童 [tóng] military students; cadets.

棄文就武 to discard the civil service and enter the military.

學 [xué] to study tactics.

夫 [fū] a hero, a soldierly man.

一元大 [yī yuán dà] one head and a great track, i.e. an ox, referring to its heavy tread.

斷 [duàn] to threaten; to intimidate.

家 [jiā] a cadet.

牛 [niú] a stupid cadet, a lout of a calf; an epithet of obloquy.

家其祖 [jiā qí zǔ] to emulate and carry on his forefathers' deeds.

火 [huǒ] a great heat.

舉天 [jǔ tiān] a celebrated empress of the T'ang dynasty, a.d. 640; met. a prostitute, a Messalina.

無用 [wú yòng] in the T'ang dynasty, a.d. 640; met. a prostitute, a Messalina.

軍 [jūn] arena for military trials.

軍山 [jūn shān] the hills in the north of Fuhkien, whence Bohe tea was first brought.

砥 [dǐ] A stone, the l块 which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

斌 [bīn] From bird and martial.

鵺 [yuān] A large parrot that can talk, 鶴 the cockatoo, or the macaw; it is sacred to Kwan-yin; "when stroked it becomes dumb," says the books, referring to its stillness when its head is scratched.

侮 [wǔ] From man and do not, q.d. to make nothing of a man; the second is the more common form.

辱 [ruò] To insult, to despise; to ridiclense, to make fun of good things; contempt of; neglect, disrespect; chagrined, disappointed; to deal summarily with.

弄 [lòng] to make game of; humbugged.

慢 [màn] to lord it over one.

敬寳納 [jìng bǎo nà] to show kindness and receive neglect; to be treated with ingratitude.

不狎 [bù xiá] not to treat things with levity; to show complaisance.
A river in the west of Hu-nan, a branch of the Yuen River, which gave its name in the days of Han to Wu-yang hien (or 舞陽) in Shên-chên fu.

From shelter and unoccupied.

The open porch or vestibule placed between the gatehouse and the main hall, of which there are sometimes three, making a shelter like a piazza; the rooms on the sides are sometimes inclosed; it resembles the propylon of the Greeks; side piazzas or galleries; an open vacant hall.

廊 | 之下 | the emporor's gate.

Read ều, and used with 焉 Luxuriant, overgrown.

庶 | 草 | 之 | how vigorous and rich is the vegetation.

荒 | 之 | uncultivated, waste.

甕 | 用 | An earthen jar for holding spirits, shaped like a gallipot; it has a bulging body and small neck; some contain five pecks, others five gills.

一 | 醴 | one jar of rich wine.

善 | 善 | To flatter, to try to win another's affections.

故 | 善 | 谵 | 賤 | 诈 | delicately, insinuating, fascinating.

憤 | 之 | To flatter or caress; to soothe, to comfort; to express great affection for.

愛 | 之 | to love fondly.

撫 | 之 | To protect and cherish.

故 | 相 | 及 | I earnestly plead with him.

夫子 | 然 | 而 | the Master, sighing, said.

Read 乎. Great.

亂 | 此 | 如 | to suffer from such great disorders.

愷 | To love, to soothe; it is regarded as nearly the same as 愛 "fu" 捷, to care for tenderly.

舞 | From 舞 opposing and 無 without contracted, explained as alluding to placing the foot on the back.

To play with the body, as the posture-makers and harlequins do, holding something in the hand; to gesture, to act tableaux-vivants; pantomime, fencing, skleg-of-hand, masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

跳 | 之 | 舞 | to dance, to tumble; to play, as acrobats.

打 | 之 | 舞 | boxing.

| 舞 | 剣 | fencing; to play with swords.

| 舞 | 弄 | to play a double part, to play a trick.

| 舞 | 手 | 舞 | to play games of agility.

鼓 | 之 | 成 | 仇 | intriguing with people makes them enemies.

藉 | 舞 | 槛 | to affect power by assuming another's authority.

鷹 | 舞 | 鸟 | 鶏 | 羽 | 羽 | the willow cuckoos are tossed by every breeze; — so is a giddy woman.

| 舞 | 掌 | surreptitiously; an officer winking at delinquencies.

| 舞 | 文 | 舞 | to employ fine words and good writing.

歌 | 之 | 女 | 舞 | boys and dancing girls; singers and actors.

| 舞 | 攻 | 勇 | to try feats of strength.

懸 | 舞 | To skip and dance, as when highly elated; to excite.

朝 | 之 | 坐 | a mountain in the north of Shantung.

務 | 舞 | Composed of 力 strength and 力 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 請 to insult.

需要 | 舞 | it is absolutely required.

事 | 舞 | business; what one's functions require him to do.

| 舞 | 末 | indispensable.

| 舞 | 本 | what a station requires; the important thing.

| 舞 | 本 | my own affairs.

| 舞 | 心 | an intention, a project.

小 | 舞 | 真 | 真 | petty minds are bent on gain.

| 舞 | 农 | agricultural affairs.

| 舞 | 事 | 芳 | devoted to study.

公 | 舞 | 和 | 家 | public affairs, and domestic or private concerns.

| 舞 | 外 | 舞 | they will oppose insult from without, or those not in the family.

霧 | 舞 | From rain and business.

| 舞 | 霧 | Fog, mist; vapor rising from the earth and condensing.

雲 | 之 | a fog.

滿 | 天 | 氣 | a misty sky.

霞 | 舞 | a smoky, misty vapor; confused, unintelligible.

黃 | 之 | a thick, dense mist.

一 | 水 | it is all foggy — to me; I don't understand it.

臭 | 舞 | a noisome vapor or malarial.

打 | 之 | 舞 | to go with a paramour.

(Chon-tone.)

| 舞 | 舞 | 鳥 | the fog bird, or the bird of paradise, so called in the Archipelago, from its supposed aerial life among the clouds.

| 舞 | 舞 | To prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

驚 | 之 | 驚 | prancing; headstrong, furious.

趨 | 之 | 如 | they gather together there very rapidly, as traders at a port.

婺 | 舞 | A star 舞, said to be near the middle of Capricorn, but others say in Hercules.

| 舞 | 舞 | 之 | an old name for part of Kin-hwa fù 金華府 in Che-chiang, and now partly retained in Wu-yuen hien 原 省 in the south of Nguan-hwui.
戊

from 戈 a spear, but the original form is likened to a man's ribs, as it follows 丁 in the ten stems; also read 未.

The fifth or middle of the ten stems, relating to earth, and answering to 吉 luxuriant, when all things are flourishing.

吉日 维 a lucky day has 未' in it.

迂

from to go and noon; it is like the next.

迂 to go and noon; or my and noon; they are both used with the last and next.

忤

offence, hurt; to offend, hurt; 忤 a deer.

忤在 holding to one's opinions, especially against superiors; obstinately adhering to what one deems to be right; disobedient, intractable, untoward, froward.

然 irrational at, displeased.

悟

A bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

悟 to butt; to resist.

悟物 intractable, pig-headed.

悟 to the sense of one's situation; to awake, to perceive clearly, to understand fully; to recover; aware of, discerning, alive to.

悟道 to comprehend the doctrine.

悟性 he has a good perception of things.

悟 to understand the idea.

悟自 to bethink one's self of.

悟迷 he adheres to his stupid way and will not arouse.

出 to see the bearing of; to appreciate a position.

醒 startled; aroused to a consideration of one's position.

弗弗 it seems as if I could not again rise or recover.

暗 light, clear; to see face to face; to meet; to explain, to clear up; to perceive what someone else says.

暗 blue; to have not seen each other for a long time.

暗期 am sure we shall meet again.

暗有 a personal interview.

暗之時 since the time I left you.

暗解 to perceive, as after an explanation.

暗 to awake from sleep or indifference; to rouse up.

暗言 to start from shambler and begin to talk.

暗 to be startled from sleep, as by a clap of thunder.

暗嘆 I wake and sigh in my sorrow.

暗思服 waking and sleeping he thought about her.

訇

等 heart and second to; q. d. one who is suspicious and gullible.

訇 to hate, to dislike; to blush, ashamed of; to dread, averse to, repulsive.

訇 detestable, hateful.

訇 to feel compunction for; shame-faced, sensitive.

訇 to dislike fine talkers.

訇之必察也 when everybody speaks evil of a thing, then it must be examined, to see whether the odium is just.

訇 or 恨 to hate, to harbor ill-will.

訇善 to loathe evil persons.

訇 to dislike fine talkers.

訇 how, why; an interpolation of regret.

訇 how; where? wherein?

訇何言也 why, what kind of talk is this?

訇得賢 how a worthy man be got? who then is worthy?

在其為父母也 wherein can he be called the people's parent? - i.e. acting as a parent.

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<td></td>
<td>to report erroneously.</td>
<td>大事 to neglect important business.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to misunderstand.</td>
<td>臨期不他 did not fail to come at the time.</td>
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<td>負</td>
<td>to bring evil or disaster upon others.</td>
<td>信 a mistaken confidence.</td>
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<td>主題 (or 固) 不 my goods are well made, and no mistake; meaning that the shopkeeper will make no error in the goods furnished to his patrons.</td>
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<td>事</td>
<td>悔 to purposefully hinder.</td>
<td>悔 to deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.</td>
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<td>于時</td>
<td>故 已 time you have missed the hour; to pass the hour.</td>
<td>Like the last, and the two are continually interchanged.</td>
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<td>丧失</td>
<td>失 許 to miss, to fail to do, to overlook, to forget.</td>
<td>To deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.</td>
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**WUH.**

Old sounds, wok, wot, ok, ot, and mot. In Canton, ąk, mwát, ngát, and ýök; — in Swatow, ąk, ngúè, và, and màt; — in Anmy, ąk, ok, and gú; — in Fukien, ąk, wok, woh, and àk; — in Shanghai, ąk, wok, ngéh, veh, feh, and meh; — in Chifu, w and wu.

屋 From a body or person and to reach; q. d. 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.

房 | a building; dwelling-houses. |
| 盖 | or to build a house. |
| 一間 | a house. |
| 一間 | one room in a house. |
| 外 | the outer (not sleeping) apartment. |
| 址 | or a house lot; the ground on which the building stands. |
| 夏 | an imposing, extensive edifice. |
| 同住 | to live in the same house, room, or cabin. |
| 自 | a private dwelling. |
| 神 | a poetical name for tortoise-shell, from its use in divining. |
| 壹 | do not irritate or despise [the god in] the southeast corner of the house. |

喔, The crowing or cackling of fowls; q. d. the voice of a household.

頻 | or 频 | the crowing of cocks. |

鼋, A cloth house, a markee, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in a corner or protection; to shelter.

帷 | the chief's tent. |

呪, From a man and — one, denoting level; i. e. high and level on the top. |

| | To cut off the feet as a punishment; stable, decided, persistent; an exclamation of surprise. |
| 下 | to descend from a high place. |
| 者 | the maimed, those whose feet have been cut off. |
| 然不動 | fixed in purpose. |
| 以年 | to be steady in his resolution to the end of his days. |
| 高 | to stand on tiptoe. (Cantonese) |
| 天 何 | oh, Heavens! a sort of theatrical phrase. |

矶, A stone that is insecurably placed.

梗 | gravel and silt carried down by a torrent; anything piled up in a dangerous heap. |
A bare hill.

To wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

Wah. From water and weird; also read woh.

Wah. To water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

Wah. fertile loam.

Wah. rich and glossy — as silken reins.

Wah. to wash the hands.

Wah. wet by the rain.

Wah. fine rich soil.

Wah. I me [truth] purifies my heart.

The original form is supposed to represent a flag with three persons attached, which in the days of Chen was hoisted by officials to call the people of a commune together; it resembles 仕主匆 hurried.

An adverb of negation, like not having, do not; it is much used in Kiang-nan for not.

Hand on, do not touch this; let this alone.

To say no, do not say you have not been forewarned.

To be not afraid of difficulties.

From metal and to wet; also read woh.

Read mih, covered with dust, dirty and dusty; to dive or hide deep.

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.

A piece or a sort of a thing, an article.

A human being; the sort of person.

Deceased.

A buffalo or ox.

Three denoting the cock, dog and hog. From a line in the Trime-trical Classic; also three duties of life, called 正德 cultivating virtue; 利用 getting a living; and 厚生 preserving health.

Strange things, a lusus nature.

Eatables.

To judge by the looks.

Which led many persons to reflect or judge about it.

Everything has its maker.

Empty, nothing at all.

Lawless, eccentric, reckless.

A stupid and eccentric block.

A form or property.

To learn the nature of things.

In Cantonese. A day.

Yesterday.

To-day.

High, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.

Lofty; imposing.

A tuber regarded as like the

phi having thick leaves and a woody stem; it may be a variety of the Chinese yam.
From bird and tooth.

鷰

A raven with a white streak on its neck; but the name 老 or 鳥 is also applied to the crow.

塗 written out roughly; a very rough copy of a thing.

片 black flakes, i.e. opium, an imitation of the foreign word.

問反哺 the crow can disengage its food—to feed its young or its dam; met. filial duty.

陽 or 陽鳥 a small black bodied crane, with a long white neck, found in Fukien.

慈 or 宠 a species of black-bird common about Peking, having a white breast and neck.

呀

To gape or open the mouth wide, as 一 is to imitate opening the mouth as if to bite or gape; a final particle finishing the sense; a gaping hole; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed.

牙角何 一 why are the tooth-ed horns so like a crack? alluding to the moon's disk almost eclipsed.

Read 呀. To wrangle; the bickering of children.

的一聲 the creaking of an opening door.

In Cantonese, read a and a'. A final particle giving force to the expression; a term for ten after a higher number, as 四十 40 each.

From a stick with prongs on it to delineate the forking of branches; it is used with the next.

A fork; a crotch; the place where a thing forks; fingers, times. 一 支 a rest, a crotch, a fork.

手巴 the fork of the fingers.

In Cantonese also written 爾. An interrogative particle; a word denoting that an affirmation is indisputable; a tone indicating the end of a sentence.

好 一 well; very well.

橈 一 a fork in a tree.

枝 or 枠 a crotch in trees, the fork of branches.

一枝 one tree. (Chekiang.)

一副 一 a pair of crutches.

割 一 To cut the throat, as of a sheep.

猪 to stick a pig.

頸 he cut his throat.

Avry; suspended.

物体 not perpendicular; also defined elegant, lady-like.

碾 地形碾 一 the surface is uneven; a rough country.

Use as a synonym of '思' dumb.

The confused noise of boys' studying; dumber; to keep silent.

噪 the clamor of a school-room.

情難忍 it is hard to bear it patiently.

推聲訟 to pretend not to hear.

嘯 the creaking of a scull on its pivot.

吧車 a baggage cart.

Read 仿, Laughter.

笑言 一 laughing and talking greatly.

The original was a rude delineation of the upper and lower molars and the under jaw, now contracted to represent a single molar; it is the 94th radical of a few characters relating to teeth.

The molar teeth or grinders; the teeth; a task; a tooth-like process, as a tenant; 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.

病 or 病 the toothache.

力 strong teeth; i.e. convincing, able to convince.

敖 一 a protruding tooth.

工 一 a worker in ivory.

一副 一 a set of teeth.

牙 tooth-powder.

關緊閉 the jaws immovable, the teeth set; i.e. dying.

交 or 胳骨 the jaw-bone.

花 一 利嘴 specious talk; a glib-tongued talker.

鼠 一 齿 角 rats' teeth and birds' hills; met. litigation in courts; squabbles, skirmishes.

婆 a woman who acts as a broker.

旗繚紛 the scollop-fringed flags were all elegantly displayed.

爪 an agent of others; people who frighten or annoy others.

咬 一 to grit the teeth; to dispute with, to annoy another.

君 一 an ancient Minister of Instruction.

歯打鼓 the teeth beating a tattoo, i.e. chattering with cold.

虫 carious teeth, supposed to be caused by worms.

奶 一 未脫 his first set of teeth is unchanged, he is still verdant.

牌 ivory counters, slips or tablets.

總局 an office for levying the transit or local duties.

磨 一 to beat down the price.

行 or 尙 a broker or middle-man; in Peking they farm the revenues derived from various octroi laws.
From plant and tooth.
A germ, a shoot; a plume; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth.

1 sprouts, shoots; a tenon.

1 sprouts, used as food.

1 of Shantung cabbage. (*Brassica sinensis*).

1 the moon three days' old.

They are used for the coconut-nut.
The felloe of a wheel clamped with big spikes.

1 the coconut-nut gives no shade.

1 a dried up, dying tree.

From to walk and J.

The markee of a general, distinguished by a standard; anciently called 彈丸; the house or office of a ruler; a court; a bureau, an office; a tribunal or department; to exercise official functions, to open court.

早 an early court.

門 a yemen or Chinese official establishment; a public court; government offices.

署 the buildings of a court.

排 to open a court.

士 to visit an official superior at new and full moon.

早晚 集 morning and evening he held his court.

二 and 四 the two assistant magistrates of a district.

吏 clerks in a court.

From tooth and child.
A child whose teeth are not shed is called 甲 in Chelkiang.

1 翠 the winter pear. (*Pekingese*).

Composed of teeth of both kinds.

Uneven teeth.

1 uneven, distorted teeth.

indifferent to others' criticisms, as a well balanced mind; heedless of carping.
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| **Old sounds, yet, ap, and at.** In Canton, ap, at, chat, and ought; | **Old sounds, yet, ap, and at.** In Canton, ap, at, chat, and ought; | **Old sounds, yet, ap, and at.** In Canton, ap, at, chat, and ought; |
| In Swatow, a, ya, and ap; | In Amoy, ap, at, and | In Shanghai, wu, eh, nguh, and keh; |
| text; | text; | in Chifu, ya. |

**押**

From hand and mail-armor. 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'll not detain you; I would not binder you. 他作 | I will make him do it, I'll force it out of him. 账 to leave a thing as security for a loan. 住不放 | still detained in custody. 5 | a pawn-shop, where small things are pawned. 九五 | a pawnbroker who charges only five per cent. 貨 | to escort or convey goods. 送人 | the guard of a prisoner. 陣 | to go into battle; to join battle. 看 | to watch him while detained in the lockup. 歲錢 | money given the evening before newyear. 韻 | to make rhymes. 不 | not inferior to other people. 菊枝 | the branch of flowers drooped to the ground. | the second in order or quality. 姝 | The woman who is second; the list is also used for it. 棒 | A variety of rice but one authority defines this as the ear of grain. \( \) intended to represent its melancholy tone. 焊 | to hatch ducks' eggs artificially. 掛 | or | dried salted ducks. 马 | a speckled duck. 野 | or | wild ducks. 

**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 | a duck. 雞 | or | ducklings. 

**魚**

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.
Fine dust, hardening or agglutinating.

Used with chak; 扎 to prick.

Used with an overhanging cliff and a baton; the second form with hill is most used.

The sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.

The edge of a cliff.

A steep bank; met. a discrepancy, a disagreement of views.

Rare (i.e. cliff) tea.

To go ashore.

An overhanging cliff.

A place in Sin-hwai, hien in Kwangtung, where Ti-ping, the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, died A.D. 1279.

A dog snarling and wishing to bite people.

A vast, illimitable aspect; a foggy boundless appearance, like clouds and mist coalescing; or as chaos, undefinable and inscrutable.

To pull up weeds or plants, to eradicate.

To pull up out.

To pull up shoots for transplanting.

From earth and to dislike; occurs used for its primitive.

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.

To injure by lying or pressing.

To oppress the people.

To stop, as a riot; to remove evils; to keep down, as public opinion; to steady.

To calm one's fears.

One happy thing will neutralize a hundred sorrows.

To drive away evils.

To crush a man to death.

To subject to one's rule; to control.

To keep in one's hands, to maintain by force; to defend.

From water and cliff; it is interchanged with the preceding.

The margin of a river, a bank; a water-line; a limit, a shore.

The ford on a stream; the meat near it.

Illimitable, shoreless.

To go to the ends of the earth.

A bank or shore.

My life also has its limit.

What, Sir, is your occupation?

To lean against; to loiter, to put off, to prosterinate; to trifle with; to suffer, to bear with.

The world to suffer the ills of life, or the hard usage of the world.
YANG.

Old sound, yung. In Canton, yüng; — in Swatow, yung, y¹ng, and yóng; — in Amoy, jong, giông, and siong; — in Foochow, yong and ngiông; — in Shanghai, yang and mão; — in Chifu, yang.

央

From great within a space, defined as denoting one who is standing at one's side, having the same opinions; it occurs used with the next.

央

In the midst; the middle or center; the half of; to finish, to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

央 or 求 or 及 to solicit, to strongly intercede for, as a favor; to beg alms.

央 or 广 ample, spacious; fresh; splendid, said of banners; thinking, jingling, as bells.

央未 the night is not yet spent; hence applied to the 未 a famous seraglio in the days of Han where revelries were prolonged.

央

Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

殃 彼洛矣雄水 | look at the Loh with its wide and deep waters.

殃山 the clouds are whirling around the hill-tops.

殃 disturbed, tossed, as water rushing over rocks.

殃

Fine dust; to fill.

殃然太虚 the air fills the heavens above.

殃 dust, fine sand.

殃 From evil or omen and wide.

殃

A misfortune from above; a punitive calamity, a visitation, a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unfortunately.

殃 to meet with a mishap.

殃 to remove the general sickness, to drive off trouble.

殃 the evil has come upon me.

秧

Grain in the blade; shoots, young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.

秧 | to bind up shoots.

秧 or 秧 to transplant shoots or sprouts.

秧 to sow for shoots; done by thickly sowing a manured bed.

秧或苗 | rice shoots.

秧 grain standing thickly.

秧 | small fish, fish fry.

秧 | pull up old vines, as beans or cucumbers.

秧 to sing a country song.

秧起 in heat, said of dogs or cats.

秧

The hen of the mandarin duck (Anas galericulata) or Chinese teal, also called 美鸟 the constant virtuous bird and 匹鸟 the pairing bird, both referring to its conjugal fidelity for which it is celebrated.

秧之思活我鸳 | your great kindness, Sir, has as it were given life to our consorts.

秧 A small fish, the 也 also called 黄颖鱼 yellow forehead fish; it is probably the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.

秧

A reply or echo, intimating attention.

秧 an uninterrupted flow, as of water.

秧 In Pekingese. To throw up; to gag.

秧 | to throw up milk, as infants.

秧 A dog that refuses to be led is called 狺; an obstinate brute.

秧 From sun, — one and 卍 flying combined, referring to the cheering influence of the rising sun; to be distinguished from yī, to alter.

秧 To open out; to fly abroad; to expand; bright, glorious; energetic.

秧 From hand and expanding.

秧 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.

秧 in good spirits, smart; loquacious and impulsive.

秧 stop and cry out — when you approach the private apartments.

秧 — now a loss and then a gain; now up, then down; high and low, as musical notes.

秧 the sea raised no waves — in Yao and Shun's time.

秧 to flourish the whip.

秧 to report it abroad, to tell private affairs.

秧 to raise the dust.

秧 得意 everything to one's liking.

秧
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 楊 the common willow; so called south of the Yangtsz' River, where the aspen is seldom seen.</td>
<td>1 楊 the Myrica, which produces a tart fruit like the arbutus; also a bubo.</td>
<td>1 楊 the sweet carambola. (Averrhoa.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禹 the name of the Yangtsz.</td>
<td>禹 the valley of sunshine in the extreme east, probably in Korea, where Yao worshiped the sun at the vernal equinox; met. the orient; the spring.</td>
<td>禹 the elder. (Sambucus.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From sun and to expand. From disease and to spread. An ulcer, a sore.</td>
<td>To roast, to sear; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay; to fuse; hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.</td>
<td>An ulcer, a sore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>眼 1 or 暈头 1 a scald head.</td>
<td>眼 1 to roast; to cook by roasting. 眼 1 to melt metals, to cast.</td>
<td>眼 1 or 暈头 1 a scald head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傷 1 a bad sore, that destroys the skin.</td>
<td>炎 1 quick, impetuous, zealous.</td>
<td>傷 1 a bad sore, that destroys the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身有 1 割 bath when sores come on the body.</td>
<td>炎 1 quick, impetuous, zealous.</td>
<td>身有 1 割 bath when sores come on the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楊 A celebrated mountain in Loh-ying in Honan, the site where the Chinese starved themselves to death.</td>
<td>楊 Also read 汪, wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; used with 困, 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.</td>
<td>楊 From place and spreading; the forms which contain the sun are common contractions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 眼 shine, perfect, godly. 1 眼 吾 the sun, day, heaven; openly; a bright spot; brilliant, as color; the front; sunny, light; and opposed to moon, night, earth, &amp;c., &amp;c.; much used in names of places; the male of animals, virility; north of a river; a south side exposure.</td>
<td>眼 1 in the sun; towards the south.</td>
<td>陽 1 the sun, sometimes called 老; the 雨太 1 are the two temples on the forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼 1 or 世 in this world, during this life.</td>
<td>眼 1 也 my husband looks so satisfied.</td>
<td>眼 1 赴 gone to the land of dreams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼 1 睡 the morning sun. 眼 1 睡 declining day, eventide.</td>
<td>眼 1 物 the virile member. 眼 1 對 sexual intercourse.</td>
<td>眼 1 睡 the morning sun. 眼 1 睡 declining day, eventide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼 1 睡 to strengthen the animal powers.</td>
<td>眼 1 to depart this life.</td>
<td>眼 1 睡 to depart this life.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The original form was designed to represent the horne, head, feet and tail of a sheep; it is the 123d 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 | 羊 | a sheep.

丁 | 丁 | and | 母 | are names sometimes used for ram and ewe.

山 | or | 青 | a goat.

羔 | or | 羔子 | a lamb.

黄 | the | Antelope guthroosa | or | dzeron | of | Mongolia.

酒 | a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding presents.

謦 | or | 巿 | a sheeep-cote.

脂玉 | sheep’s suet jade, the whitest variety.

 portfolios | to throw dice.

角 | 風 | a whirlwind, a spiral gust.

地 | a poetical name for a dog.

腿 | a hind quarter of mutton.

齿 | a large fern or brake. (Pteris.)

白 | the Mongols, so termed from their numerous flocks.

駝 | or | 虫 | 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.

_from | man | and | sheep; occurs interchanged with 天 in the sense professing.

To feign, to simulate, to profess; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge.

為不知 | he affected not to know.

醉 | appeared | to | be | drunk.

善 | hypocritical.

聖 | 虛 | 也 | this man is a skillful deceiver.

在 | made | believe | that | he | was | mad.

洋 | The name of two small streams in the north of Shantung, which run into the sea; also of a river in the southeast of Kansuh; the ocean, denoting a larger body of water than sea; vast, wide, overspreading; extensive; foreign, over the sea.

歐洲 | 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 | oifing, | a | roadstead; | when | placed | after | a | place, | refers | to | the | waters | or | anchorages | near | it.

東 | the | eastern | sea; | Japanese.

產 | 産 | 重 | to | go | back | and | forth | on | long | sea | voyages.

煙 | usually | means | smoke; | it | first | denoted | opium, | now | more | usually | known | as | 藥 | foreign | medicine.

入耳 | [the | music] | wholly | fills | my | ears.

西 | western | ocean | men; | this | at | first | included | all | foreigners, | but | is | now | confined | to | the | Portuguese, | though | 大西 | still | means | Europe.

河水 | how | wide | is | the | river.

是 | also | applied | to | a | vast | plain | and | many | dancers.

錢 | dollars, | rupees, | or | rubles, | for | which | 洋 | is | occasionally | used, | where | the | context | is | clear.

溢 | 洋 | overflowed | from | China, | into | wild | regions; | said | of | fame | or | influence.

養 | From | to | 美 | and | sheep, | perhaps | imitating | 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; | aliments; | 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.

眼神 | to | rest | the | eyes.

得 | 洋 | 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.

中心 | my | mind | is | harassed | with | sorrow; | distracted.

不住 | 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.
The second is regarded as the most correct, and is often read "yang from the primitive."

The 1 [1] is another name for the mantis.

Read 'mi.' The black weevil found in rice, called 强 (yang) and other names.

To itch; to scratch.

无關痛 [yang] is not worth a scratch, of no importance.

花 [yang] the sensitive plant; and other species of Mimosa.

I sympathize in all your trials.

Used for the last; also read 年 yang.

A sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight.

一 [yang] a boil.

以 my hidden sorrow makes me ill.

Read "yi yang." A wound or pain in the head.

From heart and to nourish.

What the heart longs for; to have an itching for.

心 [yang] 难捞 is not always easy to get what one desires.

徒 [yang] 煩而扱 [yang] an uneasy heart still longs for it.

From man and high.

To look up, to look towards heaven; to look to, to regard with respect; to think of kindly; to direct a subordinate, to transmit orders to an inferior; used in official papers as a form of the imperative, let; to wait on, to rely.

望 [yang] to expect, to long for, to look up at.

头 [yang] to raise the head.

久 [yang] or 素 [yang] or 素 [yang] I have long admired or respected you,—for your talents; i.e. I have long wished to see you.

吾 [yang] to look up to and confide in, to take as a guide.

The ancient name of a small river in the southeast of Kansuh, or the southwest of Shensi, one of the headwaters of the River Han, a name it retains almost to Han-chung fu; water in commotion, ripples, rapid; vast and large, as rising waves.

[From] an indistinct vision of; met. vast but vague ideas.

to roughened into waves; rock-ed on the water.

A rule, a pattern; for which the next is now most commonly used.

A model, or guide.

From wood and rising.

A model, rule, or pattern; a muster; manner, style, way, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.

a pattern, a fashion.

do it like the pattern.

the new style of writing of Mr. Liu (of the T'ang dynasty); — i.e. beautiful penmanship.

to draw a pattern of a thing.

failed of reaching the model; lost the impression, said of a photograph when blurred.

to put on airs, to mimic; to burlesque others.

to copy another man's plan.

all kinds of business and affairs.

how, in what way?

they are all alike; it is all the same.
<table>
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| **From heart and sheep as the phonetic.**
| **Out of sorts, nervous, low-spirited; ailments, complaints, sickness; grief; chagrined; a carking care, as if worms were gnawing at the heart.**
| **I** or **尊** your complaint.
| **From clothes and necessary.**
| **The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.**
| **裙** the plaits on a skirt.
| **帯** to fold over a collar or cuff.
| **From woman and winning.**
| **Strange, bewitching, beautiful; ominous, unaccountable; monstrous, a **litis naturae**; 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.**
| **孽 prodigies, signs of impending woe, retributive portents.**
| **土木 **boiges which dwell on trees or in the ground.**
| **気 or **気 apparitions; a spook, a ghost; applied to rebels and robbers.**
| **降 to call for the spirits to come, to exhibit a prodigy.**

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| **A fidgety manner, as when one cannot stand still.**
| **竹 the waving of the bamboos in the wind.**
| **To stop talking; words ceasing to flow.**
| **聲 the sound has stopped.**

---

**Old sounds, yo, ugo, ok, ngok, ngot, and ot. In Canton, ia, ngno, and ao; in Swatow, yö, hiö, ngöö, an, and ka; in Amoy, jaa, gian, an, hian, ju, and ka; in Pukchau, yöö, maa, an, ngöö, and ngöö; in Shanghai, yo, o, and ugo; in Chive, yöo.**
Supernatural sights and ominous prodigies 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 last of a litter of pigs.

Curly; a tune on the guitar.

Diminutive, puny.

A minute; atomic, microscopic.

The bawling of peddlers.

To scold people; to talk to one harshly; to cry.

To animate, to inspirit by cries.

In Cantonese. A word used by women to still children.

Keep still; keep quiet.

The chirping of grasshoppers.

The stridulous racket of the cicadas and crickets.

The noisy insects sing in the grass.

From to go and gliding.

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.

I asked me to go and take a stroll.

A formal invitation to eat, one which means nothing.

To induce blessings, to seek prosperity, as by worshiping the gods.

To invite guests.

I invite you, Sir.

To go out and meet one.

He saluted the moon.

From grass and necessary.

The fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant (Polygonum tenuifolium), now known as the "herb" or seek further; its roots are used in coughs.

Luxuriant.

May the Polygonum is in flower.

From to spread and flesh; i.e., words proceeding from the mouth.

To hum or chant, accompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.

To hum a strain.

Artificial ware 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.

Handsome; to play and make people happy.

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; socage; a villein's service.

Service of government officers or workmen when sent abroad.

Rent; service or esegance, a service or work done by retainers.

Food given to government workmen on their way.

Sad; tempted; deluded.

Greatly perturbed, out of one's wits, flurried.

Disheartened. And having no one to unburden to.

To move, to shake, to wag; to sway to and fro; agitated, tossed, vibrating; disturbed, discomposed.

To work a scull.

To joggle; to shake; waving to and fro, fluttering; unsteady; amazed, perturbed.

To shake the head, to refuse.

Directly rose to high rank, as if on a rose's back.

Swaggers, proud.

To ring a hand-bell.

A revolving light; a twinkling, as of the stars.

It shakes as if just about to fall.

Induce people to pass themselves off [as rich men] by bragging.

A precious kind of green jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald-like, green.

A grassy terrace.

The star η Benetsnach in the Dipper.

Your gem of a letter; a complimentary term.

A pool in fairy land where rules.

Pieces of jade and green crystal.

A lute with jasper mountings.

A pit for burning bricks, a kiln; a furnace for porcelain or pottery; a brothel; a den of a place.

A coal-mine.

A kiln for tiles or pottery.

A governmental porcelain furnaces; their ware has a stamp on it.

A barracoon.

The month of the furnace.
<table>
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</table>
| **Distant, far, remote.**

| **遥**

| **远**

| **遥**

| **reach**

| **to look off afar.**

| **to go by leaps, to jump and pace,**

| **as boys in play.**

| **spread great,**

| **and possible to fix a time.**

| **无期**

| **疏**

| **故**

| **very remote.**

| **漂**

| **飘**

| **wandering about at pleasure; roaming.**

| **随诸风而在**

| **飘之逸**

| **blown along by favorable winds.**

| **I am going where my fancy calls me.**

| **From earth heaped up on**

| **尧**

| **a high base.**

| **High, eminent; lofty, for which the next is now used; a celebrated sovereign, called帝,**

| **and sometimes唐,**

| **who is said to have reigned 108 years from B.C. 2357-2255; in epitaphs,**

| **eminent for justice and virtue.**

| **孔子曰唯天为大唯**

| **命之**

| **Confucius said, Heaven alone is great, and only Yao limited it.**

| **The hill of Yao; towering,**

| **高**

| **to a peak.**

| **尧**

| **Leapful, false, pretended; a nation of pigmies, said to be three feet in height, called**

| **found on the southwest of China; the negroes or Papuans of New Guinea may be intended.**

| **尧**

| **a pigmy, a dwarf.**

| **Read and used for**

| **福**

| **Fortunate; lucky.**

| **小人行险以**

| **僞**

| **the foolish man acts recklessly and then trusts to luck.**

| **The laths or scantlings laid on**

| **the top of rafters to retain the mud in which the tiles are laid.**

| **In Cantonese. Divining blocks,**

| **otherwise called**

| **尧**

| **杯**

| **made from bamboo roots.**

| **From woman and omen; it is like**

| **在**

| **in its meanings.**

| **尧**

| **Handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun.**

| **尧**

| **beautiful, winsome.**

| **尧**

| **the troops of Tsu were quite hideous and uncomely.**

| **The iridescent naker of certain shells (Pinna, Mya, or Unio)**

| **used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting hoes; a bow thus adorned.**

| **尧**

| **and or**

| **尧**

| **naker-shells from the Yangtze R.; also called海月 or sea-moon,**

| **from the shape of one sort; probably a species of Pinna was first used.**

| **尧**

| **暗**

| **dark; cloudy; indistinct, as a bird flying away.**

| **尧**

| **无音信 no answer has been received for a long time.**

| **尧**

| **not the least traces or tidings.**

| **尧**

| **far distant and obscure.**

| **尧**

| **as the sun had then gone down.**

| **From 火 mortar and爪claw**

| **or hand; the second and unusual form refers alone to cleaning; not the same as**

| **先 in a pit.**

| **To hale out water into another vessel; to lade from one vessel into another; to**

| **clean a rice mortar: **

| **尧**

| **酒 to lade out spirits.**

| **尧**

| **一大碗 hale out a big bowl**

| **full.**

| **尧**

| **not can't bale it dry.**
Yao.

From care and young.

Obscure, because deep and retired from public gaze; tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.

生面 of they who are naturally retiring and refined, are desired for wives.

舒分 how quiet and composed she is.

幽 retired, as a retreat.

To pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower.

碎 to break; to twist off.

节 the day after the festival.

转 to badinage, irony, raillery; to chaff one.

鱼 to catch fish in a lifting net.

手 to test strength by seizing each other's wrists.

月节 29th day of the 1st moon, when offerings are made to idols and tablets. (Fuhehau.)

Read ngao? Obstinate, self-willed; unyielding; to rush against madly.

囚 to break; to twist off.

切 dispute, dissolving.

當 disputations, bickering.

軌 set in his way, fixed.

子 a pig-headed man.

In Pekingese. To buy meat.

羊 to buy mutton.

In Cantonese. Warped, bent; curved.

的 rather crooked; not flat.

From cavern and eye.

睛 Deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.

一目 blind of one eye.

睁 extensive, as a plain.

然其所得 mortified and inconsolable at having lost what he guarded, as a priest his vows through heedlessness.

耿 Used for the last in the meaning of sunken eyes; a vacant look, lost in a brown study; deep, as a large house; any blemish on the face.

二目 hollow eyes.

思 in deep thought, abstracted.

妖 From evil and tender.

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.

不不 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 ngao.

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□ or □ one to bite off a mouthful.

不 I can't bite it through, it is too tough.

穿 to bite or tear a hole.

贼 一□ the thief (or accused person) involved me wrongly in the crime.

恨 to gnash the teeth in rage.

唇 to bite the lips.

文嚼字 to chew phrases and gnaw books; 一 e. to study carefully.

征供 the evidence quite condemns him.

住牙 to set the teeth.

Read kao, and used for 交, as if for "to call. The voice of the oriole or yellow bird.

In Pekingese. To bark at.

狗 IN the dog barks at the man.

In Cantonese. To trim off the ends even; to read.

折字音 you have read that tone wrongly.

柔 Delicate, slender, as a female.

柔 lihe, lissome, as a young girl.

賴 Like the last, and also read mino.

Small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

柔腰 a slim waisted and very lithe.

騄 A fleet or divine steed, the fabled to go a myriad li in a day.

洋 Boundless.

浩 limitless, as when the ocean meets the horizon.

島 the lustrous brightness of water reflected in the sun.

鵞 The note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.

鵞 the cry of the hen pheasant was there.

要 From west and want; but the upper part is now regarded as a contraction of 魚 mortar, and the under as 交, to join much altered; the two representing the pelvis and hips of the body, for which 脢 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 it no matter, unimportant; by and by will do.
Yao

Imported important virtues and necessary doctrines.

The upper part or leg of a boot.

The upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

Opposing, contradictory talk.

The effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

Dazzling, bright.

Opposite, contradictory talk.

From bright or fire and feathered; similar to the last.

To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

Magnificent.

Luster; glory.

The happy star's brightness.

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 very rough way, making it hard to get along.

Uneasy; irksome; applied chiefly to the walking.

Another form of 'yao' obstinate, perverse.

In Cantonese. To scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

A useless attempt.

To flee; to bolt and run.

Also read tiao.

The gods and sprites all run away.

Read Yao. To make an agreement, to be bound; to restrict; to seek for; to win to; to expostulate with, to importune; carefully; diligently; assemblage, to try, to examine into; to receive in the lap.

To require, to seek.

To contract with.

Don't forget the old agreement.

To treat with courtesy.

To demand with threats.

The fief of restraint; it was the fourth of Yü's tenures.

To meet in conclave.

The empress dowager earnestly expostulated with her son.

Large scow-like boats on the Yangtsz' River, the (boat) which are used for freighting.

Read tiao. The board is a boat used to pass from a boat to the shore.

From ear and city; the ancient form was 频 now meaning heretical.

An interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 且, 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?
何 | what does it mean?
不樂 | am I not much pleased?
然則所謂心者為一 | 是 then that which we
call mind, simple or complex?
其信然 | can this be believed?
婆提 | an old Buddhist name for
Java (Yateu diwpi), described
by Fab-hien.

From father and sire, the
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,
officials, princes, and gentlemen.

公 | your Grace, — to a duke;
a title of the municipal god; in
Cantonese, a grandfather.

師 | a scholar; a private secretary.

大老 | your honor, the prefect.

大 | a servant, an official hanger-
on, an attendant; as 大 is his servant.

天老 | the highest god, whoever
he may be, the Ruler of the sky.

父子 | 皆 they belongs to my
father's own family.

椰椰 | A cocoa-nut is 子; and a
poetical name is 越王君
from a legend that it was
transformed from the head
of a king of Annam, whose
eyes can still be seen on it.

肉 | cocoa-nut pulp.
殼 | cocoa-nut shells.
花 | toddy or arrack.
菜 | savoy cabbage.
衣裳 | a coir rain-claok.
瓢 | a cocoa-nut dipper.

从 metal and lord.

A celebrated two-edged
claymore, called 錂 from
its maker's wife, who lived
in Wu, about B. C. 360.

A place, 邏 | an ancient
district, now Tsung-ch'iu
in the eastern part of Shantung,
and still often applied to the
whole promontory.

To gesticulate; to play antics.

也 | to mimic, to make
people laugh by motions.

市人皆大笑舉手 | 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
needed 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 是 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.
不說不寫 | be neither would
speak nor write.

一些 | there's not the
least error.

罷 | 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.

今 | you can get along
down.

今| 无须 now-a-days,
there's nothing left over at each
meal.

Are you afraid or not?

In Cantonese. An exclamation
of surprise or pain.

 rápida 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 1 in
obscenity.

人 | a rustic, a clod-hopper;
a savage, a wild man.

生长 | growing spontaneously, as
wild flowers.

性 | skittish, restive; a wild
 disposition.

味 | a game flavor.

外 | savage wilds, a desert.

作 | a bastard. (Cantonese.)

撤 | to exhibit rudeness or vio-
 lence.

于 | an animal whose description
answers best to the jackal.

朴 | uncoth, plain, rustic.

小子 | a foolish, reckless
 fellow.

In Cantonese. A thing, an ob-
ject; 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 | very large, immense.
治

From iced and I; explained as including in its meaning both liquefying and congealing, and is therefore placed under the radical ice; it is very like ch'1治 to rule.

To fuse metals, to smelt; a founder: a furnace; bedizened, a false glitter; enticing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to melt metals, especially</th>
<th>iron or copper.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>匠</td>
<td>a smelter, a founder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>mincing, bewitching, as a courtsean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>meretricious arts incite to lust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潤</td>
<td>an elegant, enticing manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>城</td>
<td>an old name of Nanking, and of a place near Fuhchau.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

夜

From 晝 evening and 亦 also abridged; others derive it from evening and a line to show the horizon above it.

Night, darkness; after daylight.

今 | this night.

昨 | last night.

终 | or 成 | the whole night.

| the dark terrace, i.e. the grave, because spirits gambol there at that hour; it is also called 長 | long night. |

| 行人 | or 据 a thief, a night prowler. |

| 不收 | night never stops him, as a courier. |

| 深 | late at night. |

入 | by night, as when belated or at work. |

以 | the night runs on into the day; i.e. the night is not used for sleep.

坐 | to sit up at night.

下 | or 查 | to patrol at night.

半 | midnight.

星 | 而 来 came in by night. |

不能隔 | it will not keep over night.

YEH.

Old sounds, yet, nget, yep, and ngep. In Canton, ip, it, nig, im, and ngat; — in Swatow, hi, ngak, ngit, ngiip, and bat: — in Amoy, yet, giet, yap, giap, and ip; — in Fuhchau, ngiek, yek, biok, ngak, and to; —

in Shanghai, hi, nih, yih, and yi; — in Chifu, yis.

From to speak and why.

To visit a superior or a gentleman; to have an audience; to signify to, to intimate; to declare or state; a guest; a card. 談 | to request an interview.

| 一 | to visit an official superior. |

| 黄 | to see great personages. |

| 客 | a guest-house, such as are used by officials; a choultry; a visitor's room. |

報 | to announce a guest.

能 | 明 you can then entertain my guests; said to a young son. |

拜 | to visit a friend.

喝

From sake and why.

Injured by the sun; a sunstroke.

| 死 | died by heat apoplexy. |

| 息 | injured by the heat. |

噎

From mouth and one; occurs interchanged with yiu嘔 in this sense.

A stoppage in the throat; a sobbing; a hiccup; a choking which hinders swallowing.

| 喉 | unable to swallow. |

| 胸 | in consolable from grief, as if the heart was in the throat. |

打息 | to hiccup. (Cantonese.)

流水 嘹 聲 | the gentle ripple and purling of water.

食不下 | if I eat I cannot swallow for grief.

乾 | to swallow dry flour.

飄

Unsteady, not well based.

| 玲 | unsettled, movable; uneasy, anxious; restless, as one on a giddy height. |

噎

From teeth and to cut into.

| 牙 | to grill the teeth. |

| 木 | bone dont gnaw your bones — at table. |

| 嚼 | to eat; to bite a thing. |

| 條 | a grub that eats mulberries. |

泉

From 自 self; which is regarded by some as a contraction of 削 to cut off the nose, and 木 wood; first used for the next.

A target, a mark; a rule, a precedent; a post which anciently served for the gnomon of a dial; a threshold; to hit the target.

司 | or 面 the magistrate who administers the law, known as the provincial judge, he whose doors should be shut when he decides cases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 1081</th>
<th>YEH.</th>
<th>YEH.</th>
<th>YEH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 法 a law, a statute.</td>
<td>1 禿 A thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor.</td>
<td>1 藥 First composed of wood and 獻 to offer, now changed to either of these two forms, and also contracted to 不.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 限 an impediment.</td>
<td>1 禿 The plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.</td>
<td>The stock or stump of a tree; the bole remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禿 不 孔 1 you must carefully regard the laws.</td>
<td>从 man and leaf; q.d. a man volatile as a leaf.</td>
<td>萌 1 suckers, sprouts, shoots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>闌 The threshold, which is often so high as to obstruct the entrance; a small door cut in the large gateway for convenience; a side door; a post in a gateway; an impediment.</td>
<td>1 幻 a gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.</td>
<td>生 1 the shoots from a root.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>闌 nject 1 to the bole clamp, the pjj now the the 1 pavilion.</td>
<td>衣 舞 1 the dress rumpled and creased.</td>
<td>木 1 the Pterocarpus flavus, a large leguminous tree whose bark furnishes a yellow dye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以內穿人制之 1 (the emperor) will manage my domestic affairs myself.</td>
<td>微 風葉分煙 1 the gentle breeze whisks the smoke to and fro.</td>
<td>From rice or wheat and sprout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>演, yeh From wood and age, but this last is altered from 弔 thirty.</td>
<td>色不 1 the red color is not stained.</td>
<td>獻酒之有 1 [politeness is as necessary among men] as yeast in making spirits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叶, yeh A flat piece of wood, a slip, a leaf, a slate, a cleat.</td>
<td>散 1 faded, blanched.</td>
<td>From head and to restrain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叶, yeh From plants and a thin slip.</td>
<td>萧 萧 之 萧 1 the high pavilion which bears the flags.</td>
<td>To stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叶, yeh The leaves of plants; a thin plate of gold or metal; a leaf of a book, for which 葉 is now used; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a hinge; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble.</td>
<td>鬱 1 the result or evils of sin.</td>
<td>1 在懷中 to put into the bosom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邁 1 之 扁舟 he embarked on a flat punt.</td>
<td>下 民 多 匯 降自天 the ills of the common people do not come from Heaven.</td>
<td>1 起了找不着 it is put away so that you cannot find it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明 中 1 during the Ming dynasty.</td>
<td>1 職的 the recompense brought on by one's sins.</td>
<td>薰 薰 1 to stealthily put out of sight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>离 1 the lily leaf; — a door hinge.</td>
<td>1 子 or 女 1 posterity.</td>
<td>鴰 1 A dimpled cheek; a pretty plump cheek.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之 1 or 女 1 posterity.</td>
<td>1 枝 散 1 to have numerous posterity.</td>
<td>1 頬奇牙笑嘆 only one who has a handsome face and fine teeth can afford to smile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除枝散 1 to have numerous posterity.</td>
<td>木 1 the leaves are gone from the trees.</td>
<td>Read 'yen. A spot or pimple on the face; a mole or black mark; a freckle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木 1 盡脱 the leaves are gone from the trees.</td>
<td>1 射古根 the falling leaves seek their root; — a man desires to be buried with his fathers.</td>
<td>痘 1 a pock-mark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落紙根 the falling leaves seek their root; — a man desires to be buried with his fathers.</td>
<td>秋 1 a jade ear-ring like a leaf.</td>
<td>該 from eat and a box.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋 1 a jade ear-ring like a leaf.</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last two. A window, a sky-light; used sometimes in 檜 an old name of Ta-li hou in Yunnan.</td>
<td>養 To carry food to field laborers; provisions for workmen; to supply with food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>檜, yeh A window, a sky-light; used sometimes in 檜 an old name of Ta-li hou in Yunnan.</td>
<td>養 A stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.</td>
<td>田 1 provisions for the fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read 樂, A bed mat. Read 樂, A small door-post.</td>
<td>養 the fellow of a wheel.</td>
<td>彼 1 彼女 僺 she took food to [the laborers in] the south fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬 1 to offer game — to the spirits of the wilderness.</td>
<td>田 1 the stores for the field hands.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The brilliance of a flash.

abundant.

the brilliant flash and rolling peal.

dazzling brightness, as of the sun.

Origially 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.

a sign of an occupation; affairs.

a foundation; what was done before, the original work.

or already done, past.

eligible for reward.

diligent in business.

the four steers are very strong.

a handcraft; an art.

such官 of T'ai T'ai can hand down his office to his son.

do you think that I shall ever get to be emperor?

the family or original calling.

family estate, patrimony.

geneous the property reverted to its real owner.

An unimportant principality in the state of Wéi, which lay in Lin-chiang hien 莊 in the north of Honan.

架 a complimentary term for a library, referring to Li Pi 李 the learned prince of Yeh.

The first is the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt flesh.

Fish, sea.

The character originally delineated a yellow spotted bird found in central China, the golden pleasant.

A final affirmative particle; after an adjective this word often forms the comparative, as 大 greater than; used in regimen with 如, as 如 天 as it is in heaven; after adjectives makes them adverbs, as 正 really, truly; 少 presently; an elegant euphonic particle adding emphasis to the previous word; thereupon, after that.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEN</th>
<th>YEN</th>
<th>YEN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>游息</td>
<td>take a turn and rest a little, as from study.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道不偽</td>
<td>the truth is really not taught.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于此有人</td>
<td>supposing there was a man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>予</td>
<td>it is already settled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>An initial interrogative, how, who is, why, according to the scope, and conveying some doubtfulness; also a final adverb, denoting that the sense is complete, and affirming the fact; in some cases, it has the sense of is, being; as 安定國家必大</td>
<td>first to solidly pacify a state, its high position must first be secured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>how should I know?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>why kill him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拆析</td>
<td>with great joy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得</td>
<td>how can I be rich and honorable?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>能</td>
<td>how can it be? unable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其後</td>
<td>how can he (i.e. should he) follow him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逢</td>
<td>(properly written 開逢) the first year of the eye; sometimes used for the first year of creation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>而逝</td>
<td>hercuon he disappeared.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>how can the man get off, or out of the way so?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>媘</td>
<td>The winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome; gracious; to connect.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>a deep red; crimson.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>然一笑頼頤</td>
<td>the smile of beauty has destroyed states and cities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘭</td>
<td>Plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>the color is faded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臭</td>
<td>stinking, as decayed flesh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旧</td>
<td>old, worn out; shop-worn, second-hand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>味</td>
<td>a noisome odor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From door or knife and to conceal; the second, unauthorized form is used as the verb.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>鄉里</td>
<td>doorkeepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard; eunuchs; to geld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to castrate a pig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>eunuchs from birth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淹</td>
<td>From water and to conceal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain, to tarry away long, to stay away; margin of a stream.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>久</td>
<td>long delayed, as a case in court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>to tarry long.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>觀</td>
<td>thoroughly understand; to permeate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>very drowsy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>1 or 1 A palace eunuchs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>eunuchs from birth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潘</td>
<td>To lay in salt, to salt down; to pickle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>to cover with salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>smoked hams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>Pleased; full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惋</td>
<td>much thought about, and so to look pleased with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>已</td>
<td>To be filled; satiated, gluttoned; to remain long at the wine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飲後</td>
<td>one feels sleepy after drinking much.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亦</td>
<td>Also read yeh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醉</td>
<td>Placable; good-tempered, mild.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>handsome, beautiful, voluptuous, enticing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Well-dressed, finely trimmed up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顏</td>
<td>From head and accomplished.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>The space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead; the countenance, the visage; color, hue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>料</td>
<td>paints; materials for painting, not including the oil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>the color of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亢</td>
<td>angry, displeased.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>I have no face to call on him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>患</td>
<td>disliked expressed in the face; to be at enmity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朱</td>
<td>a rosy face.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悅</td>
<td>a pleasing, gracious face.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不會</td>
<td>1 己經載</td>
<td>I have not seen you, Sir, for many years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>his face is thick; i.e. he has no shame.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘲</td>
<td>Quarling, wrangling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>scolding and fighting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>Composed of mouth and lines to express the words issuing; but others derive the upper part from the, an old form of crime; it is the 149th radical of characters relating to speech.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 flagelolet; an initial euphonic particle; a term in syntax for an expression, as 人 hyperbole, 个 a hypothesis or example, 醒 prosopopoeia, or 寓 allegory.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>修</td>
<td>exaggeration, brag, talking big.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>words, talk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>失</td>
<td>a slip of the tongue, an error, a mis-statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>arsenic, so called from its making an anagram of the first character in 石.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豫</td>
<td>a prediction, a prophecy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEN.

YEN.

YEN.

1  a term for 御史 or censors.
2  to request the candid report and opinion of officers, by the emperor.
3  a word of exhortation and warning.
4  you must consult with me.
5  the city wall is high and great.
6  I am in bed and yet cannot sleep.
7  words and acts; biography.
8  one word is enough.
9  to make up a story.
10  to boast, to deceive by bragging.
11  I decided to go home.
12  an officer to transmit the emperor's words.
13  an implied meaning, an idea beyond the literal words.
14  I have declared everything to-day.
15  a liar knows no shame.
16  means so; to regard the words of others.
17  an exaggerated way of speaking; blarney, bathos.
18  A kind of clarinet eighteen inches long, having 23 holes.
19  the shrill note of the clarinet.
20  the second form is only used for the surname.
21  The gate in the village, or at its border; a hamlet; a lane.
22  to advise, to dissuade.
23  the villages and hamlets; the country people.
24  country-places, villages.
25  the triangular-leaf tree (Jambu) of the Buddhists, whence Jambu-dwipa or the universe.
26  the king of Hell, the Rhadamanthus to the Yama of the Hindus; he was brought into notice in the Sinag dynasty.
27  an old phrase, to open a door.
28  or  the rock for the phonetic.
29  Severe, stern, rigorous, relentless; rigid, the opposite of wide; 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 I am excessively cold; close, tight, as a door; a night-watch or guard; in Buddhist books, glorious.
30  very secret, strictly private.
31  your revered father.
32  my late father.
33  or  my father.
34  a severe teacher.
35  dignified, sedate; of a staid, solemn demeanor.
36  respected and esteemed him.
37  bind and detain them with increased rigor.
38  the night drum.
39  strike the drum once.
40  to strictly finish the regular duties of an office.
41  an Emperor who is just and majestic.
42  an ancient region in Kwangsi now Liu-cheng fu; a department in the west of Chekiang.
43  the door fits very tightly.
44  the contracted form is common.
45  a precipice, a rocky cliff or hill; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace or ledge on hill-sides.
46  the cliffs [in Fokhian] produce the best tea.
47  a gorge between hills.
48  don't stand near a dangerous wall.
49  the edge of a verandah.
50  a cancerous or hard breast.
51  In Cantonese for the second form. Agreeing, exact, just, and refers to time, place, form, quantity, or other particulars.
52  he has just gone out.
53  they don't exactly suit, spoken of persons or things.
54  high and steep, as a beehive peak.
55  both are intended to represent piled up rocks.
56  like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminent; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, loth.
57  [let the king] regard and fear for the peril of the people.
58  designed to protect archers or spearmen; a fence or wattle to prevent trespassers.
59  to stretch and correct; but etymologists derive it from 延 and a stroke; it is to be distinguished from 串廷 a hall.
60  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.
61  a long time.
62  slow, dilatory.
63  to neglect, to procrastinate; to dilly-dally; to lay aside.
64  to lag, to be behindhand.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yen</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>贡 to invite guests.</td>
<td>槎 Not the same as sông 槎 a club. A long piece of timber; in some places the pivot of a rice pestle is so called.</td>
<td>美 fine, excellent, pretty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>及他人 he compromised another man.</td>
<td>松 槁有</td>
<td>狸 a fine face and figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>入内廷 to introduce him at court.</td>
<td>松 星 to dispute which is prettiest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俗 old, long known, as a custom or fashion.</td>
<td>造 to the matter drag on, lest it produce trouble by and by.</td>
<td>猜 小 narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are 細 triturated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>永帝祈 may the gods prolong His Majesty's dynasty for ever.</td>
<td>造 is a Scutigera or spider-millipede, which is supposed to get into the car; two or three species are known, and it has many names; the same term is applied to the garden slug (Linnaeus) in Kiangsu.</td>
<td>翟 search out the truth, as officials do, and usually implies the use of torture; but 察 would rather imply patient inquiry; both denoting a thorough examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遠</td>
<td>to the matter drag on, lest it produce trouble by and by.</td>
<td>為或</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會 a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are</td>
<td>護 a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are 細 triturated.</td>
<td>焉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賽</td>
<td>Trailing and climbing as plants.</td>
<td>未 to rub fine, as paints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪</td>
<td>The branches and leaves run over the frame.</td>
<td>艸 a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 From bamboo and long; it is not the same as sông 槎 a moving frame on a spinning-wheel.</td>
<td>造八</td>
<td>觚 or 触 to play on a rebeck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 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.</td>
<td>八八</td>
<td>滾 roll it thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 the hall where the emperor meets academicians; the oratory where priests recite prayers.</td>
<td>八八</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 a dining-hall.</td>
<td>餐</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪</td>
<td>your sumptuous feast.</td>
<td>沿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪</td>
<td>or 釈 to give an entertainment.</td>
<td>沿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 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.</td>
<td>被</td>
<td>海 one side of the whole coast region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪</td>
<td>the tassels of a crown.</td>
<td>风</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪 A place in the state Ching north of the Yellow River near K'ui-fung fu; also one in Tsu, near the southeast of Hupch.</td>
<td>被</td>
<td>毀 successive changes, as in a government or country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEN. From place and to rest; also read yen.

1. A wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall; in danger of falling over a precipice.
2. In danger of death.
3. A horrid sound, as a squealing pig.

YEN. From eye and firm.

1. 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.
2. Not to discriminate persons, as to their merits.
3. Or, the eyelids.
4. Or, the eyeball, the eye.
5. Or, eye.
6. Or, eyes blurred; motes in eye.
7. A phoenix, eye, the long narrow eye, peculiarly Chinese.
8. Not, or, not to overlook, not to perceive; gave no attention to it.
9. One needle.
10. To see at a glance; to judge of a thing accurately.
11. A hoop which recolts or uncoils; to deny one's promise.
12. Or, cross-eyed.
13. To drill holes.
14. The eyes strained, as from reading in the twilight.
15. To look with contempt upon; to disrespect, to disesteem.
16. Not to understand one's intentions.
17. A hot eye, i.e. covetous or longing; to desire greatly.
18. To take a prejudice against; to be angry at one.
19. In a little while, as one is looking presently.
20. An informer, a tale-bearer.
21. To employ a detective.
22. The prospect is very wide and grand.
区域，现在称为Hui Chian in Hui Chian in Hua Chia in Hua Hsin, formerly a petty principality at the junction of the Jü and Sha rivers.

A collar or band on the neck of a coat, called 頜 which was embroidered in the times of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.

From rat and to hide, alluding to its habit of lying in streams.

A large prefecture, 川在 the south of Shantung, which belonged to Lu, and was the scene of important historical events; but it is not included in the ancient 川, the smallest of Yu's nine divisions, which comprised the region lying between the rivers P'ai-ho and Tsi and the Gulf of Chihl, afterwards the state of Tsi; correct, trustworthy, which is explained as having been applied to this region.

Black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a background for stars.

深 inky dark, as the heavens.

Amena 1 淡 the piled-up clouds are very dark.

然 清魂者 his face was gloomy, as if his spirits had melted, — at the parting.

Supposed to represent the projecting end of the plate under the eaves; others say it is like a house or the slope of the roof; it is the 5th radical of characters relating to dwellings.

A spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.

From 官 and 畚; it was the personal name of the Emperor Hsing, and only the second form is now used.

A gem of great brilliancy like the topaz.

The upright bar which shuts the door inside is 门; it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.

Also read 督?

Luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.

At leisure and in health.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>刺</td>
<td>Sharp, having a sharp point; to sharpen, to point; to cut off or in two.</td>
<td>隳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>1 起 young 2 隳 sharp-pointed.</td>
<td>1 1 隳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 痨 glorious, bright; said of the emperor's discemement.</td>
<td>1 委 to intercept the light, as a curtain.</td>
<td>現</td>
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<tr>
<td>本為矢 he sharpened the stick for a dart.</td>
<td>1 擱而無子世 [the hero who can save it] is hidden and unknown to the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>孚州 one form of Jambu-dwipa, the Buddhistic universe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>儀</td>
<td>Of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; as before, like.</td>
<td>1 刺 very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>1 若 as like.</td>
<td>1 深</td>
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<td></td>
<td>回看則封信 1 然 he came back to see and there was the package of money as before (i.e., untouched).</td>
<td>from picce and to hide.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>余 very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 然一色 just the same color.</td>
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<tr>
<td>堆</td>
<td>From 大 great and to extend out, i.e., large overmuch; also read yen.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>To remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; as an adverb, forthwith, ere long, hastily, quickly; entirely; gravely.</td>
<td>1 災</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 里 a town near where Confucius lived.</td>
<td>1 堆 to bury.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 有四方 [Wán Wang] ere long got possession of the whole land.</td>
<td>1 土</td>
<td>災 to conceal by burying; said of money or bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>气息</td>
<td>1 災</td>
<td>to look at a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>觀</td>
<td>1 留 to seek a refuge; to stay long, or as it were hidden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嵊</td>
<td>Some say, the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west, called 1 嵊 fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night; perhaps alluding to some of the lofty peaks in Kansuh or the Koukun range.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>yen</td>
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<tr>
<td>嵊</td>
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<tr>
<td>嵬</td>
<td>From 井 to raise the hands and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>合 to join; it resembles the last in its meanings.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bell-shaped, or like a vase with a large belly and small mouth.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 中 in a narrow path, as an alley or a pass in the mountains.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 蒡 to put a cover over.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>蒡雲</td>
<td>日 the clouds obscure the sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>壟</td>
<td>Disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the nightmare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>1 堆 oppressed by nightmare.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 夢</td>
<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 魔 the nightmare demon.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 觀 infatuated, bewitched, as by a vile beauty.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>嵌</td>
<td>From a scale and to dislike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>The operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle, or other spiral univalve, also called 蝩</td>
<td>蝴</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>蝴</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 蝴</td>
<td>the sternum or thorax of a crab.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From tree and to dislike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嵞</td>
<td>The wild mulberry, (Morus</td>
<td>蝴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yen</td>
<td>sylestris,) whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 丝 wild silk from this tree, good for guitar strings, cords, and traces.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>畜</td>
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<tr>
<td>YEN</td>
<td>YEN</td>
<td>YEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>膱</td>
<td>Armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast-plate.</td>
<td>膣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腊</td>
<td>腼 to ask for blessings.</td>
<td>腛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腷</td>
<td>黑 pimpls or scars on the face or body.</td>
<td>腦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腜</td>
<td>1 腗 dark spots; a naevus.</td>
<td>尔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腓</td>
<td>From a preeipice and sufficient; this character is used to illustrate the four tones; it has the meanings of several of its compounds.</td>
<td>酋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腣</td>
<td>Sufficient, filled; satiated; distasteful, disagreeable; to dislike, to reject; to loathe; to sicken at; wearied with; quietly, steady.</td>
<td>使</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腓</td>
<td>百 hated or avoided by all.</td>
<td>人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽</td>
<td>不 知 足 he is never satisfied.</td>
<td>戶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腗</td>
<td>惡 or 彼 to hate, to avoid a person.</td>
<td>恨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腛</td>
<td>煎 to dislike being troubled.</td>
<td>修</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腭</td>
<td>1 燈 or 一 腨 a bellyful.</td>
<td>日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腞</td>
<td>1 木 or 一 腨 a bellyful.</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腵</td>
<td>木 or 一 腨 a bellyful.</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷯</td>
<td>These two forms are by most books regarded as the same, but their descriptions differ.</td>
<td>鵲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷯</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>鵲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷯</td>
<td>By effect.</td>
<td>鵲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷗</td>
<td>From bird and man and a cliff; the second form is also used as a contraction of dying 鷗 a hawk.</td>
<td>鵲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷗</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>鵲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The Yen characters are used to illustrate the pronunciation and meaning of the words.
- The text is a translation from Chinese to English, focusing on the meanings and uses of various Chinese characters.
- The text includes examples of how the characters are used in different contexts, such as in poetry, literature, and daily life.
- The text also provides etymology for each character, explaining its origin and evolution over time.
Ten.

The four points represent the tail, the sides the wings, and with the mouth and head, furnish a faint likeness to the swallow.

The house swallow, or the martin, including all kinds of these birds; in Cantonese, a shuttlecock; used for the last, a feast; to give a feast; to please; pleased; to soothe; to rest, as when retired from official life; leisurely, easy, peaceful; alone; to disgrace, to bring reproach on.

水 yen 1
to drink.

不 下去 I can't swallow.

水 1
for drink.

大 口 to gulp a huge swallow.

气 to give up the ghost.

三 1
for a starving man to take.

of the 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 南口 pass near Peking.

Read gin. A sound imitating the roll of drums.

㞦 1 1 [like the] distant revelle.

宴 證 yen 1
From a shelter and rest; the second form is nearly synonymous with 燕 but is not much used.

宴 A feast, a banquet, such as is given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.

坐 to sit and converse.

宴 1
to confer a banquet, as on a high officer.

喜 嘉 賓 to get merry at a feast of friends.

會 to invite guests.

賀 a congratulatory feast.

春 1
to give a spring-tide feast.

賜 琿 林 an imperial banquet given to the taishu graduates.

鹿 咲 1 1
and 嘉揚 1 the feasts given to the civil and military 大臣 graduates by the provincial authorities.

何 能 如 是之 1 1 what makes you look so happy?

塲 yen 1
From earth and to hide.

塲 A bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dike.

塲 1
to build dikes.

柳 a bank lined with willows.

塲 1
a bund, a levee, a dike.

塲 From mixed colors and a covert.

彦 An elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

俊 or a fine, portly looking man.

穂 a distinguishes scholar.

邦之 彗 he is the finest one, i.e. the very Bayard of the state.

諺 From words and elegant.

A proverb, a common saying; traditioinary or legendary talk; village stories.

俗 a vulgar saying.

俚 the sayings of low people.

故 有之 日 as the old proverb hath it.

Read 俄 and used for the next. A blunt and menacing talk, boastful; brusque in manner.

觕 1 disrespectful.

塲 1
The first of these when read 俄 is like the preceding, but otherwise it is most frequently used with the second.

向 to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced from office.

彥 to condole with.

分 the 国者 to go and mourn with one whose country is destroyed.

不 入 1 I be never came to condole with me.

礦 From stone and to appear.

礦 The smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

耕 to get one's living by writing, i.e. plowing the ink-stones.

同 or 兄 or 弟 fellow-students; schoolmates, who use the same ink-stone.

鐳 1 磨 穩 be ground a bole in his ink-stone by his application.
From words and to offer up: it is also read yeh.

To decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; to pronounce judgment; to adjudge the decision.
- to sentence.
- to a legal decision.
- the autumnal assize.
- to an equitable decision.
- a final decision.

Beautiful, captivating, handsome; plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; bedizened, wanton, dissipated; tall, well-shaped.

Incomparably beautiful.

[in the spring] the flowers emulate each other's beauty.

handsomely dressed.

gorgeous and beautiful, as an illumination.

bright, enticing; winsome, as a pretty face.

wanton; seductive and lascivious.

beauty excites men.

a ready tongue is an evil — or brings trouble.

the balmy days of spring.

to admire and desire, as great learning or wealth.

Vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.

strong tea.

drink this drink is very strong.

Water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.

From flame and to involve: it is nearly synonymous with 炎; the first form is preferred, and the last two are rather pedantic.

Brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

a flame, the blaze.

a blue flame.

a roaring high blaze.

the flames of the lamp are very bright.

day after death and open the door of bell to release a soul.

the hurrying flames shot up to the heavens.

the leaping tongues of flame.

the pentient fire [of heresy] daily spreads.

From horse and the whole; the second form is rather vulgar.

Name of 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.

to hold an inquest.

to hold an official inquest or examination, as of wounds received, or of a corpse.

to inspect and pass goods.

to ascertain the personal efficiency of officers before sending them to their posts.

a permit.

to examine if genuine.

test a man's identity by his fingers' ends.

The action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.

the fish is gasping and panting.

From man and settled; it is another form of 区 a district.

To settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.

names of two gods or genii.

To pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.

米 or 斤 or 米 to ladle or pour out rice.

A hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers; probably allied to the Mongolian or Tibetan mastiff.
YIH.

Od sounds, yik, yih, yip, and ngik. In Canton, yik, yat, at, and yip; in Swatow, ek, ia, ip, it, and at; in Amoy, ek, giet, ip, iy, and gek; in Fuhchou, ek, iy, and ei; in Shanghai, yik, niak, yih, ih, iy, and ngih; in Chifou, i.

益, yi.

From water and vessel; q. d. a dish filling with water; occurs used for the next.

To pour in more; to increase; to advance, to promote; to benefit; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; strengthening, restorative, as a tonic; a term of comparison, more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram, denoting to augment.

好大 | 處 it will be highly advantageous.

有損無益 it will only be injurious, and not beneficial.

謙受 | 慷 humiity advances one's interests.

進 | 趨 the further [from the times of the sages] the worse — the customs.

yj more and more; worse and worse.

州 an old name for the capital of Sz'ch'uen.

尊 | 見 a poetical name for the

luo-yen. (Nephelium longan.)

深荷 | I am deeply obliged for your kindness.

溢, yi.

From water and to augment; occurs used for the last.

A vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over; abundant; to spread abroad, to diffuse; still, as water in a vessel; a handful; a measure or weight.

滿 | full and sufficient.

出 an overplus, good measure.

無得 | nothing over, just enough.

數 what was over or more than enough.

聲音 | this noise (or music) was heard on all sides.

流 | to overflow.

嗑, yi.

From mouth and to add; but the seal character represents the veins of the throat; used for yen? 喝 the throat.

The throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccup.

終日號而 | 不食 he cried the whole day without getting house.

不容粒 not a grain of rice can stay in the throat.

Read say, To laugh; the noise of laughing.

疾 | | Laughed convulsively.

In Cantonese. To call after one; to quarrel, to scold, to bawl; crowded, thronged; near to.

| 交 to wrangle about.

| 閘 brawling, making a row; a hubbub.

十 | 九争銀 ten to one but it is a quarrel about money.

鈀, yi.

A piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the Chou dynasty, but in the state 鄅 it weighed 30; in the Tsin dynasty, a catty of gold of 24 taels; and in the Han dynasty, of 16 taels; it was sometimes used to weigh rice.

鈀 | great wealth, much gold.

艙, yi.

The open bow or prow of a junk, called | 額 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

| 艋 a handsomely carved boat.

鶴, yi.

A kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing; the descriptions are contradictory, but its picture rudely resembles a heron.

龍舟 | 首 a dragon-boat with a heron's figure-head.

鶴, yi.

Regarded as the same, and a more correct form than the preceding.

A bird of the heron kind; the hen is fabled to conceive by looking at the cock.

六 | 退飛過去 to six herons flew back and forth over the capital of Sung; — a good omen.

鶴 the tiger bittern or chestnut heron (Gorsachius goisalz), found in Formosa.

鶴, yi.

Another form of the last; also the cackling of geese.

惡用是鴻者為哉 pray, what is the use of this cackling?

鶴, yi.

A species of gallinaceous bird, the medallion pheasant (Tragopan satyrus) or Nipal horned pheasant, called 鬻鵝 or cock that ejects the comb.

邱有旨 | on the height is the ribbed grass; probably alluding to its markings which resemble the bird's.

億, yi.

A hundred thousand, or a lakk of ten myriads; the Buddhists use it for a hoi, or ten thousand millions; quiet, repose of mind; to contrive; to guess, to bet.

度, to calculate, to plan, as whether the means are enough.

心 | 敵 when the heart is quiet, then it is pleased.

兆之表 myriads and millions of people.

不能 | be could not make him at ease; not satisfy his desires.
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.

起 to recall to mind.

I cannot recollect it.

I put to bring up to mind, as by a strong effort.

恨 to cherish ill-will.

A mutual remembrance.

A tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.

投之于 arrows.

The breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; used for its primitive, the thoughts, the feelings.

见 my opinion; I think so, implying some conceit in it.

胸 the breast; the desires.

断 your decided views; your prejudices.

愁怀满 the mind filled with anxious feelings.

说 prejudices, notions.

撰之文 an original composition.

对 to get a judgment or opinion from another.

悟 the breast swollen a little; asthmatic.

From hand and to look up; but the original primitive is seal; got 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; handsome.

or or else; otherwise.

或无或 is it so that there are none?

或 griefed, desponding from being held back; irked, vexed.

之 repress it; keep it down.

亦可矣 however, this may also be.

故 his air is very careful and reserved.

过 to abate or restrain; to press down.

求之与与之与与之与与与 shall we seek it, or will it be better to give it to him?

亦 the original is described as formed from great with a line each side to represent a man's arms; in which sense the character 腕 is now used.

A copula, and, also, moreover, too; likewise, further, involving a measure of qualification of the idea; after not it has no particular meaning, but rounds the period; an adversative particle, as not, or.

足以成 I can also do as well; I can likewise effect it.

如可 to either will do, to have it or not.

如如何 then in fact there's no help for it.

係 it is also that.

不 君子 is he not also a good man?

若是 it is also just that.

不必問 I don't ask; for I dare not tell.

既見止 I have seen and likewise met him.

遂而已矣 it will do quite as well if he goes another way.

From great and also; it is constantly used for the next.

Very large; great; abundant; adorned, beautiful; grand looking; unsettled; enduing, as generations or a family; following in order; to play chess.

叶 abundant leaves, or 世 many ages, i.e. an old family, many generations.
羽 | wings; helps, adherents, accomplices; aids to study, as comments, glossaries.

了 | leisurely, like four horses abreast; regular, as marching troops.

左 | 長 a Manchu major-general.

伏 | or 面 the bat, from its folding the wings during the day.

長齊毛 his feathers and wings are all grown, said of a lad of 16 years.

拍 | or 撲 | or 振 to clap the wings.

無 | 上天嗎 can you fly to heaven without wings?

宿 | the 27th zodiacal constellation, including the Crater.

折 | the wing is broken; met. the death of a brother.

以 | 為食 placed [this tuber] as a side dish, or to fill out the table.

如 | 似 所思 their notions are the same, just as two wings fly in unison.

翼 | え A small branch of the 鰭 水 in Mi-hien in the north of Honan, one of the headwaters of the River Hiwai; a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.

翼 | え From 了 eye written transversely and 鳥 happily, denoting the eye of an officer mortacing to the licitors to seize a criminal.

To spy; to be on the lookout for offenders; to lead on.

了 | played; alive, growing; good.

Read nich, To stop and see what one will do.

圍 | え Mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flecks; to revolve and return upon; for which the next is now used.

驛 | え From horse and to spy; like the next, and often contracted to it.

驛 | え 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.

亭 | a wayside rest-house.

合 | 或 or 營 a station house; the official stations.

傳 | or 遞 the courier, the post.

馬性 fidgety, in a hurry, flighty.

其達 the blades are springing up rapidly.

馬星進命 born under a wandering star; — never at rest.

駱, yi, え From horse and day, because postmen ride a day; intertwined with the last.

駱 a post-horse.

莊 | post-houses and couriers.

傳 | to forward the courier.

絡 | え From silk and to spy; it occurs interchanged with the last and next.

絡 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; uninterruptedly, unceasing; long; great; at the last extreme.

絡 | to get at the clue, to unravel or extricate an affair.

絡 | 不斷 constant and incessant, as intercourse.

絡 | 進 each man stated his opinion.

絡 | 如也 [the sound] kept on just that way; incessantly.

鉤 | 之 能 able to draw them out, as the talents of officers.

鉤 | 續 unceasing, continuous.

譯 | え To explain, to make clear; to interpret, and make parties understand each other; to translate from one language to another.

譯 | to interpret.

官 | an official interpreter.

遠 | far off regions, people who live so remote that repeated interpretations from month to month are necessary to understand them.

出 漢文 translated it into Chinese.

懲, yi, え To like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.

然 | delighted, gleefully.

悦 | pleased with.

不 | sick, indisposed.

岡, yi, え A hill in Ts'ao-hien 購縣 in Shantung; and of another, the 購山 in Pei hien 鄴縣 in the north of Kiangsu.

弋, yi, え The original form represents a short stake with a hook to hang things; it is the 5th radical of eight characters, and resembles 火戈 a spear; used with the next.

弋 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.

取 | to take or seize without order or erroneously.

獲 | to arrest criminals.

彼在穴 drag him out of his den or hole.

非 | 小國故 | 般命 it is not that our small state ventured to aim at the appointment of the Yin dynasty.

黑, yi, え Used for the last.

黑 | black.

身 | 言 he wore a black silk.

釺 The ears or side ornaments of a tripod.
A post to tether animals; a pillar; in Cantonese, a spike or hook; a fruit from Annam like a pear.

A stone which divides lands.

Wheat from which the chaff or gruee has been taken or thrashed out.

From clothes and night.

The part of the dress under the arms.

To solder, to mend.

Read chih, A sleeve.

That which shows exhaustion of the powers, e. g., fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, pus, milk, sap; thick dregs; to disperse, as water thrown down.

Rich juices, applied to dew and genial rains.

The pearly secretion; wet spring water.

Humid, moist.

Continued sound, as of one humming or groaning.

The name of a pool within the palace at Peking.

The arm-pits, the side of the body; the part under the fore legs of animals.

Under the arms.

He collects the bits of fur under foxes' legs to make his robe; he asks aid from everybody.

Fetor of the arm-pits.

From hand and night; but the primitive is rather the preceding contracted, which occurs interchanged with it.

To sustain one by his arms; to raise up or lead by the arm; to seize one by the arm and throw him down; the side-houses or apartments in the palace, used for retiring-rooms.

The insect that changes, referring to its different hues or its celerity; a small eft or chameleon common in Hu-kwang, called 蜥 and 草 or grass dragon; it is fed to larks.

A blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry, dried up; rancid, not fresh, said of walnuts and chestnuts. Dry, withered.

A border, a limit; a raised fence or dike between fields; to dike off fields.

The boundary and dikes, the bounds of states and fields. To confer a territory on one.

The door of a furnace where pottery is burned; the opening of a fire-place.

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.

A runner about the public courts; of whom there are 頭 and 撃; head sergeants and constables. 門 and 茶; house-keepers and waiters, 半 and head jailers, &c.

A servant; I perform its duties, even when disagreeable.

A servant, an employé, a coolie.

A prevalent disease, or one attended with unusual symptoms; an epidemic, a pestilence.

The dividing stroke between heaven and earth is represented by this beginning of numbers; it is the 1st radical of a few characters; the two other forms are used on bills for safety.

One; the first; any one of; the same, as one, alike; one, at once; a, an, a few; the whole of; honest, perfect; one and undivided; unchanged; to consider as one; to harmonize, to unite, to render uniform; after a numeral sometimes means one out of it, as 二十一; the twentieth; used like item, when giving a series of articles; before verbs often makes a participial form, as 去 having gone, or as soon as he had gone; when repeated, it has the force of this and that, each, one by one; as 故 没, tell the facts one by one.

Go straight on.

Very early, still earlier.

Not or 不; unlike.

Make them alike; all must conform to the same rule.

A word is a word, there must be no shuffling or retracting.
The original form of this character, now used as the 5th radical of a score of ideograms 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 paeidetic 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.

The primordial cause; the ground or reason of; a star in Draco.

We have not decided yet who is best.

He was got up like the stripes on a tiger’s flanks,—the bands on the tiger being likened to this character.

This man said to that.

A house martin with bluish plumage, having two or three names, all apparently given in imitation of its twitter; the granddaughter of 領頭 p. c. 2000 is fabled to have swallowed a son and bore a son, who was the great progenitor of the monarchs of the Shang dynasty.

An isolated, imposing mountain.

A short or interrupted breathing; a catching of the breath.

A discontented, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.

Strong, robust; exerting one’s strength.

A short or interrupted breathing; a catching of the breath.
YIH. Damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep.

YIH. To go and a rabbit, it being wily in escaping; like the next two.

YIH. A synonym of the last, and now superseded by it; also read yi; and by some defined to make a bow, dropping the hands to the ground.

YIH. Read yuh. To fall into a pit or ditch; water running down, as from a hillside.

A bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.

YIH. To get away, to get off; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to enjoy ease; to run to excess, to throw off restraint; ease, leisure, idleness; unambitious; kind, easy, careless about.

From hand and city; occurs interchanged with it.

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.

To enter the house after the third bow; an old custom.

They bowed to each other as they went up.

Read 'tish, Multitudinous.

Now thick the locusts are!

From water and to lose; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also interchanged with it, to overrun.

To overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

Driven as the water by wind; dissipated, licentious.

A fabulous animal of the leopard kind; name of a god.

A band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

From water, heaven, and wind.

To add to; to fill up, as saliva does the mouth; the spittle; another defines it a medicine made by the Taoists to preserve life, who say that a man dies if he secretes no saliva for seven days.

Brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

A name for the fire-fly.

How the orioles are flying about; see their bright wings!

An iron agricultural implement; some say an incense burner; others, a large kettle.

Carefully, gently, surely; successively.

The four states one after another raised their troops.
YIH.

The paunch or first stomach of a deer; to ruminate.

yi' to chew the cud.

In Cantonese. To bite hard on, to crumple; to chew on, as tobacco.

YIN.

A small grassy plant having stripes and colors on it like a ribbon; perhaps it refers to a species of Phalaris or canary-grass; it is used with its primitive.

YIN.

Old sounds, yin, yin, and ngin. In Canton, yān, yān, and ngān; — in Swatow, in, in, am, lān, ēn, ngān, ēng, and ūgīm; — in Amoy, len, in, in, ēn, ēng, and ēn; — in Fuhchou, ūng, ngān, ūng, and ēng; —
in Shanghai, yōng, ūnang, and ū; — in Chifū, yin.

From an enclosure with great inside; q. d. that which is great when comprehended includes all.

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 preposition, 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.

有 there is a reason.

由 a cause, a reason.

其 it is inferred from this, availing myself of this.

何故 why? what's the reason?

何故 why? what's the reason?

時 is the right thing.

and are legal terms, to follow precedent or to disregard it; to continue on or to reject usage.

YIN.

The shrill note of a flute is referring to its alternate high and low tones.

The prolonged and diminishing notes — as of a distant flute.

YIN.

From vapor or silk and because of; the second form is less used, and also defined hemp cloth.

A warm, genial aura.

The padded mats, anciently laid on floors, and still used in Japan; cushions or mats, such as are on chairs or in a carriage; a commodious seat.

文 the Sibiria japonica, an evergreen shrub, bearing red berries.

乘 to take a place of honor.

From woman and because of; explained that when the bridegroom comes at dusk for her, it is for his sake she leaves her home, and the purpose for which she was formed is then accomplished.

A bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

to arrange the betrothal; to have a wedding.

親 a wife's relatives.

弟 or 兄 your relative; the two expressions are used in reference to the ages of a person.

The rich.
A female deer; a doe, a roe.

A cream-colored mare, but having gray spots mixing the colors.

From earth and the west; q. d. the nature of water is to flow east, and earth must be made to make it flow west.

To raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.

1 | 堆 | yin | to dike, to raise a dam.

Also read 之内, 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.

1 | 没 | be drowned.

没不彰 he is lost among the crowd, he has never attained any eminence.

油 | 了 | 油 | the oil stained the paper.

雨 | 透 | 衣服 | the rain has soaked my clothes.

墨 | 了 | 墨 | ink spots.

The circular wall which encloses the gates of cities, sometimes within, and sometimes outside of the main wall; to stop; to shut off or to hem in.

1 | 門 | the gate in this side wall.

因 | 窘 | impeded, in straits; oppressed by poverty; unlucky in everything.

1 | 遮谷路 | 意 | to stop all the roads.

To respect, to reverence.

1 | 靈 | yin | to esteem, to hold in great regard.

From worship and to dike.

To worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.

1 | 享 | 向了 | to worship and be accepted.

1 | 手 | 向上帝 | [the emperor] worshiped Shangti.

1 | 祀 | a pure and proper sacrifice, a sweet-smelling offering.

明 | a pure sacrificial gift.

The primitive itself was the old form, but is now disused; the last two forms, containing 月, are common contractions.

A shadow, the shady side of a hill, for which 陰 is also used; obscure, dark, somber; the shades, shades; 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 陽 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 greater or opaque, as of matter; that of which things are made, as opposed to their anima; to cover over; obscured by clouds.

太 | the moon.

1 | 煙 | have a subtle charm against disease.

光 | time, duration; a day, the length of a day.

1 | 閒 | or | 餘 | or | 司 | or | 夠 | the abode of the dead; the house or court in the unseen; phrases that may be compared with the 退 abode, long home or hidden house of Ee. xii. 5.

1 | 手 | secretly, undertaker.

過 | to visit hades, to consult the souls, to act as a necromancer.

1 | 晝 | a shade; cool, shady.
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 1137, in consequence of the monarch Pan-lang removing his capital to Yin, a town north of the Yellow River, now Hwah-kia kien 納 創 in Honan.

From heart and soul; interchanged with the last.

YIN. 1. Mournful, sorry; careful, particular about, anxious.

假 1. 溺 a pretended interest in one, a flattering kindness to.

心 anxious, feeling for.

1. 滿 滿 very careful of, to exhibit sincere regard for one.

音 Formed of 言 words placed over 合 to 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 陰 a shade.

失 1. Speechless.

諧 a rhyme, the word that makes the rhyme.

音清清楚楚 clear and harmonious musical sounds.

口 1. pronunciation, enunciation.

舌 1.6.8.9.11. the eight things (silk, bamboo, metal, stone, gourd, crockery, leather, and wood) of which musical instruments are made; met. music, melody.

八 1. a band of musicians.

回 1. a reply, an echo, an answer.

正 1. the true sound, the correct or ancient pronunciation.

土 1. local pronunciation or dialect.

字 1. initial sounds.

佳 1. sweet words; your kind greetings or congratulations.

香無 1.信 no news or reply from you for a long time.

YIN.

音 a note in music.

唱 1. to chant southern ditties or songs as ballads or vocal music are called.

餘 1. in rhetoric, a final reflection.

鹿 死不 擇 1. 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.

啞 dumb from any cause.

不能言 not able to speak, from paralysis.

暗 1. Dumb, whether born so or become so by disease; a disease which prevents one talking.

啞 deaf and dumb.

口 1. mouth crippled so that the person cannot speak.

Also read 超 at.

音 1.静 quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.

度 1.度 to spend the day in silence, as a priest.

音 1. 醉 Drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Minots' of bones mixed with flesh, rice, lime, and fish, and stored as a condiment; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.

其 this stinking preparation.

音 1.酒 drunk: the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Minots' of bones mixed with flesh, rice, lime, and fish, and stored as a condiment; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.

其 this stinking preparation.

音 From mouth and now or gold; the second is not much used as a variant for the first.

吟 1. To hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad; to sigh; to moan.

付 1. to ponder; to hum to one's self.

音 1. 笑 口 1. smiling and humming.

秋 to make sonnets upon the autumn.

水 底 龙 1. the dragon howls under the deep.

鴛 the notes of a phoenix; met. a concert of music.

風 月 to sing and play in the evening breeze.

詩 to hum poetry.

The second is also read 'yin.

To close, to shut; congealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.

陰陽 1. 開 the moon and sun have shut up (or withdrawn) their influences, as in winter, when 萬物皆 1. everything is torpid.

音 1. from hill or stone and metal.

音 1. 鉤 high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.

音 1. 銅 a high, dangerous peak standing out like an aiguille.

音 1. projective cliffs.

音 The ancient punishment of cutting off the kneepan; 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 1. in early morning.

音 1. 敬 to show great regard to.

音 1. 同 or 兄 a colleague in the same yamun, and of the same rank.

音 1. 賓 to treat a guest with consideration.

音 1. 念 蕂 you did not constantly and reverently reflect upon the sacrifices — to ancestors.

音 1. 聾 to regard with dread.
From evening to respect; similar to the last.

To respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girelle; one rib.

八 | eight places beyond the frontier.

夜 | late in the evening.

馈 | to give bribes to get into office, to have secret relationships with officials, to intrigue for office.

From water and approaching near; it is constantly interchanged with the next.

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 inroads, 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.

风 | lewd manners; the fashion of dissipation.

乱 | debauchery.

饱 | the music of the Ch'ing people was licentious.

天道福善而祸 | Heaven annexes happiness to goodness and woe to lewdness.

日 | daily confined to his books; i.e. excessive study.

威 | he was possessed of great dignity.

Similar to the last.

| 夫 | adultery and fornication.
| 妇 | wife.
| 女 | daughters.

From rain and excessive.

Rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.

雨 | continuous rains.

雨 | incessant rain day and night.

雨 | uninterrupted rains.

From mouth and a hatchet; it is also a contraction of 聽 to hear.

听 | to open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately.

然而 | he laughed loudly.

从 | words and door.

To speak gently, as people who ask at the doorway; to speak mildly, as when reproving; an agreeable, respectful manner.

如也 | so gentle and courteons.

悦 | to speak pleasantly.

From dog and a word; it also occurs 無 or 無.

信 | The barking and snarling of one or many dogs.

猛犬 | a furious dog came rushing out, barking at him as he came up.

From metal and perverse; it is contracted to 錢 in common books.

银 | Silver, the white or white gold; as gold is known as the 黄 | yellow silver; money, cash, wealth.

水 | quicksilver; mercury.

碎 | broken silver.

甲 | money, bullion, specie, silver.

兩 | the money, i.e. the weight of a piece of silver.

鷙 | a Mexican dollar.

紋 | or 细丝 | sycee silver.

補 | or 补 | make up the difference in value between the various sorts of silver.

花红 | a reward offered; the notice is called 花红帖 or the red card.

单 | or | 单 | an order, a bill or draft.

銅 | silver alloyed with copper.

鈦 | the silver hook, i.e. the new moon when first seen.

東 | a man of means.

海 | the silver sea, a Taoist name for the eye.

屏無 | 僅屬虚文 | when one is learned but is poor, his talk is like empty words, not much listened to.

河 | the Milky Way.

魚 | the white-bait. (Leucosoma.)

樹開花 [can] a silver tree blossom? — an impossibility.

祭 | or | 錢 | silvered paper shaped like ingots; used in worship.

垠 | from corner and limit.

岸 | a shore, a beach.

门 | a threshold.

望無 | no bound anywhere to the prospect.

地 | 門 | to open a road through.

九 | the nine bounds, i.e. the empyrean; the high heavens.

斷 | from teeth and ax.

齿 | The gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting.

肉 | the gums.

 quarreling and fighting.

Read 仿. The palate.

从 four months and office, denoting the hum of voices.

The sound of conversation; without any conscience, to say things unworthy of belief; stupid.

父命 | [Shun's] father was perverse and his mother stupid.

詭 | will it do to perjure or say anything in the trial?
The district in which Ningpo city lies is 鄞, a name given it during the Chou dynasty.

From insect and sharp; also read erson.

The book moth (Lepisma), the 龜 or 白魚 from its shape and mealy color; two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing.

Read erson. Wriggling.

From words and erson; it resembles erson to tell, and is used as a synonym of 欽 or erson pleased.

An affable, respectful manner; pleasant and gracious.

He and his attendants were so very attentive and courteous.

Read erson. The vapor which rises from the ground.

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 erson 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 erson; a weight of 2 erson in the gavel, a lot of 8 bags of salt, which weigh 63 pecks net.

To draw water, as into fields.

To be a pilot.

To draw well-water.

A preface.

To light or strike a fire.

To point at.

A leader, one who shows the way, or heads a subscription.

To quote authors or books.

To be a spy, a guide; to furnish a clue.

To lead, to induce to go in a way.

To hold in the breath, as the Taoists or jugglers do.

To introduce to the imperial presence.

The subject of a ballad or song.

To care disease by shampooing.

One thing induces (or involves) another.

The active or leading principle of a preparation.

To influence, to urge on.

[Note: the reading is unclear; it seems to be an abbreviation or a misprint.]

The people of Yin long enjoy prosperity.

Read erson A halter, a drag rope.

One should hold the rope when going with the bear; — do your part.

Originally formed of a step led on and on; it is the 34th radical of a few unusual characters.

To journey; to move on.

From insect and to lead or to respect.

The earthworm (Lumbricu), the erson also called 土龍 or earth-dragon; it is used as a remedy in uriniferous complaints. A singular snake resembling a Cecilia.

From body and a stroke, but the original composition is from 叉 and a stroke and 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.

Square pieces of dried meat, once used in sacrifices.

The mayor of Peking, a high officer, whose jurisdiction is independent of the provincial governor, and restricted within the metropolitan prefecture.

All the directors of high rank.

To drink; it is by some confined to animals, as is to persons; to suck in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; used like erson as a sign of the passive, to receive; to cherish: concealed, secret.

A glass.

Drinking to excess.

Please drink.

A slice of medicine.

A mad drinking bout.

We know the fountain by drinking the water.

To have a cause for dislike.

To attend a wedding feast.

To drink in the village, an appellation for a village elder.

Laid by the arrow.

An anonymous or secret document.

Good to drink.

He quaffed it off at a draft.

To drink.

He watered the horse and threw down some cash.

To furnish food and drink.

In Cantonese, used for erson To dip.

To dip candles.

To dip it in the soy.

To lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch, to quilt.

To sew across, as when quilting.

First baste and then sew it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>殨</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>A long spear or pointed weapon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朗</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Read 'yin'. A long shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陰</td>
<td>yin</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 to snap the string of the lute in playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薄</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>From a place and compassionate; but the original form, like a right-angle, is supposed to imitate something hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>From wood and hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>僵</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簿</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The beams of the roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舒</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The ridge of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隠</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Like the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隱</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>A kind of measure used by carpenters, called 榊 for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>峙</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The lofty and rugged mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騤</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The rattling of carts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The sound of thunder; and used with 較 in this sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傾</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Loudly clapping on the claps of thunder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘋</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>From disease and hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘼</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>A blister, a pimple; confirmed, in, victimized, craving, longing for, bound by a habit, especially of using opium,—in which sense is also used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘀</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>A besotted opium-smoker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罪</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Besotted by, habituated to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痒</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Beginning to be a slave to the pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痛</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>The craving satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疼</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>To cure the habit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疹</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>Little sores or boils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td>He has a craving [for the pipe] when he sees it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From plants or shelter and obscure.
Shady, umbrageous; a shade, a covert, a shadow; to overshadow, to hide; to shelter, to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

From leather and to lead
A collar or putting which goes around the breast of the leading horses to draw the cart, and holds the traces which are fastened to the axle, called 套 包子 in Peking; the term sometimes includes the ropes.

From care and a sound.
A cellar; a store-room or treasury entered from the cellar, and often extending beyond the house.

A wine-cellar.

Dark, unable to see things.

A seal or official signet; a stamp, but especially the device or legend on it; to seal, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace or write over
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.

| 轉 | one seal.
| 官 | the official seal.
| 盖 | or 用 to seal, to affix a stamp.
| 打 | to chop or stamp, as dollars.
| 封 | and 開 to close the office ten days before, and open them twenty days after new-year.
| 印 | to print books.
| 房 | the bureau in a yamun where the seal is kept.

月 | 萬川 the moon prints itself on myriads of streams.

色 | the red ink used in sealing.

堂 | the frontal sinus.

跡 | a dirty spot.

掛 | to act as generalissimo.

信 | or 符 | a particular seal.

送 | to print and give away books.

火 | or 焼 | to burn or sear a mark, as on a horse.

佛 | or 佛 | the seal on Buddha's heart, the ascetikala 仏 often depicted on images; it is the symbol of the esoteric or secret doctrines of Buddha.

从子 | child and 男 | man infolding it.

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.

牲 | 异食 pregnant animals should not be eaten.

| 腸 | from 女woman and 腹 we; but others say it is altered from 人ma'n, 火fire and 井two hands, which form is better retained in the second; it is sometimes read ying'.

| 脹 | 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.

| 娼 | urge him to take another cup.

| 妓 | a waiting-maid.

| 娼 | a concubine.

| 送 | to send on to one.

胤 | from 肉flesh, 八eight, and ㄠ duplicate.

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 后 was sent by Chung-k'ang to punish Hi and Ho.

承 | to continue the rule, to take the succession.

乃 | 女武安天下之盛 I have followed the rules of Wăn Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.

永锡祚 | honor and posterity will evermore be granted.

天 | a divinely ordained succession.

| 一 | to rinse the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.

| 一 | to pledge the dead, refers to an ancient custom of a father making his son personate his own deceased father, and worshipping him with a libation.

| 一 | to cut down the high trees on the hills.

| 一 | to fell the forests.

| 一 | from heart and a dog growling; the second form is regarded as incorrect.

| 一 | 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; grievous, wounded.

| 一 | 也 be could bear to leave one old minister.

| 一 | not one of them was wanting.

| 一 | to inquire politely of.

| 一 | an ancient petty state lying in the present Ju-ning fu in the southeast of Honan; the term is now applied to Great Britain or England.

| 一 | a double tassel on a spear.

Old sounds, ying, yang, ying, and hung. In Canton, ying, wing, and yon; — in Swatow, eng, yⁿ, yong, and yang; — in Amoy, ang, geng, song, and jung; — in Puchau, ing, ying, and yong; — in Shanghai, ying, eng, khang, and ngan; — in Chifu, ying.

英 From plants and fresh-looking.

| 英 | 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.
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 gallipot, a pitcher.

Sugar | a jar of sweetmeats.

Water | a water gurglet or ewer.

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |

From woman and necklace; the second form means only a child.

An infant, a babe, a sucking, especially a new-born girl; used for some of its compounds; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to inclose, to entangle; hampered, restrained; to add to; head ornaments.

A baby.

A foundling-hospital, an orphanage.

A babe in arms.

The weakness of age.

Attacked by disease.

The entanglements and temptations of this world have got me fast.

From mouth and infant.

The melody of many birds; birds calling.

The birds are carolling melodiously.

She is singing her best.

The rivalries and emulation of friends.

A fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.

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.

When the tiger backs against a hill, nobody dares attack him.

Rushed against the spears; met a close fight.

The cherry, called | 桃 | the common varieties are | 桃 | red cherry, and | 黃 | yellow cherry; | 桃 | cherry lips.

The seeds of the Rosa hystrix.

The bird for infants, because it learns to talk as infants do by listening to their mothers.

A parrot; the macaw or cockatoo.

The white cockatoo, brought from the Archipelago.

A parrot.

A Bucinum; a nautilus shell; and applied to other shells resembling these.

A Roman or crooked nose.

A species of warbler that nestsles on the willow, having many names, one of which, the yellow, seems to identify it with the mango bird; but the common one | 楊 | refers to the Chinese oriole (Oriolus sinensis).

Its plumes are beautiful variegated; i.e. like an oriole's.

The oriole flits through the willows like a shuttle.

The swallow and the oriole have made a match; referring to a marriage.

In Cantonese. A knot in wood.
應  ying
From heart and obeying man's call, as a trained falcon.

YING.  ying
That which is right and should be; ought to be; suitable, proper; therefore, accordingly; that which 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.
1 得 due to him or suitable for; belongs to.
本  該  作 that's the proper way to do it.
不  了  了  了  or do not) promise.
門  the Imperial palace.
2 死 [a deed] worthy of death by decapitation.
國  a petty principedom in the present Yeh hien 葉縣 in the southwest of Honan.

Read ying' in which it is similar to the next. An answer, a response; an echo; to fulfill, to come up to expectation; to respond; responds, to correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; in divination, denotes the diagrams which refer to others; a small drum.

答  ying' to reply, to answer.
1 驗  真  方  a specific, a good prescription.
1 令  an order of the heir-apparent.
1 接  to reinforce, as in battle.
同  聲  和  the echo answers; met. people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather.
供  to entertain a high officer on his route.
不能  手  not to be able to meet my hand, i.e. answer my request.
天  順  人  to please heaven and be kind to men.

叫到  爲止  when you get a response then stop, — and not call again.

在  CANTONESE. A lot; a number of things.
一副  當  the whole lot together.

鷹  ying
Like the preceding.
To answer, to reply to a call verbally.
1 劇  to come to, or answer the door, when a visitor calls.
叫不  1 he does not answer.

From flesh and to respond; used with 見 and also read ying to answer.

The breast; personally, self; to strike; to bear, to sustain; to stand up against; to receive, as a duty; a belly-band, a surcingle; ornaments on the martingale; to fasten.
1 受  to undertake, as an office.
則  拳  拳  服  he carefully took and clapped it to his breast.
1 坐  stifled, half suffocated.
2 戒  狎  是  he attacked the Jung and Th tribes.

莫  就  如  how can I undertake such a heavy charge!

鷹  ying
The bird that answers to man's pointing, which is exhibited in the ancient form 鷹; others say it is from bird and breast, because it strikes its prey there.

The falcon; a term for all accomptine birds, as the eagle, hawk, owl, kite, &c.
神  the golden eagle, the barbork used to capture animals.
麻  or  魚  an osprey or fish-eagle.
貓  兒  頭  the common owl.
1 出  風  鷹  the eagle soars above the wind and dust.
角  the harpy eagle.
1 眼  狐  手  an eagle eye and a monkey's hand; — sharp, clever.
揚  the falcon soars on his swoop; applied to warriors who at first were in low, private life.

繠  ying
From silk and a baby.

纏  ying
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  1 帽  the red fringed hats.
馬  1 the tassels or pendants on a bridle.
女子  詐  媒  the girl has promised her bridal tassel.
發  馳  摘  the insult and strike arose from merely seizing a tassel.
絲  1 round balls of floss worn by girls in the hair.
繮  1 the hand to hold the button.

盈  ying
A vine like the grape, which produces berries or grapes.
盈  1 糕  a preparation of candy at Canton.

盈  ying
From dish and overmuch, referring to purchasing more than is necessary.

盈  ying
A full vessel; completed, overflowing, replenished; arrogant, audacious; to fill; to be full; to overpass, to stretch beyond; more than is wanted.

盈  ying
1 虚  而  有  though ignorant he still thinks he is quite capable.
1 滿  full; self-satisfied; a complacent conceit.
1 缺  waxing and waning.
盈  ying
1 他  has filled the sum of his inquiries.
盈  ying
1 他  his abilities are small and he is soon exhausted.
盈  ying
1 異常情態  |  獨立  her animated appearance and sprightly ways were admirable and well sustained.
盈  ying
1 軽  dainty and elegant, as the step of a lady.
盈  ying
1 朝  the court or levee is full.
1 縮  to increase and to decrease; to overpass and retract; sufficient and insufficient, as expenses and receipts.
盈  ying
1 1 an ancient city in K'iu-chou 蘇州 in southwest of Chuchkiang.
盈  ying
1 把  a full handful.
From wood and fall 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.

在兩之間 he poured out the libation between the columns.

1. sentences put upon pillars before the door.

**jy**

An eddy; a rivulet.

1. the murmur of running water.

**jyng**

a whirlpool.

1. a small stream, a brook.

**jy**

clever and glib in talking.

1. the hall was three or divisions wide,—for each one required a pillar.

**jyng**

From bright and 宮 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 entrenched 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 聲軍 the household guards, and other corps.

1. to seek a living, to calculate the ways and means; to attend to from first to last.

1. measured it and built it.

1. an outpost, a guard-house.

1. or 房 a cantonment, a garrison, a dépôt of troops.

1. or 伍 the army.

1. or 六 to enlist.

武 1 military officers.

1. to surprise and plunder a camp.

1. to build a dwelling-house; a star near Aquila.

1. or 生 to trade, to get a living.

1. to circumvent and cozen; to carry away; to enrapure, as fine music does the feelings.

1. going to and fro, to travel in, as a peddler; buzzing, fitting, as flies.

From earth and 營 bright.

1. A tomb, the grounds belonging to a family sepulcher.

1. a burial-ground.

1. the family grave-yard.

1. your family tombs.

1. (or 1) the grave is not yet dug.

1. or 1 the limits of the grounds, where stone pillars are erected.

The opening year clear and flourishing, as the composition of the character indicates.

1. a bridge in Kwān-shan in Kiangsu.

From woman and the next character contracted; it occurs interchanged with盈 full.

The family surname of Tsin Chi Hwangti, derived from Shao-hao (n.e. 2507); full; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate, to produce what is new.

1. or 1 a famous belle.

1. to fill up.

夏日為長 1 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.

1. an abundance, excessive; more than just enough.

1. to win by gaming.

1. over-ripe.

1. to win the bet,—which must not be money.

1. I have beaten him; I won it of him.

1. a high price for really good things.

1. profits, gain.

昭假無 1 you have come to my help with all your powers.

From water and to fill.

The ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh; an ancient name for Chao-chén fu in the east of Kwangtung.

1. a fairy land.

登洲 to go to (or to reach) the capital, referring to an ancient name of Ho-kien fu in Chihli.

1. all the wide oceans.

A basket or hamper, also called 篮籠子 hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

Often confounded with the last.

A strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

1. the yellow gold fills the safe.

From insect and 綢 string contracted, referring to the swinging-like action of the fore-legs.

A house-fly; a dipterous fly of any sort or color; met. spurious flatterers who confound good and evil, as flies dirty things both black and white.

1. or 鳥 house-flies.

1. a spider which catches flies.

1. a fly-borer, i.e. flies will find their way through the smallest hole; met. traders who watch for the smallest profits.

1. petty gains like a fly's head.
This character is often written like the preceding.

An ancient district 1 川, now 1 州 in the northwest of Nan-hui, occupying the valleys of the River Hwai and its affluents, named after the 1 水, a noted stream in its borders, now in Honan; a man of 1 川 is one whose surname is Chin 川, because many of that surname came from that region.

From sun and midst or luxuriant. The sun beginning to decline; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor, to contenance; to show, not to hide or retire; the sunlight, the bright glare; a reflection or image; open, apparent, in sight.

日日 1 it is past noon tide; the sun shines on you.

明 1 a bright sunlight.

日日 1 雪 the reflection of the snow.

眼 1 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 蜀 dynasty.

後先輝 1 the new incumbent reflects the brightness of his predecessor; said of one good ruler who succeeds another.

Read any? Obscure.

硬 1 not bright, not light enough.

From stone or hide and to change; the second form is not common.

 Gian 1 hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perversive; sharp, stiff, as a bad handwriting; to stiffen, to harden; powerful and willful.

手手 1 strong, brawny, hardfisted.

硬硬 1 muscular, vigorous, as a hale old man.
From small and hill.

In a shady dell, darkish, unbrigeous; retired, solitary, secret; hidden from view, far back; to be of a dark color, obscure, mysterious, occult; the ignorant, idle; the shades or spirits who are in obscure places; to go or be sent into retirement, to be kept out of sight, half banished; to rusticate one.

雅 clean and tasteful; in elegant retirement; retired and tasteful, as a coqse or garden retreat.

暗 dark; obscure, as a ravine.

都 the north extreme of Yao's realm.

居 to live retired, out of public life.

深 wild, remote; dismal, as a deep gorge.

超 to deliver spirits by a mass.

祭 a gust that scatters the paper garments burned to clothe ghosts; met. an object of contempt, a wretch. (Cantonese.)

门 the gates of hades; also, the pylons.

山 the far off calm southern mountains.

因升进明 dismiss the scheming officers, and advance the intelligent.

同食 it is really good-tasted.

到底 good pluck to the last; it died game.

口多 I will and must have more.

口 an obstinate, pig-headed fellow.

自为 I alone who did it.

冷 stiff from cold.

口 hold it firmly in your hand.

得嘻嘻 domineering; too stiff.

口 soul-mouthed.

在 Cantonese, a particle denoting a fixed purpose, certainly, still, surely, only, indeed, in fact, dear, in price.

在 the sad woman.

心 or disappointed, c.

拂 obscure.

在 I a probably.

托 subtle, abstruse; infinitesimal, fine, delicate.

囚 to imprison, to confine.

殷 the accomplishments of lady-like reserve and maiden quiet.

口 in rhetorical emphasis.

鹰 deer and female contracted.

鹰 A roe or doe; the female of the stag or axis.

愿意 a place anecently belonging to the state 鄘, now occupied by that district in the south-west part of Honan, on the headwaters of the River Han.

鹰 From heart and head, which some regard as a contraction of 顏 the face, because grief shows itself in the countenance.

鹰 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; unsententious, as pregnant women; to sympathize with; to act so as to bring disgrace.

鹰 disappointed, sorry, grieved.

鹰 cast down, heart-sick, of a sad countenance.

鹰 to sympathize and condole with one.

鹰 sorrowing, mourning.

鹰 careless what grief may be given to others.

鹰 do not be anxious lest they be bad; i.e. they will probably be good.

鹰 stolid, light-hearted.

鹰 you can go to sleep without any anxiety; the last two words in 無王, however, refer to king Asoka, i.e. the untroubled or sorrowless king.

鹰 if you take to heart the sorrows of the people, they will also bear yours in mind.

鹰 the emperor's time of mourning.

鹰 a slight indisposition; i.e. sorrow because he could not shoulder a fagot.

鹰 the ways of a mean man being disgrace on him.

鹰 to grow bouse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

鹰 he stood a long while while talking slowly.
YIU. From man and sorrowful, but explained as from sorrow to step off and grieve; q. d. a man relieves his grief by rambling.

Abundant, excessive, as rains; redundant, overflowing, 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 trifling; a mumble.

l a person with a long and 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.

l singular; surprisingly unlike.

To surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime.

A rare and beautiful thing; a beautiful woman.

A to hate; to blame people: there is a proverb 15子 衛 in Peking people are haters, Tientsin people janglers.

I vasty more or greater.

Then his error is less criminal.

I bear him an old grudge; to harbor resentment.

可怪 still more surprising.

1 remarkable talent.

I know not the evil cause.

Used with the last; a fault or error; a crime.

tu guilt; wickedness.

Do not cause him to transgress.

Reported all their misdeeds.

A swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

A tumor has come on the skin.

A ripe boil or pimple.

Hanging on, as a wen; said of a son-in-law who lives at his wife's home.

An unauthorized character, employed along the coast to denote the | 魚 or cuttlefish; the right name is probably 魚, as the characters are read alike.

YIU. YIU.
Made breathing fast, as when laughing.

Breathing gliding way, as when convivial.

Pleased, as when showing it in the face.

The etymology is lost; occurs written like the last, and used for still.

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 fallen tree.

I do not know the reason for it, or its original.

I come hereof, from the first.

Why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons?

There was really no cause for it.

Are there more goblins?

Let him go and do it.

I self-made me as I like.

As you please.

It passed by this door.

This is from this and after, or to the next; thenceforth.

It depends on Heaven, not on man.

Delighted with, very well satisfied; self-possessed.

No way of getting to see you.

Such and such reasons; &c.

The affair has a cause.

(Or it) came from the capital.

Sho the capital or metropolis, i.e. whither all roads tend.

Observe and follow, as a precedent.

Phases of the sky are dark, and clouds are rising.

To oil the hair and rouge the face.

Petroleum, kerosine.

Slippery, oily, smooth.

A mild and scrupulous disposition.

To paint, to oil.

Paint or varnish a thing in color.

An aperous insect allied to the millipedes, the \( \text{chien} \) or cermatia (Scutigera), common in eastern China; a harmless insect, known by many names, as cash-dragon; raincoat bug, and cash-threading insect; \( \text{chie} \) is another form of it; the \( \text{Julus} \) is a gally-worm is sometimes wrongly called by this name.

An old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank, rotten smell.

If an ox lows at night, then [his flesh] is rank.

Rotten wood smells bad.

Inclusion and to transform or a bird, alluding to the purpose of a decoy; often read \( \text{ji} \).

To interpret the cries of birds or beasts; to tell the meaning of foreign speech or gibberish; to decoy, to inveigle; to improve, to change for the better; toad-pigeons, also called or bird go-between.

Everything is transformed and nourished.

One who seduces into evil or trouble.

A decoy-bird.

The scollops along the lower edge of a flag; in old time, the king's pennon had twelve scollops, his fiefs nine, and others less; a fluttering, as of a pennon.

A dependent on a crown.
enjoy it; to take 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.

民 or 手 an idler; lazy people, those having no calling.

之 to enjoy swimming; to dabble and play in the water.

戏 to enjoy sports; to frequent theaters.

波 the petrel; it is said to 飞雨 ride on the waves, and pray for rain.

従之 to drift with the current.

下 wherever found, all parts, all belonging to.

和 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.

德 to apply one's self to virtue and divert one's self with art.

水 to swim; to take a water excursion.

蛇 the snake crawls.

游 often interchanged with the last.

者 to saunter idly; 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.

省 to travel through the provinces.

玩 to take a holiday, and have a ramble.

僧 a begging, itinerant priest.

魂 wandering, hungry ghosts.

出 the idol is taking an airing, i.e. carried in a procession.

好 the idle love to waste their time.

游 from water and a fluttering pen-non; interchanged with the next.

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.

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好 the idle love to waste their time.
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.

Read stub, and used for算法.

A grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to strain, to decoate.

A trailing plant growing in the water, having a feitid smell, perhaps akin to a Potamogeton; but others say it is a stinking vine (Smilacaceae) found along the edge of the water; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

A light carriage, like a curricle or chaise; light, trailing.

One of two 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.

To be fond of the ancients, partial to their writings.

Wine and flesh friends; selfish associates.

An old friend.

A friend is one who is of the same disposition.

A fellow-member, as of an association, club, or church.

Unfriendly, disobedient.

Fraternal, cordial love.

A dear or good friend, one who is of advantage; a moral friend.

To make an acquaintance with one, to associate with one.

by threes and by twos; said of deer.

To make friends with the upright, the earnest, and the intelligent, is of great advantage.

he whom I have for my friend, is one whose virtue I blend with.

A friend of about the same age; opposed to忘年 one who is much younger, whose age is disregarded.

Rules regulating the intercourse of friends.

When heaven and earth accord, then all things grow.
The original form resembles a vessel for distilling; it refers to the closing up of nature in the eighth moon, when crops are ripe; it is the 16th 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. The hours from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

五 a goblin, such as Confucius once saw.

請 you said, jail  please tell me more of the particulars; give me the details.

書鬼二 he has handled the books in the two hills; i.e. a well read scholar; it refers to two peaks called 大 and 小 situated in Shih-chen fu in Hunan, in whose caves the legend says that thousands of books were hidden.

水 a branch of the River Yuen near these mountains.

古 An ancient sacrificial tankard of copper, with a cover and a bail, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.

棖喜二 two goblets of flavored millet wine, for libations.

美 To lead on in the right way; right, reason.

受 若 they fully accorded with the highest laws of Heaven.

里 a place, now Taung-yin-hien in Yuen Hsien, in the north of Honan, where Wu Wang was imprisoned, b. c. 1130.

鱣 A yellowish black fish, 黃 a four inches long, which from its habit of burying itself in the mud, is also called 蛇鰤 or grapefish; it has a forked tail, large head, wide mouth, and many sharp dorsal spines; perhaps akin to the stickle-back.

鱻 A short-lived fly, also called 花暮 produced from eggs laid in rotten wood; it resembles a silkworm moth.

偽 A kind of useless grass resembling the panicked millet growing among grain; weeds; tares, darnel; the ruff of society; vicious, mischievous.

言自口 their offensive words are just from the mouth.

除 安真 to extirpate the wicked, that the good may be quiet.

馬飾不過穀 weeds are the only return the horse gets.

秋苗而非苗 darnel resembles grain [when young], but it is still not grain.

維 騎驢 the weeds grow rank and high.

黝 From black and young; also read 吳.

黝 A color like invisiblo green, almost a black; also an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.

牲 black bullocks, fit for sacrificing.

塗 黃面 he smeared his face darkly.

髻 a blue-black.

髻 to plaster with black mortar.

嗨哟 he is much tanned or sun-burnt.

優 An indolent, sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; used for 傷 sorrow, grief; anxious longings.

傷余心之 the misery and grief that rends my heart.

窟 From lip, 窟 door and 窟 bored; i.e. to open a hole as a door.

窟 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.

罈 a window made of a jar.

自 執其手 to grasp the hand put through the window, as when visiting an invalid.

開 通光 open the lattice to let in the light.

戶 doors and windows; glass or lattice doors.

天之氏 the leading guidance of the people by Heaven.

謊 有業 a finished pair of shoes lay on the window sill.

誘 from words and elegant; the second form is unusual.

誘 To speak to 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.

友邦 君 he urged me to treat the neighboring princes kindly.

循循善 to lead one gradually on from good to better.

喜貪者可以利 the covetous are easily enticed with the prospect of gain.

或 to tempt to sin, to seduce to evil.

射 to teach archery.

哄 to deceive, to lead into error.

導其逃 to lead the ignorant and wayward into good ways.

又 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 yin.

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.

罵了打打了罵 be scolded and then beats me, and then beats and scolds again.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 天</td>
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</table>
| there's another day coming; *i.e.* why hurry so? | From a shelter and having; occurs used with the next. | To be lenient towards, to be indulgent, to forbear with; to relax, to excuse; to give scope to; an inadvertence, a sin of ignorance; a permanent, far-reaching benefit.
| 得而 | 失 | 1 天 |
| he obtained it and after that he lost it. | To remit or forbear an offence. | To remit or forbear an offence.
| 要 | 三 | 三 |
| again he asked and then asked again. | three reasons for leniency, *v.i.,* ignorance, inadvertence and forgetfulness. | three reasons for leniency, *v.i.,* ignorance, inadvertence and forgetfulness.
| 刻 | 下 | 雨 |
| it is cold and raining too. | 赂 | bribed to remit punishment. |
| 名 | 次 | 处 |
| again this sort also; again this third sort. | 4 | bribed to remit punishment. |
| 換 | 開 | 1 |
| we have only changed him for another raw hand. | 操 | a valiant or clever man, a leading mind. |
| 马 | 眼 | 眼 |
| 吃 | 不 | 吃 |
| grass 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. | 豐 | to honor literary pursuits is called right-ing letters. |
| 坐 | 不 | 不 |
| he could not sit easy. | 器 | furthermore. |
| 有 | 客 | 客 |
| still one more guest has come. | 不 | still more improper or impossible. |
| 另 | 界 | 界 |
| Derived from mouth with a indicated hand added, because they mutually assist each other; when language fails the hand helps; it is interchanged with the next two as a verb. | 育 | from man and right hand; used with the next. |
| 右 | 育 | 育 |
| 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 侍郎 a junior vice-president. | 育 | To aid, to help, to countenance. |
| 手 | 阁 | 阁 |
| the right hand. | 1 | to lend a hand. |
| 在 | 達 | 達 |
| or in on the right hand. | 上天 | high Heaven sees and cares for the people. |
| 僧 | 阁 | 阁 |
| a nun. | 育 | To protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection, heavenly kindness. |
| | | 神靈 |
| may the divine spirits protect you. | 神 | To protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection, heavenly kindness. |
| | | 受 |
| to enjoy the favor of Heaven. | 官 | high Heaven oversees and assists. |
| | | 神恩 |
| the secret blessings of the gods. | 頭 | bound down by the usage; hampered by custom. |
1116 YIU.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIU.</th>
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<th>YOH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read yue, and used for 杏. Delineate, subtle, abstruse.</td>
<td>A shaking of the head, caused by old age or palsy.</td>
<td>Used with 油 oil. Glossy, glazed; the glazing on porcelain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>毒 yu ū</td>
<td>太</td>
<td>挂 1 to glaze things.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The pumelo or shaddock, the</td>
<td>A species of black monkey, called 狒</td>
<td>From beast and cave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>柚 yu ū</td>
<td>also known at Canton as 红.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>and 善胆 at Shanghai.</td>
<td>厄包橘</td>
<td>An obsolete form of 系. 系 a cuff, for which it is sometimes used.</td>
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<tr>
<td>厄包橘</td>
<td>those pumelos and oranges must be rolled up.</td>
<td>Elegantely dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>The reed or sliae of a loom.</td>
<td>短盛服</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From ret and the last contracted,</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>便種實</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the color of the skin.</td>
<td>長</td>
<td>如充耳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>A species of the weasel family, which is described as near the size of the sable, of a reddish-yellow color, large bushy tail, and runs up trees and eats mice; it is also called 地鼠 earth monkey; it is probably an animal akin to the stoat, but one synonym is 黄鼠狼 the common weasel.</td>
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YOH.  

Old sounds, yak, ngak, and wak. In Canton, youk and ngok; — in Siou tou, yak, ngak, and is; — in Amoy, iok, ak, gak, and giok; — in Fuhchou, youk, ngok, and yok; — in Shanghai, yak, yu, and ngok; — in Chefoo, yoa.

From plant and music or contract; the second and common contracted form properly means the leaves of the orris root (Iris); it is also read thi, 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.

1. 药 yao, 荪 or 預 1 總 an apothecary's shop; a dispensary.
2. 生 | the raw, and 熟 | the prepared opium.
3. 一 | a disguise given with a dose.
4. 酒 | medi-|cated spirits.
5. 山 | the Chinese yam.
6. 養疾易 | a malady is easily cured if treated at the first.
7. 多 | 且 | 不可 | 多 the troubles flame out till they are beyond help or remedy.

食 | or 服 1 to take medicine.  

性有君臣 medicines are necessarily divided into principal and subordinate remedies.

王 | a temple to the Chinese Emperor.

真 | or | 妙 | or | 聖 | an offic- 

a or excellent remedy.  

飄, yoh  

From fire and measure.

Fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.  

震震 | | the flashes of lightning and thunder — came in a wonderful manner.
From worship and thin 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 Hia dynasty near the vernal equinox, in the ancestral temple, but in the summer by the Ch'en sovereigns; hence some use the first character for the vernal, and the second for the summer sacrifice.

From silk and ladle for the sound.

To bind, to card up; to bind by contract, to agree with; to form a treaty or compact; to retract, 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.

I spoke to him and he agreed that I should go with him.

東 to restrain, to keep in bounds.

儉 frugal, not extravagant.

立合 to make an indenture or contract.

單 the agreement; a compact.

摸六百個 about six hundred of them.

大 or 略 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

From a pipe or reed and head contracted.

To cry with loud intreaty; to invoke in prayer; to implore; to groan from pain in the head.

呼 to pray with loud cries.

恳 to importune urgently.

禱 to pray to.

Read 痛 Together with, and.

率 the prince went out with the crowd to vent his anger.

沸 to boil; to cook with water, as a soup or stew; to wash, to cleanse out; to soak, to wet through.

疏 to cleanse and reform your hearts.

潯 moving; agitated, as water.

沸 bubbling, gurgling.

極 from to divide and extreme.

Bubbling of boiling water.

In P'uch'ao read 窮. To scald in boiling water, to cook hastily.

鵝 to scald a fowl, so as to pluck it easily.

鈍 to scald vermicelli.

嶽 From hill and prison.

The highest peaks of mountains, a lofty summit; the five are high mountains worshiped by the ancient emperors, and venerated to this day; the 東 is Ts'uei in Shantung; 西 is Ping in Shensi, south of Si-nan fu; 北 is Hsi in the southwest of Chihli; 南 is Shang in the western-center of Hunan; 中 is Sung or Tai in the west of Honan, near the Yellow River.

四 a president of the princes in the days of Yao.

角 antler-like; projecting like deer's horns.

太 a peak ten miles east of Hob chen in Shansi.
岳, yo'

Regarded as a contraction of the preceding, but now chiefly used for a wife's parents, intimating the respect due to them.

父 or 丈 a wife's father.

鶴, yu'

From bird and a prison.

A felicitous bird, described as larger than a mallard, with red eyes; its description alludes it to the rails; it appeared when Wan Wang got the empire.

From foot and feathered garments; both are also read chih.

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.

老人不易' he said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read jia or ji; same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for 丰, as 丰年. Ah, behold, [such sons are the real] unicorn! — meaning Wan Wang's sons.

從 to go and curling vapor as the phonetic.

Vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret, to pervert, to disturb; very; to avoid, to escape from; wide, spacious.

久 a very long time.

乃心 to distort another's intentions.

言 言近 the proposition is very general, but it is applicable to present times.

腐 inapt, doleful.

拘 precise, too particular.

遥而閤于事情 a vague and indistinct thing; no certainty, no tact in doing things.

紜 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.
alas, to a this to under-a to the a prince

was it or uiordinatc tho 1

i isli, a probably i.e. for a an JlH

a parcel of

The Canton, the vague, pg.

like this.

Cantrena)

to beat the diving-fish,

is done by Taoists.

or or fish spawn of fish.

and or 秋_ one a letter or note; referring to an ancient

story.

a procession of fancy lanterns at Canton, many of

them shaped like fish.

that run off was a big one; said of anticipated profits,
or things lost which are hard to prove.

as closely dependent as water and fish; said of

married people, or a ruler and his ministers.

a prince royal among the Kitans, because he wore a

fish made of gold.

turtle, emys, or other kind of water Chelonians.

the frog, from its habitat of sitting, and in imitation of

its croak.

a horse with white rings around the eyes, like a fish's

eye, at the edge of the cornea.

the second form is only used in the classics.

To fish; to take indiscriminately whatever comes; to

seize; immoderate.

inordinate lust.

a fisherman.

a fishwife.

seeking nothing but his own gain.

to inerence on and seize.

an old name for Ki-chen 九州 in Chihli from the 1 水 a

branch of the Pei-tang River.

fishermen, foresters, farmers, and scholars.

From fish and to strike; it differs from  魚  yú; like the last.

To fish; to catch fish.

鱼  yú 道楽 to take recreation in hunting and fishing.

From a paw and 由 a demon.

A term for quadrumanous animals, more particularly those

like spider monkeys; to start, as an affair; the space of a 里 in the

Chou dynasty; occurs used for 處 in the place where the sun
goes down.

the sun in 乙 from 9 to 11 A.M.

incipient stages of a matter.

A mountain or region in the east, called 異 the extreme
east of Yü's sway, where the sun rises; it probably refers to 東

or Yesso Island, though others think it denotes Shantung Promontory or Corea.

a covert or dell in hills, protected from the bleak winds.

dead resting on the hill he held out to the last; i.e. he stood at bay, made a last stand.

From place and monkey.

A corner, a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, inlet, or small

eye; a part, a little; rigid, precise, as an angle; in mathematics, the unit or lowest term of a cubic root.

a lot, a parcel of land.

isles of the sea, an islet; a bay or place on the coast.

boys should sit at a

corner [table].

this will prove his integrity and firmness of principle.

a corner.

不以三 1 反 to point to a corner and not to understand that there are three corners more; i.e. dull, not to take a hint.
to enter on the corner mat;  
② to come to the table.

向 ① I will stand aside and bear the trouble (or responsibility) alone.

方 ① a right angle or square corner; between the cardinal points, as northeast or northwest.

舌 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.

差 discrepant, irreconcilable.

在 Fuhchau. Warped, twisted; obstinate, mulish.

脣 A water-beetle, the 蠅 or 青蚨 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 魚 and answers to a Hydrophilus.

髑 The clavicle or collar-bone; usually known as 錨子骨 the key-bone.

脣 From heart and monkey.

有 Having a monkey's wit, which animates the Chinese regard as a silly brute; simple, un instructed, rude, unpolished; confounding right and wrong; stupid, unwise, and in this sense used for one's self in writing letters; to deceive, to befool.

弟 or 者 “your stupid brother;” like “your humble servant.”

拙 or 毋 foolish, unskilled, awkward.

鄉 rustics, clothappers, village swains.

民 the silly people, the canaille, the mob; — a phrase used by the rulers for their subjects.

見 in my humble opinion.

大智若 ① a very clever man with a doltish expression.

弄人 to deceive; to gammon.

味 stupid, unenlightened.

在 conceited and foolish, a vaporizing simpleton.

余子 From man and 舍 house contracted, alluding to the freedom of conversation in the house; it nearly resembles 赖余 ①; the second is also read 余.

The first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; mostly used in writing, and often printed in a smaller type at the side.

其如何 What can he do to me?

所否者 I am one who has done a thing rather out of the way.

比 the head-dress of a Mongol princess.

一 ① our Emperor.

Read 山. Name of a mountain, 標 in Mongolia.

好仔 Fair, handsome; in the Tsu state, a very tall and portly man.

姪 in the Tsang dynasty, a kind of chamberlain housekeeper.

鄉 the same as 菞 a town.

A small fief conferred on Wu Wang's son, lying somewhere in the present Hwai-nang fu, just south of the Yellow River; also a town in the state Ching, now K'ai-fung fu.

十分 From earth and in; it is often but erroneously used as a contracted form of 在 a market.

A dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

彭 a sluice cut through a dike.

岸 an overseer of dikes.

長 a dike.

田 fields guarded by dikes, as in Hwai-nang fu in Kiangsu.

酒 危贼 ① cleared the dike country of robbers.

瑜 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 眉 or the great porcupine, also called 野猪 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 baued quills.

孟孟 Originally denoted a wooden dish, but now includes those of any material; a basin; a porringer, a large cup.

漱口 ① a cup to rinse the mouth at table.

盤 ① wooden dishes or bowls.

方則水 if the dish be square the water in it will be square too; — denoting the great influence of the prince in molding the people; as 君猶 也 he is like the dish.

現水 ① a cup for watering the ink-stone.

痰 ① a small spittoon for the sick.

縣 in Ping-ting chou in the east of Shansi.

杆 Used with the preceding, but referring more to tubs large enough to wash or bathe in.

水 ① a wash-tub.

杖 Used for its primitive; ① a self-satisfied look and manner.

笙 An ancient reed organ like the 笙 having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through the mouth-piece; it is called 笙 because it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>From <em>words</em> and a moment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>To flatter, to praise to one's face; to adulate; a flatterer, a sycophant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>面</strong></td>
<td>personal, direct flattery; to say pleasing things.</td>
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<td><strong>富</strong></td>
<td>高 people hear much flattery.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>色</strong></td>
<td>a simpering, smirking countenance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>僕臣</strong></td>
<td>when an officer be praiseth his master, he soon thinks himself something wonderful.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>孝子</strong></td>
<td>not a filial son never adulates his parents.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>何言</strong></td>
<td>why speak such flattering (or untrue) words.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>黃</strong></td>
<td>The second form presents a common abbreviation of this primitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>黃</strong></td>
<td>A medicinal plant of several varieties.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>萊</strong></td>
<td>山萊 is probably the dogwood; its sub-acid drupes are dried to use as an astringent.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>萊</strong></td>
<td>萊江 a stream in Yih-tu hien in central Shantung.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>嘯</strong></td>
<td>Herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>鹿</strong></td>
<td>multitudes of happy deer and does.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>映</strong></td>
<td>From flesh and a moment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>映</strong></td>
<td>The fat on the belly; big-belled, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby fat; rich, as productive soil; entrails of dogs and swine.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>肥</strong></td>
<td>fat, in good condition for killing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>膏</strong></td>
<td>fertile, rich, as soil.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>脂</strong></td>
<td>when presenting fish in winter, place the belly on the right hand.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>濃</strong></td>
<td>a rich luscious taste.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>味道</strong></td>
<td>the choicest, richest dainties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>道</strong></td>
<td>the gist or essence of a doctrine.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>百</strong></td>
<td>a very fertile piece of land.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>an awkward performer blowing the organ; <em>i.e.</em> a charlatan, one who gets paid for what he cannot do; used also in self-deprecation when complimented.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>From <em>rais</em> and <em>alas</em>, the primitive here denoting 吏噎 or the cry of supplicants.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>to pray for rain.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>in the south of Kiangsi.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餓</strong></td>
<td>when the dragon-star (Sirius ?) rises, pray for rain.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>From <em>field</em> and <em>my</em>; it is also read 留, meaning finder.</td>
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<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>A field which has been plowed three successive seasons (some say two); to cultivate a field; a field newly opened was called 留, in the second year it was 留, and the third year 留 or 回 field, being by that time subdued.</td>
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<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>How are you going to plow up this field?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>the &quot;field guests,&quot; or squatters, refers to a settlement of Canton people in Kin-hwa fu in Chekiang.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>From to <em>eat</em> and <em>my</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>What is left after eating; remnants, surplus; the rest, the remainder; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>vacant ground, unused space.</td>
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<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>留地 spare a portion; lay by the surplus, as of wages.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>more than enough.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>enough and to spare.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>rubbish left after building; debris; earth for filling.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>spare leisure days, spare time after necessary duties.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>餘</strong></td>
<td>spare moments and energy.</td>
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</table>
A rivulet running between two hillocks or rising banks.

From to breathe and giving; it was at first written without the radical, but the two are now usually distinguished.

A final particle indicative of relief or admiration, but mostly used after questions expressing doubt, surprise, affirmation, or irony; to breathe easier, as after a sudden start or excitement.

Is that man a good man? Must we not be very careful?

Does not this expression (or phrase) therefore arise?

Shall we not go home? Go home now! — said Confucius to his disciples.

Excellent! fine!

Alas, how sad!

Does not this look as if it was rather difficult?

Did he ask for it, or was it given to him?

Is this your work, or did Heaven assist you?

From words and give; it is similar to 賜 to flatter.

To eulogise, to praise to the utmost, to extol; to over-praise, to flatter.

To praise one to his face and then defame him.

Or to eulogise, to greatly commend.

He is not pleased with such flattery.

To commend goodness.

Read you? Fame, credit, praise.

To buy fame and fish for praise.

His fame and praise are everywhere heard.

A feeling of gratification.

A certain felicitous star.
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 瑧 with which the ears of women are bored.

Composed of 集 an old form of 集 to bring together, 船 a boat, and 水 water, denoting to scoop out a boat from a log; it occurs used for 竹 more.

To respond, to answer, as a maid-servant; to assent; yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.

如蒙允 if you ask for a favor; [the emperor will] no doubt accord it.

都呼哨 sighing, he replied, it cannot be.

Read 丫 Mild.

1 an easy, courteous manner.

Read 亅 A fief in the Han dynasty.

元 old name for Ching-kiang fù in Yunnan, north of L. Sien.

From women 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.

富贵以生手 the rich and grand pass their lives in one long pleasure.

不敢生手 do not presume to trifle with life.

Read 亅亅 Clandestine, illicit; deceptive, crafty.

惟以取容 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.

色 a jolly, glad face.

他 人 是 1 others are happy, but not 1.

悦 joyful, rejoiced. glad.

我有嘉賓共樂 | I entertain these friends, and their happy contentment is great.

如也 see how joyful.

A wild plant, the 山 1 菜 resembling the skunk-cabbage (Symplocarpus) in its growth, but the flowers are malavious; found in Honan.

茹 a boletus, the punk mushroom.

A river near the east end of the Great Wall; to change; to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate, to grow worse.

州 an old name for Chung-king fit in the south of Sz'eh'uen.

歴 to retract, as a promise.

舍命不 if I lose my life, I will not change.

至死不其 所守 he will not yield up his charge even to save his life.

To spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.

间 门 内 he hid inside of the gate, — so as get a sly look at her.

The elm (Ulmus), of which ten sorts are described; one of them is a species of Microptelea, another a kind of horn-beam or Corapisus.

荚或荚荚 seed and their winged seed-vessels.

失之東隅收之桑 if I have lost the east plat, I have got my village home.

皮 slippery elm bark, a tonic medicine.

白 a star which guides the husbandman in his planting.

啖 1 to take a decoction of elm seeds in order to sleep.

地 ground elm, the Hypericu or St. John's wort.

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.

披被 晦 under a plain dress he cherished the highest virtues.

In the Hia dynasty, a black run; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.

A small door or hole cut in a wainscot, a lattic 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 1 or 1 縫 to cut through a wall.

Read 隙. Low; depressed below the level.

陷 1 a deep depression or excavation in the ground.

In Cantonese: The thickness of a brick in a wall, when laid edgewise.

三 1 砖 a wall, a brick and a half thick.

五 1 厚 a wall two and a half bricks thick.

Sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

短 1 a short sleeve.

袖 罩 a sleeve trimmed with sable fur.

衣裳 fine clothes and good eating.

读 袴. Dresses with pheasants drawn on them.

狄后衣 the queen's dress with painted pheasants on it.

Interchanged with the next.

To mimic and make sport of.

掀 1 to clap the hands and laugh at one.

邪 1 to act in a pantomime, to throw the hands about.
From hand to and to asent. A long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merits of, to bring out merit; to praise.

Read  

From to go or foot and to wish; q.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.

to leap a wall.

To exceed the limit or margin, as in an outlay.

To overpass the mark or time.

To travel far.

it flowed into the River Loi.

to get over the city wall.

To forget one's proper place.

the days and months have passed away.

A grave; in the Tsin dynasty, the tumulus raised over it.

To clap the hands; in the state of Wu and a song.

a tune or song.

to sport and sing; to carouse.

A sudden tempest, like a tornado.

Also read ; fiery.

The flames of fire; color faded out.

the bluish flames of the fire.

Intended to represent rain, the upper line being the sky, the sides the clouds, and the drops within; it forms the 173rd radical of characters relating to meteorology.

Rain; a shower; to come fast and furious, like rain.

or to rain

when the clouds move the rain is given down.

a drizzling, misty rain.

a rain which spoils the crops, a very long rain.

a widely extended rain.

a passing shower.

a sun shower.

or a terrible gust of a shower; a squall which is dangerous.

the summer rain falls on man; met. the emperor's kindness reaches all.

old rain; met. an old friend.

a recent acquaintance.

no alteration on account of the weather, as a race.

the kindness of rain and dew; i.e. the Emperor's favor.

to hold the rain and guide the clouds, as a god; met. to embrace a woman.

To rain; to fall from the sky.

it rained gold three days — in the days of Fubli; this may be a legend of a great fall of aerodites.

a great fall of rain.

d the darts and stones came raining down.

the sweet showers follow his carriage.

the peach blossoms are falling.

Intended to represent the long wing primaries and the large quill feathers of birds; it is the 124th radical of characters relating to plamagery 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.

or the feathered tribes.

detchments from a force; foraging or predatory bands.

a sort of panache used by mummers.

what reflects honor on a ruler, as a good envoy sent by him.

bunting.

bomb basin.
As a preposition, nearly synonymous with 介, by, with, to; as a copula, and, together with; as, as if; but when repeated it has a disjunctive sense, either, or; when followed by 于 denotes a comparison; before a verb it often denotes the dative; after a verb it expresses merely a transitive action; to give, to commit to, to transfer; to make known to, to represent; to consort or associate with; a band, a company or combination; to accept, to allow; to agree, to comply with, to promise; to give in to, to submit; to grant or concede; to approve; to wait, to delay for; to use, to employ.

人不同 unlike other men.

你走 I’ll go with you.

好相  

a good friend; intimate.

(Chinese)

天之 Heaven gave it.

甲乙  

which is the best of them? 甲 or 乙, this or that?

易  

易 or  fortunes.

王  

the king.

降  

to give aid, to help.

子  

when that gentleman returns, he will not take me with him.

何可  

can one serve his prince when associated with a mean fellow?

读 yu. To take part in; to assist at; to be concerned in; used for 亦 as an exclamation.

故  

our millet is flourishing.


From hole and a melon vine.

A vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.

If not [the vase is perfect].

Handy, my hands and feet cannot be used; i.e. have been rendered useless.

Some, he is heedless and negligent, good for nothing.

From man and a corner.

Hunched-backed; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.

If in [stooping like] a man cleaning up the dirt.

If not a hunchback should not strip, — for his back is not comely.

A chicken just fledged; out of the shell.

From heart and assent; interchanged with its primitive and the next, and occasionally with still 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.

Subjected to grief at more and more.

This is better than that.

If better.

So mending, recovered, nearly or quite well.

If in the melon water [Tao said to Mencius:] I could have drained the flood better than Yu.

It is an immediate cure.

More, the more he has the more dissatisfied he is.

Satisfied, no cure is needed.

Much more, more serious, greatly increased.

Yesterdays, he is rather better than he was yesterday.

Like the preceding.

To be cured, convalescent; disease, a functional disorder of the body; clever, upright.

If not brothers; do not let it be a cause of strife between these offended brothers.

Who is the bright one among these scholars? My parents bore me, and whence then have I so much illness?

From mouth and profound; it is sometimes read yu.

Sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain.

If sick at heart, full of sorrow.

Large, a large face.

A man of large size; a stalwart man.

From covering and in as the phonetic.

The part of the house covered by the eaves; to cover, to shelter; to brood over, as a bird; to regard, to countenance; wide, vast, reaching everywhere; territory; the canopy of heaven; to choose a site.

In the universe, all ages; one character refers to space, and the other to time.

The ridge-pole is above, and the eaves below.

The place under the eaves.

Under the vault or in the world; i.e. within the empire; the wide world.

To obtain the aid of a person.

I am greatly indebted for your humane protection.

The young man's talents and countenance are unusual.

From enclosure and to reform.

To detain, to imprison a criminal, in order that he may reform.

Who is the master of the sovereign's stud.

To guard the frontiers.

A kind of steward or bailiff.

How lively [the fish] are when you first let them go.

An ancient town near Loh-yang in the west of Honan.

Who will guard the shepherds on the borders?

The frontier of a state; cyclic years with in them.

A mountain, southwest of Fuhkian in Kung-ou'ang fu in Kansuh.

To stop the music; an ancient musical instrument carved to resemble a recumbent tiger, having 27 notches along its back, and when a rod was rapidly drawn over it, the musical instruments stopped.

They arranged and used the signals for starting and stopping the orchestra.

To talk with, to converse; to tell, to inform; to warn, to
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- **to manage, to superintend, to rule;**
- **to break in, as a horse; to provide against;** to extend everywhere, as imperial power; to condescend to, as a sovereign; imperial, royal, whatever belongs to the monarch; rule, government; to wait on, to help; to have at one's side; to offer, as a cup to a guest; to advance, to bring in; an attendant.
- **to take the reins of government.**
- **to govern the whole empire.**
- **to manage affairs;** an office in the Chou dynasty.
- **to put the imperial carriage; i.e. the monarch himself.**
- **to his servants.**
- **to his friends.**
- **I cannot endure the winter.**
- **to attend at the palace gate; i.e. to act as a minister of state.**
- **to the Imperial Canal; name given to it at the North.**
- **To meet, to go out to receive; to invoke.**
- **to invoke the father of husbandry, probably Shinmung.**
- **Like the last.**
- **To have the hand over a horse, i.e. to curb and drive him; to oversee; a charioteer.**
- **to the art of driving or managing horses.**
- **or to drive a chariot.**
- **there are rules for managing and curbing the horse; met. there is a right way to rule the people.**
- **[it is as intellectual] as to try to curb six steeds with a rotten rope.**
- **to sail or manage a vessel; to go a sailing.**

- **to rule the people.**
- **or the fairy ride, or to ride a crane; — euphemisms for dying.**
- **to wait on, to serve.**
- **To withstand, to resist; to stop by satisfying, to bring to an end; to cause to resist, to prevent; to worship.**
- **to appease hunger.**
- **to guard against; to watch and protect.**
- **who can withstand him?**
- **nobody ventured (or was able) to oppose him.**
- **to stop further progress.**
- **though you discourse about such a far off and mysterious thing, yet you cannot guard against it.**
- **To stretch a bamboo rope along the street where the emperor goes, to restrain the crowd; to inclose a place to rear fish.**
- **to rope off a garden for the emperor's use.**
- **A mother; a dame, a bag; to cherish, to brood over; to warm, as nature does.**
- **the vapors [of the earth] warm, and the canopy nourishes all things into life.**
- **a granny, an old dame.**
- **the matron of myriads of revenue, was the honorable name given to the mother of Yeu Yen-nien; one of five brothers who all attained high rank.**
- **an old witch.**

- **A cave in a hill; a hole or den.**
From a covert and a monkey; q. d. to hang on as a monkey to a tree.

To lodge, to sojourn, to dwell in; to attach or hang on; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a residence, a home; a shelter, a lodging, a temporary residence.

A living at or with for a while.

1. to receive, as a visitor.
2. to have a bountiful harvest.
3. I cannot at all tell when they (the prince and his ministers) will be in accord.
4. it happened well; lucky.
5. one is always cross when I see him.

Rich in clothes and chattels; plenty, superabundant; to enrich, to leave to; liberal; overmuch; supererogation.

1. an abundance of, as crops.
2. noble-minded and generous.
3. to distribute with an open hand; i.e. enough for all.
4. to benefit the state and accommodate the people; a pawnbroker's sign.
5. sufficient, a full supply.

Read yu. Easy with, gentle.

His heavenly gifts of disposition were perfect.

To meet, to come unexpectedly upon one; to occur, to happen, denoting rather what is pleasant; whenever, at the time of; to intreat, to entertain or act towards; to agree together.

1. to meet without previous arrangement.
2. it happened, it came to pass.
3. happened at a lucky moment; a fortunate meeting.
4. to turn hardships into blessings.
5. to see unexpectedly.
6. treated me well.
7. happen to be busy.
8. one would hardly meet such a thing once in a century.

Extravasated blood, like that settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise, a contusion.

A dull color, no luster.

a black and blue color.

The taro; also applied to other edible tubers; flourishing.

1. the taro (Arum aquataticum); the small size is the best.
2. taro leaves, fed to pigs.
3. a tuber or corn which is regarded as so poisonous, that birds fall down after pecking it; it is used to make spirits more intoxicating; it is probably allied to the wild-turnip (Arisoma), or some other species of Aracea.
4. when spring arrives the grass becomes flourishing.
5. to roast taro, as priests do.

said to be a kind of sown bread (Cyclemen) dedicated to Kwan-yin.

From elephant and yu to give; the second and perverted form is not much used, and the third is still more uncommon.

A large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; satisfied with what comes; dissipation; to pre-arrange to get ready for; to be comfortable, as in illness; prepared for, ready, provided; beforehand already; the 16th diagram, referring to thunder.

The 17th, an excurion in the summer.

an old name for Kiangsi.


**YU.**

1. **the province of Honan; derived from the central of Yù's nine divisions, which had nearly the same limits.**
2. **pleased, delighted.**
3. **ready, all arranged; fixed up.**
4. **irresolute, undecided, not settled upon a course; the phrase refers to the monkey and elephant, which are mistrustful and timid.**
5. **well settled, decided on.**
6. **I will let you know in time.**
7. **do not at any time indulge in idleness.**
8. **to deliberate on state affairs.**
9. **to forbid beforehand.**
10. **a visit [to court in spring] and one [in autumn] was the rule for all the princes.**
11. **he gave them office in the public service.**
12. **whenever a matter is arranged, let it stand.**

---

**YUEH.**

**YÜ.**

1. **An edible tuber, 畎 | the Chinese yam, more commonly known as 山藥 or hill medicine.**
2. **From mouth and to assent; used with the next.**
3. **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.**
4. **to instruct, as by explanations and illustrations.**
5. **to exhort, to warn, to expostulate with.**
6. **a metaphor, an illustration, a comparison; to make a supposition.**
7. **利君子小人之趨向 不同 the princely man speaks of justice, differing much from the mean man who talks of gain.**
8. **he explained its advantages and disadvantages.**
9. **he received him with kind and affable words.**
10. **examined it thoroughly and explained it fully.**
11. **skilled in teaching.**
12. **let all families and people fully understand — these orders.**

---

**YUEH.**

**Old sounds, not and yet. In Canton, at; — in Swatow, gué, wat, yet, ngiak, jwet, and sêt; — in Amoy, qhat, wat, yet, and ọ; — in Fukian, ngówk, wūk, wak, and yòk; — in Shanghai, yúeh and nīcēh; — in Chifu, yū.**

1. **the moon; moonlight.**
2. **a moon of thirty days; one of twenty-nine days.**
3. **the moon when a few days old.**
4. **cakes made to worship at the full of the eighth moon.**
5. **of the monthly courses.**
6. **the girl's menses are obstructed; she has none.**
7. **to receive congratulations a month after confinement.**
8. **monthly; by the month.**
9. **the moon's quarters.**
10. **bright moonlight.**
11. **to ramble in the moonlight.**
12. **the Geta or ancient Scythians near the sea of Aral.**

---

**YUEH.**

**YUEH.**

1. **used with the last.**
2. **An order, edict, or official notification or command from a superior; to signify, to proclaim, to order; to advise or instruct those under one; politely used for another's wishes and requests; a comparison.**
3. **his Majesty's commands.**
4. **your instructions.**
5. **a district superintendent of instruction.**
6. **I see you understand it without further explanation.**
7. **an order from one's superior.**
8. **your letter, your commands.**
9. **to explain reasonably but to forbid with decision.**
10. **when you really know your own wishes then inform the gods of them.**
11. **A white ore of arsenic found in Hupel, which kills rats and fattens silkworms.**
12. **The waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain; the crop of grain.**

---

**YUEH.**

**YUEH.**

1. **a regent of the moon (Chandra) of enormous bulk.**
2. **took it in monthly turns.**
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.

From the mouth and denoting breath issuing; it is easily mistaken for "ja" as sun; it is the 79th 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.

If one says; one is called, as in a list.

The Book of Odes says.

They are happy and delighted.

Then say so, will you?

If you do not say how it should be.

If I live in quiet, then it will be said nobody knows me.

An initial phrase, therefore.

Flowing fast and silently, as a stream; quick; limpid, pure.

A rapid flow.

Bright and sunny.

Moving about with celerity, as troops in a camp when breaking up.

Quickly, hastily.

A small crab, which is found on sandy beaches.

Analogous to "f"; a disease like a stiff joint or blighted limb, which prevents its free use.

From to go and a battle-ax.

To overstep, to exceed, to pass over; to go out of or beyond one's place, to transgress; 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 lure through which the strings pass to the nuts.

To overstep propriety.

To surpass, to excel.

I'll not wait for you beyond to-night.

To incroach on another's possessions.

To pass by a court in an appeal to a higher, as to go to the intendant from the district-magistrate.

Still better.

The quicker the better.

A name for the passover.

He is to me like the states Tsu and Yuch; i.e., I will have nothing to do with him, these two kingdoms being always fighting.
不闻宿之言 no one hears a word of passing the night. — be never delays to fulfill his promise. 一气 to get out of breath. 一若来 and then. 隔於下 reduced to a low condition, deprived of all rank. 席 to leave one's place at table, and take a higher. 風不面面 [the plants] were killed though the wind did not pass over them. 以 an initial phrase, hereupon. 跨, alas, too much! too dear! 國 a feudal state in the north and east of Chekiang, conferred (n. c. 2065) on Wu-yu by his father Shao-kang; the records give two rulers n. c. 537 and 496, who swayed all Kiangnan and south till 534, when it was reduced by Tsu. 南 Annam or Tonquin, called Vietnam by that people. 王鳥 the royal bird of the king of Vietnam; i.e. the hornbill or Bucer. 銳戊 yueh 三 From 戈 spear and 亡 a catch; the second form is now obsolete. 一 銳戊 yueh 拼, axe, whose blade is crescent shape; a sort of lictor's ax, borne as a sign of authority; the star η in Gemini. 不怨而民咸于錛 if you are not angry, the people will dread you as they do battle-axes.

YUEH.

植被 yueh The shade caused by trees interlacing their branches. 造一好 shade. 道一為枯 the shade along the road has failed. — by the death of the trees. 悅,yueh Contented, gratified; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly. 服 to listen to terms. 不亦吾 will not that also be pleasant! 目 pleasing to the eye. 入之一 the people like him. 喜 one delighted with. 不不 distasteful, displeased with. 無聞一聽 don't ever the applause (orready ear) of people. 闌, yueh From 門 door and 說 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. 巻或評一 to revise an essay. 大一三軍 a general review of the army. 历深 passed through it all, well-versed in, thoroughly up in the matter.

YUEH.

技一 to look over, as a book. 仍一來示 I have just looked over your letter. 一看 to examine a work. 質其罪 ascertained the real facts of his offenses. 我躬不 I myself cannot go to see into it. 車一軋 Originally composed of 車 carriage and 元 first contracted. The bar on the tongue of a carriage to which the horses are fastened. 小車無一 small ears need no brace. 妳一怯 The space between the nose and eyes, the inner canthus of the eye; another says, the space between the eye-brow and the eye, called 慈 or sadness. 读nickname, Beautiful. 瞑一瞑 To retch, to gag, to belch; to keck, to bring up the food. 乾一 to gag and bring up nothing. 氣一 to eructate, as when nauseated. 出水來一 to throw up water. 狐一狡 To scamper away, as terrified animals do.

YUEH.

YUEN.

Old sounds, yien, yen, yuen, ngen, yon, and won. In Canton, on and un; — in Swatow, wan, yien, i, and ngwan; — in Amoy, can, gwan, yen, yong, hwan, and swan; — in Fuchau, yong, wong, hwang, wang, and ngwong; — in Shanghai, yau, nu, nü, i, and wé; — in Chifu, 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; deep hole, a gulf; an abyss; it has been applied to the gulf of Chilili. 天一相隔 as far apart as the sky and sea. 深一 deep, unfathomable. 譚 a lake or pool in Shantung. 結望上天魄入一 as the soul ascends the skies, the effigy (editon) goes down to the abyss. 海一 having great and varied learning. 海 the vast deep.
Used with the preceding.
The sound of drums.

The curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

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.

To bear a grudge, to cherish enmity for some wrong.

To obtain redress, to get one's wrongs avenged.

To become enemies, to get up a quarrel and incur hatred.

The grudge or ill-will of Heaven; a sudden destruction on one's enemy.

An unredressed wrong, an injury that is concealed.

To spend money on rarities, as a head virtuoso does. (Polingest.)

Befriend; he befriended and helped all the officers who had been oppressed.

A hidden wrong that cannot be divulged.

Their mutual injuries were revenged on each other.

Inhuman oppression.

Similar to the last; also read yuen and used for its primitive; read yul. grief; vexed.

Ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an orifice.

From creasing 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.

An eye without expression or brightness; empty, vacant.

A globular old and dry well. [Or] a vacant, dull eye.

The squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous, stealthy.

The tortuous motion of a serpent; applied to the undulating ridge of a range of mountains.

A crawling worm or cell.

The drake of the yuen or mandarin duck; also of the falcated teal.

The magpie likes to gad abroad, but the drake loves home.

A kind of double pillow used by a newly married couple.

A gallinaceous bird found in the South, the only one which, from the description is intended for the young of the argus pheasant.

From 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; chul the mouth stating the valuable things; it was once written 云 and is used for yuen, to border and the next.

A classifier of officers, and of round things; round; to reach all around, to circulate; to be of use to.

An official, grandees, soldiers.

A siussai graduate.

An efficient officer.

A high statesman.

An officer who has been disgraced.

To fill up the number of the king's officers.

An officer in a Board who reports to its Vice President.

Read yuen and used for yuen. To add to; to speak.

I will enlarge your territory.

I think you are pleased with what I say.

A celebrated warrior of the Yuen state, B.C. 520.

From to inclose and officer; it is interchanged with the last, and with yuen 国 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.

Square and round; met. particular and precise; lax and accommodating.

A ring, a circle.

To roll round, as a pill.

Finished; done up, as a job.

A whole dollar.

Half a dollar.

To explain dreams.

An aureola around the head, as on divine personages.

[The virtue of a lot is that it] can divine and bring about what will come to pass.
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<tr>
<th>YUEN.</th>
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<tr>
<td>志欲</td>
<td>而行欲方</td>
<td>the resolution should be accommodating, but the performance should be firm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>禮世</td>
<td>通 in life be accommodating, and take things practically.</td>
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<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>if the cup be round the water will be round.</td>
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<tr>
<td>灰子</td>
<td>a runner in the courts, a constable or watchman. (Pekingese)</td>
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<tr>
<td>寂</td>
<td>the death of a Buddhist priest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>a small branch of the River Wei, the</td>
<td>A small branch of the River Wei, the</td>
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<tr>
<td>泥</td>
<td>water near Chang-teh fu in Honan; an ancient district in that region.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flowing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蹶</td>
<td>a kind of bird in the northwestern districts of China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>猿</td>
<td>exorcise; to expel evil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>戴</td>
<td>expose the pennon with a screaming kite, to indicate wind and dust ahead of the troops.</td>
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<tr>
<td>赤</td>
<td>a sort of machine kite made by Me-chou in three years, when it flew away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>regarded by some as another form of the last, but others separate them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>a celebrated warrior of the Chou dynasty; name of a district in Cochin China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>a fountain contracted; but the next form is oldest, and the two were afterwards distinguished.</td>
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<td>原</td>
<td>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 retrace, to repeat; to retrench, to forgive; again, a repetition, another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蹋</td>
<td>above are the terraces, and below are the meadows.</td>
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<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>fields and plains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>origin of, at first.</td>
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<tr>
<td>推</td>
<td>to analyze, as a chemist; to infer from premises, to trace back to a cause.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>主</td>
<td>the first owner or proprietor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>野</td>
<td>like the old way.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>I really did not think then of doing it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>there is the least reason for pardoning him.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>this was so at first; it has been so always.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>take the causes, the circumstances, the first occasion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>the genuine article; of the original lot; it is from the maker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>the extinguishing circumstances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中</td>
<td>at first denoted Honan, but now means all China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愚</td>
<td>to be lenient to; excusing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>並</td>
<td>an old name of Yau-yen in the northwest of Honan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>of the head and tail, the origin and end of a matter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>by rights it should not be so; it properly is not so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>故事</td>
<td>to investigate the origin of things or history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>the great principles of virtue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>本</td>
<td>to search out all the details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>源</td>
<td>a fountain, a spring; used with the last, a source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>the headwaters, as of a river.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>而</td>
<td>incessantly coming, as customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洞</td>
<td>when you drink the water, think of the fountain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塞</td>
<td>stop the fountain or source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賣</td>
<td>money rapidly coming in, growing rich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>産</td>
<td>the source of the Yellow River.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>all the streams have one source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姜</td>
<td>a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kung b.c. 4200, and mother of Hentsish, the ancestor of Wang Fung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姜</td>
<td>how widely known was Kiang-yuen!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>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 nagor?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驚</td>
<td>a bay horse with a white belly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>線</td>
<td>four bays came rushing along.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>線</td>
<td>Silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>a red neck-tie or collar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>a robe; dressed in long garments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>州</td>
<td>a prefecture in Kiangsi, bordering on Hunan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>園</td>
<td>an inclosure and long.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>園</td>
<td>a flowery garden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>a flower garden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>a gardener; a florist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樂</td>
<td>a play-garden, a place for amusements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>a foreign term for paradise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晉</td>
<td>a soy or condiment shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMPERORS OF THE YUEN OR MONGOL DYNASTY.
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-ch'en fu.

Yuen A plant, found in Kiangsu, the Daphne genkwa or Passerina chamadeaphne, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into the water, stupifies and kills fish; it is also called 魚毒 fish poison, and an infusion is said to be good for coughs and lumbago.

Yuen A beetle found on this plant, dried like the Cantharides; the colors are green, black, and yellow; perhaps a kind of Cetonia.

Yuen Sometimes used for the last.

Yuen 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 Piscidia.

Yuen The great sea turtle, 龟 said to be twenty feet around.

Yuen the first tortoise from which all sealy animals were derived.

Yuen a god worshiped in Chekiang to preserve dikes.

Yuen Sometimes wrongly written like the last.

Yuen A small venemous snake, a foot long.

Yuen a lizard found in damp places.

Yuen 爵 when the dragon curls up in the mud, then the boa disports itself; i.e. when the cat's away, the mice will play.

Yuen vipers and asps.

Yuen Sometimes written for the preceding.

Yuen A silkworm, called 鮑 which produces silk very late and only once in the season.

Yuen Originally formed of 我 to clasp hold and 子 in, combined together, like “the thills of a carriage.”

Yuen To lead from one place or thing on to another, for which the next is also used; therefore, on this account; as an initial particle like 於 for, at, to, up to, even to; thereupon; to say; to consist in; to change; mournful, sad.

Yuen slow progress, said of a hare.

Yuen 作 to arrange a book of punishments.

Yuen 及我朝 from the time that our dynasty began.

Yuen To lead or take by the hand; to cling to; to pull up higher, to drag out; to put forward; to relieve, to rescue, to assist, to restrain.

Yuen 引 to lead on, to urge and guide.

Yuen 兵 auxiliary troops, for succor or relief.

Yuen 救 to come to the rescue; to deliver from ruin.

Yuen 結 to mutually assist, to bring one forward; log-rolling.

Yuen 聚賢 to promote the worthy and bring forward the talented.

Yuen 除 to rescue the drowning.

Yuen 助 to assist, to relieve.

Yuen 以鈎 to get ready your scaling-ladders.

Yuen 無然不 do not let other influences draw you aside.

Yuen 之以手 lend him a hand, help him.

Yuen 爲四隕之 they are my four neighbors.

Yuen 佐 to help; to aid, as in going up hills.

Yuen 妻 From 男 woman and the last contracted; also read yuen.

Yuen A beauty, a Hebe, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

Yuen 俊 a celebrated, talented woman.

Yuen 較而不定 volatile; unwilling to fix the mind on.

Yuen 令 your daughter.

Yuan 工工 1 favored the world by producing this clever beauty.

Yuan a very clever woman.

Yuan A second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.

Yuan the girdle for ornaments.

Yuan From beast and to head or grasp, from its habit; the name is also said to imitate their cry.

Yuan 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.

Yuan the black gibbon.

Yuan a gibbon, said to have no elbow in its arm, whose bone can be used for flutes.

Yuan the white gibbon.

Yuan A sea-shore bird, the 鷺 which seems to be a sandpiper, though it may denote the tern.

Yuan From earth and perpetual.

Yuan A low wall of brick, which may be relied on, or which protects.

Yuan a well-curb.

Yuan a city wall.

Yuan a great statesman is as a wall — to the country.

Yuan 路而過之 leaped the wall and avoided him; as 段干木 did when he was asked to take office in Lu.

Yuan a low wall, breast high, built within a palace.
YUEN.

1 YUEN. 2 YUEN.

and 1 1 and 1 1 three groups of stars in the Galaxy.

1 Yuen-kiuli, old name of Yuen-khiu hien in the south of Shansi.

Yuen. The young of locusts, before their wings have grown.

1 Phyllis or grasshopper knocked the pillar and beam; i.e. like the frog trying to swell bigger than the bull.

Yuen. A tree similar to a palm, the trunk found in Anam whose bark can be used for coir; but now denotes a large orange, the fruit or citron (Sarcodactylus), 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.

Wild orange, a lofty flowering tree in Yunnan of the myrtle family, resembling the guava in its foliage; the white flowers are fragrant and short-lived.

Also read syin and yen?

A principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.

Chien, an officer and his subordinates.

Chien From silk and a pig it much resembles tuba, green red.

Chien 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 conjunction, because, since, therefore; on this account.

Chien 1 there is some reason; it is so ordained; in sympathy with.

Chien 1 by the causes which brought it about, the reason, the circumstances.

Also read syen, and considered as another form of 殳 to flow by.

Chien An ancient name of the city of the small streams in Hsiao-king on the northwest of Honan, which flows into the Yellow River; often wrongly used for Yuen a department in Shantung.

Chien Name of a mountain; a small feudal state of Wan Waug, lying in the southeast of Kansuh, in which was afterwards the 五 關 a famous post.

Yuen a nephew.

Read Yuen, in 大 1 国 an ancient country in the region of the Aral Sea, thought to answer to the present Kokand.

Read yuen, small, as a diminutive of dove or treat.

Veuillez small is that cooing cock.

Wan Like the last, and also read 'wan.

Wan Yielding, docile; complaisant, obliging; genial; lovely, winning.

Wan a pleasant mild countenance.

Wan to condescend to, agreeable.

Wan 12 two dragon's 11 went up on a chariot with eight squirming dragons; i.e. became as a god or fairy.

Wan 莊 a joyous, gracious mate she sought.
**YUEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>苑</strong></th>
<th>From plants and yielding; occurs used for the next, and for a court-yard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>a field for horses; a park or menagerie; a book of extracts; a collectanea; applied to some kinds of houses; young, soft; fine, luxuriant herbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUEN.</td>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>a high wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>内</td>
<td>the imperial parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誠</td>
<td>a collection of dialogues or phrases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>a group of stars in Eridanus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>the official name of the seeds of the caltrops (Trivialis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>Read <em>yu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>来</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>Luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>彼柳斯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>有</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>a medicinal plant used in coughs, having slender, red roots, with yellowish white flowers; producing black seeds with a white woolly envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>bamboo basket or utensil; the thing in which articles are weighed; the case, the tare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>创</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>A round baton-like scepter of jade, called <strong>圭</strong> held by the sovereign to indicate his willingness to rule according to virtue; it was nine inches long with a rounded top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>A long field measuring twenty or thirty men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>From <em>place</em> and <em>perfect</em>; occurs used with <strong>苑</strong> a collectanea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苑</strong></td>
<td>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, &amp;c.; the body of officials connected with an office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**YUEN.**

| **院** | imperial kindred. |
| **院** | to support your progeny [you will need] nine plots. |
| **院** | From to go and long. |
| **院** | Distant, far off; remote, either in time or place; from afar; to become distant or alienated; to consider as distant. |
| **院** | it is very far away. |
| **院** | the time is long; the day is unknown. |
| **院** | for ever; always. |
| **院** | it is not very far away. |
| **院** | very much unlike; they are entirely different. |
| **院** | 千里 | he does not regard a thousand miles as very distant. |
| **院** | 年 | many years ago. |
| **院** | 大 | the large distance heard far and wide. |
| **院** | 遠 | the large distance far away from it; take it away. |
| **院** | 眼 | remote, in the far distance. |
| **院** | 跟 | 跟 | to follow afar off. |
| **院** | 望 | 望 | see, he is too far off to be overtaken. |
| **院** | 不 | 不 | the distance makes all the difference. |
| **院** | 河 | 河 | different. |
| **院** | 集 | 集 | to bring your children and grandchildren; — an imprecation. |
| **院** | Read *yu* | To keep at a distance; to remove, to send away. |
| **院** | 鬼 | 鬼 | respect demons and gods, but keep them at a distance. |
| **院** | 別 | 別 | to absent one's self from; to hold aloof. |
| **院** | 應 | 應 | 回 | 回 | 以 | 嫌疑 | it will be best that she should retire in order to remove all suspicion. |

**YUEN.**

| **院** | From *head* and *original*; q.d. the first or great head, looking out in expectation of a thing. |
| **院** | A large head; to desire, to wish, to hope; a wish, a preference; the object of desire; a vow, a sincere promise; every, each; a short face. |
| **院** | 情 | voluntary, willing. |
| **院** | 情 | a willing, hearty promise. |
| **院** | 情 | 情 | 院 | die. |
| **院** | 宝 | 宝 | it has gratified my heart's wish. |
| **院** | 我 | 我 | own free wish or act. |
| **院** | 宗 | 宗 | favorable to my wishes; as I like. |
| **院** | 心 | 心 | to summarily pay a vow; to do things without any method. |
| **院** | 不 | 不 | I do not wish it; I disapprove of it. |
YUEN.
From Majesty's obey, he is disgusted with pure hands, spare To e wbicli do gems in racters. do a articles to a open to follow Taoist duck, to met, 13 J^tf bring you, ry soundsj pleasant, jade stones is lit, a dot, to a gem stone, to three lines, on a white plumage and of the sky.

YUH.
Old sounds, yok, ngok, and yik: In Canton, yok, wāt, and wilk; — in Swatow, yōk, gēk, ut, hīhk, and hōk; — in Amoy, yok, ut, li, hīk, giok, and hek; — in Fuhchau, ngūk, ngwōh, ūk, ūk, ēk, and o; —
in Shanghai, nīk, yōk, yēh, yūeh; — in Chiuf, yu.

玉, yī
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 chatelaine; it is the 90th radical of a natural group relating to gems.

A gem; a stone fit for a lapislazuli; clear white jade was originally designated; beautiful, delightsome, precious; pearly, gemmeous; happily, pleasantly, agreeably; perfect, immaculate, highest and best; met. you, your’s; imperial; to perfect, to bring about.

器 articles of jade and quartz.

青 or 碧 noble serpentine.

成其事 complete this important affair.

汝 your daughter.

asket a lovely girl.

石俱 烦 gems and stones were all burned together; — indiscriminate destruction.

望其移 I hope you will come

YUEN.
| 欲 | a strong desire for. |
| 言思子 | each time we talked together, we thought of these two sons. |
| 我 | I was disgusted with a long cherished wish. |

怨 | From heart and to turn over. |
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, malevolence; wrong, a cause of hatred or murmuring; ashamed, regretful.

抱 | to keep a grudge against, to feel indignant at. |

YUH.
| 言 | bitter, malignant words. |
| 不避嫌 | do not be afraid of the envy and ill-will of others, — but do right. |
| 读 | To hoard up, as property. |

鈇, yūn
An unprincipled, clever man, who is ready to help in wicked or underhand cabals.

瑗, yūn
A large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.

衍, yūn
An old term for musicians, denoting those who play on instruments.
From sun and to establish.
The full glory of the sun; the bright light.
日—手月曰手夜
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.
管絃藻
full and gorgeous was [the orchestra] of wind and stringed instruments.
其德德耀于世者不可勝數
it is impossible fully to record the glory of his doctrine and virtue throughout the world.

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.

From water and ravine.
To bathe, to make ablation; 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.

To long for, to desire, to wish for, to breathe after; to seek ardentlv, to covet; aspirations, desires; wishes, ambitions; strong hopes; used with the next, passion, lust, appetite; as a gerundive particle, aborn to be ready, to on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.

Rational ends, selfish views.
随心所欲 is just what I desire.
前往者 are undecided as to going; in a quandary.

没有必要 it looks rather as if it would rain.
速不達 undue haste will hinder you.

人之大 the ruling appetites of mankind.

From heart and to desire; the radical was added because all passion proceeds from the heart.

Inordinate desire, covetousness, concupiscence, appetite; lascivious, lustful.

情 passion, lust.

怒 the fires of lust consume the body.

海 the sea of passion.

熱 the ditch of lust is insatiable.

想 lascivious desires.

鴉 to chasten the lusts.

The mainah, the species of singing thrush; it is classed among the pies by the Chinese.

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.

To polish and file, as cash.
抑 [yi] 不伸 a secret grief which is not divulged.
肝 [gan] 不舒 the liver is torpid.

金 [jin] the yellow aromatic root of a sort of Curcuma or turmeric; but the 金香 seems to be the sambul root or musk-root, a fragrant root from western China.

林州 [linzhou] a prefecture in the south-west of Kwangsi, which perhaps gives its name to the two preceding plants.

樹木須從小時 [shumusuxinzhaoshi] trees must be bent when young.

蔓 [man] Seems to be interchanged with the last.

六月食薰及蔓 [liuyueshiyuanjieman] in the sixth month they eat the wild plums and blue grapes.

熾 [chi] From fire and secret; it is also read xiao.

暖 [nuan] A hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

衣葛安 [yiheguan] this dress sings out how warm and nice it is.

休 [xiu] the noise of sorrow and regret.

膜 [mo] The crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.

腋 [ye]鹿胃 the crop of the bustard and stomach of the deer.

頸 [jing] From 项 a javelin and 颅 staggering; it occurs interchanged with 嘻, which to stampede.

To bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitation; hurrying about, as horses.

竟 [jing] all things bursting into life, as by the vernal breezes.

翁 [weng] I have received and read the felicitous cloud; i.e. your letter.

遂 [su] I anxiously long to see your face.

嚼 [jiao] Also read shuh, Dangerous; the note of a bird.

道 [dao] From to go and bored.

以 to continue another's book or writing.

雉 [zhui] 乃文考 you (Wu Wang) is found in Kwangtung, and reckoned a delicacy; when cured the taste resembles shrimps; it is perhaps a kind of goby (Trinoides).

缕 [lu] 1 索 a rope used in drawing water.

霞 [xia] Particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

鰕 [xie] A slender, tiny fish likened to a broth, and called 鵷毛艇 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 (Trinoides).

鷸 [shuh] 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.

鶯 [ying] the oyster-catcher, or perhaps a species of Tringa.

蜉 [fu] 蜚持 when the oyster-catcher and clam clung to each other, the fisherman profited.

鰕 [xiu] the variegated kingfisher; to dart, as a kingfisher on its prey.

鷹 [yang] From bird and cause.

鷹 [yang] To dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.

風之遙鳩方 時 the rushing whirr of the hawks was heard on all sides.

或 [er] Literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar.

文 [wen] clever and learned; adorned.

读 [du] and used with the next; colored, brilliant.

郁 [yu] the rich and flourishing fields of millet.

郁 [yu] Elegant; adorned; variegated, as silks; ancient name of a region in the south of Shensi and Kansu.

厕 [chen] 每 the rich and flourishing fields of millet.

手 [shou] Read yuh, and used with the next; colored, brilliant.

在 [zai] how courteous and elegant were all their ways! — said of the Chen dynasty.

In Cantonese. To move, to shake, to joggle; to quiver, to vibrate.

手 [shou] to reckon with the fingers; to shake one's finger at, to talk with the fingers.

在 [zai] to shake.

奠 [dian] 手 | 超 don't fidget and squirm so; don't touch me.

奠 [dian] From a boiler and congee; interchanged with the next.

女 [nu] Nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear.

自 [zi] to sell daughters.

宮 [gong] to sell office and and trade in titles.

要 [yao] Read yuh, and used with its primitive; rice gruel.

典 [dian] I ate my rice here, and got my congee too; i.e. I lived here.

育 [yu] 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.

養 [yang] to rear and maintain.

德 [de] to add to one's virtue, by good works.
From water and if; also read \( si\), and interchanged with 温.

To flow rapidly; a swift current; the moat of a city.

The rippling waves flowed on — like a fish’s scales.

一帆随，如飞，the boat flows along with the current.

From mother and flowing; an old form of 荧, from which the primitive is altered.

To nurture, to educate a child in good habits; to rear, to bring up; to bring forward plants. 郁, abundant, luxuriant; growing, as one’s garden.

 Cheryl  | 秀, the protecting spirit [of this region] has raised up a man of talent.

瑞微己卜鳞, the felicitous conjunctions have now allotted you to nourish a unicorn; — a congratulation on the birth of a son.

To sell, to hawk or peddle; to move; to increase. 微, to expose wares for sale.

From body and precious.

The pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.

| 注, two puro tears, which upon death proceed from the nostrils of a Buddhist priest, who has always been chaste, thus showing his real character.

A high gale.

| 忍, a name given by Wu Tsin-tien to a subdued state.

雷霆迅飓, the claps of thunder followed quick on the gust.

A noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.

| 发, [God] produces and rears all things.

| 才 bring forward the talented.

| 涉 to overspread and shelter, as the heavens do.

| 孕 to conceive and rear young.

| 苟恐鞠 at first I feared that our means of living would be spent.

| 吐, vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

| 清, 1 a stream, the 1 水 one of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Nan-yang fu in the southwest of Honan, formerly giving its name to 1 阳 county in that region.

| 市, the larve of the cicada, 腹 before the wings are grown or the pupa-skin is cast off; the skin itself.

| 门, From door and border.

| 闭 the sill or threshold of the door, the 門 which Confucius said 行不履 should not be trodden on when walking through it.

| 思不出手門, I do not trouble myself with what is going on out of doors.

| 域, 1 western regions; foreign countries.

| 西 the limits of a grave, marked by pillars.

| 莊 the tomb of Confucius.
**YUN.**

Old sounds, yun, wun, yin, and yon. In Canton, wun; — in Swatow, un, hun, jun, and in; — in Amoy, in, hun, un, oan, and künk; — in Fubeh, un, hung, hun, and yung; — in Shanghai, yun; — in Chin, yun.

---

From breath and genial.

The genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power.

气 (yun)

The vitalizing breaths of nature are chilled, — there may be snow.

氛 (yun)

An unauthorized character, used to denote the 天 a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.

鳗 (yun)

The motion of snakes; to squirm and writh.

鳗 (yun)

The wriggling motion of eels, — when swimming.

鳗 (yun)

Read yin. A strange ghoul like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.

齊 (yun)

A vast and deep abyss of water.

齊 (yun)

Originally designed to represent serpents curling and rising, for which the next is now employed.

To speak, to say; to move and return, to circulate; occurs used with abundant; an initial particle, now, then, and used in connection with an interrogation; a final particle.

古語 (yun)

the old saying is.

胡 (yun)

why don't you say so?

人 (yun)

what people say, that also will I speak; I'll not dispute.

蓋記時也 (yun)

why do you not note the epoch?

胡 (yun)

to speak foolishly; why so?

不 (yun)

don't you reply again.

以俊 (yun)

to wait for the good man.

道之 (yun)

the road is long; how could be come?

如此 (yun)

they all say so and so; all talk in this manner; thus and thus.

品物 (yun)

the vast variety in the universe.

如之 (yun)

now in what way?

不知 (yun)

he did not perceive that age was creeping on.

雲 (yun)

Clouds; a fog or cloud, which comes from thunderclouds; cloudy; shaded; numerous, gathering like the clouds; a fructifying principle; enters into the names of many places, among which was the lake country, north of the Yangtze and west of the River Han, which Yu drained, but now applied to Yunnan province.

雲 (yun)

和云 or 水; a cloud.

満天 (yun)

the sky is all overcast.

風 (yun)

a thunder-cloud; a threatening cloud.

打 (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.

帶 (yun)

a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady's dresses.

上天 (yun)

the sky is covered with clouds.

祥 (yun)

rosy, propitious clouds.

師 (yun)

the god of Rain.

採 (yun)

your epistle, your favor.

雨 (yun)

sexual intercourse.

淫 (yun)

the people a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud.

絢 (yun)

raveled, confused; perturbed; perplexing; mixed up, embroidered with.

馬踏班 (yun)

a myriad horses all in confusion.

云 (yun)

Only the first form is in common use.

To weed, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away.

不戰而 (yun)

let alone war and attend to agriculture.

草 (yun)

to root up weeds.

芸 (yun)

A fragrant herb, the 芸 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.

臺 (yun)

or 華 a study; met. a student.

物 (yun)

all things will return to their origin, — alluding to the apparent dying and reviving of this plant.

香 (yun)

a perfume like gum sandarac, perhaps obtained from the resin of a conifer (Calthra).

芝 (yun)

fragrant flowers.

雲 (yun)

A vegetable common in Hupel, the 雲菜 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 Yangtsze.

雲 (yun)

From 朵 to infold and 二 two or to divide, referring to the management of affairs.

等 (yun)

Equal, even, alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.
YUN.

They did not share the plunder fairly.

I cannot divide with you, as when one has not enough.

The large and small should be proportionate.

It is not rubbed on evenly.

To stir it up thoroughly; mixed fully.

His bones and flesh are well proportioned.

Equally apportioned, fairly divided, proportionate.

In Cantonese. A time, an occasion.

Once; on one occasion.

Cultivated land laid out in regular plots.

To clear land.

Marshes and plains parceled out and prepared for tillage.

The hard siliceous skin of the bamboo.

Baskets.

A name in Chinese books for Arabia in the Yuen dynasty.

A small branch of the River Han in Sui-chen in Huphe, (joining it near its mouth,) once giving name to 1州 in Teh-nung fu.

Waves following each other.

A small feudatory in the Cheu dynasty, which lay near the present 1縣 in Yun-yang fu in the east of Huphe.

A variety of bamboo, cultivated for its large, long-jointed culms, twenty inches around, suitable for making machines and shields.

Gold; it is used in proper names.

Similar to the next.

To lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.

Not to fight, and still to beat him,—will not the advantage be great?

From place or stone and round; the second form is unusual.

To roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.

To fall, as a meteor.

To fall into ruin.

As if the stars fell like rain; mentioned b. c. 685.

It fell down from above.

A breach of politeness hurts one’s bashfulness.

The falling foliage in the autumn.

To shed tears.

To fall into the abyss; to go to utter ruin.

To perish, to die; to fail, to become extinct; to fall, as a withered leaf at even.

To die, to perish.

Though wounded, he is not yet dead.

The whole family perished or was destroyed.

He has just heard that your late father’s star has fallen;—i. e. dead.

Died in a good old age.

Starved himself to death.

From man and I or may by contracted.

To permit, to assent; promised, allowed; true, loyal; sincerity; really, honestly; according to the facts; without guile; truly; to be believed.

Granted; acceded to.

Yes, it can be allowed.

Forbidden, disallowed.

Liberty granted; conceded, promised.

To cooperate, as after a strike; cordially restored.

Thankful for the permission.

Sincere indeed is the prince man.

A chief butler.

An ancient palace-officer like a chief butler.

In the north of Kwangsi.

Loyal and great in peace and war.

A tribe of Seythian nomads, the which opposed the Cheu dynasty; afterwards called Hiung-nu.

From heart and army.

Liberal, kind in feeling; hearty goodwill; to deliberate upon the best way.

To consult upon.

To make plans and schemes.

Grieved, sad; moved by.

To keep one’s grief in the breast.

The mind tortured with griefs,—which cannot be divulged.

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.

Rhymes in the even tone.

To make a rhyme.

Eight rhymes, i. e. sixteen lines with alternate rhymes on the second, fourth and even ones.
### YUN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>風</th>
<th>之</th>
<th>an elegant, cultivated man.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>small dictionaries arranged by their finals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td></td>
<td>the authorized tone and sound of a character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>留</td>
<td>[his style is like] a harmonious breeze and a gently flowing stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>作</td>
<td>an honorable person will do a creditable thing; an act that does him honor, such as patronizing letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不合</td>
<td></td>
<td>a discord; unlike in disposition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>時</th>
<th>Interchanged with 時, genial-</th>
<th>vaporous, and the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>Raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>a wadded robe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>aluminous, as the productions of nature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>raveled hemp thread or string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>to hang one's self.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>束</td>
<td>a hank or skein of yarn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>海</th>
<th>From leather and mild; interchanged with the next in some senses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包</td>
<td>to hold, to contain, to store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秘</td>
<td>to keep close, as a recipe or secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包而</td>
<td>hide it away in the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>玉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>材</td>
<td>he has great talents and learning in him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. To shut up, to entrap; to catch and lock-up. |

### YUN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>風</th>
<th>Occurs used for the last two.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>To collect, to heap together; abstruse, recondite, mysterious; to pile up, as straw; a sort of water vegetable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>the secret reason for; the real cause, as for a person's conduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to repress ill feelings, to keep one's temper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>multiplying, numerous as insects; — met. getting rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>it contains gems, as a stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>積如堆 pile it up in a heap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>布 to collect and lay up, as rarities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

海 | sea conserva, growing in long branches like tangle-weed. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>風</th>
<th>From fire and genial; interchanged with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>a smoothing iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to iron clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>黃了</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Fulchau. To beats spirit in a jar. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>風</th>
<th>This and 風 are often interchangeably used, but this is the correct form for the plant, and is the least used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>An aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>a Hippuris or mare's tail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>風</th>
<th>From spirit and warm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>Fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>真</td>
<td>米 one jar of good beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>自持 to think over a matter carefully till one is master of it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YUN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>运</th>
<th>From to go and army.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yun</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to move about, to exercise; to use one's powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>氣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>倒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>奉天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>日月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>腸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>應</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>地</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>行夫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>治</td>
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<td>人</td>
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<td>人</td>
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<td>人</td>
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<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From sun and army.

A halo around the sun or moon; vapors condensing towards them; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog;uddled.

酒 | flushed and red with drink.

| treated or paid for.

| fleshed away and then revived.

| showed an extraordinary obscurity, as a dense fog.

| foggy vapors, in which the moon is shown.

| dizzy; vertigo.

A bird said to resemble a raven; but in the P'ien Ts'ao, the 雲 is a synonym of the 雲, a 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 hien in the southwest of Shantung.

From to eat and harmony, referring to the agreeable noises and scents of a kitchen.

| the cry of wild geese; the tinkling of bells.

有 | they came agreeable and affable.

維 | and 吳 harmoniously blend their sounds.

Similar to the last.

Once used for 雲 in the name 雲 of the imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied.

A trailing plant, 1 草 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.

| abscess.

The singing of birds; to obscure; a marsh or pool.

| agreeable, pacified.

| a large town and region there, which was 1州 in A. D. 500; also, a village in the east of Shansi in Tsin chen.

| a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.

| made skin and fur garments.

| the harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.

1 | caroling of many birds in a pleasing concert.

怒 | his passion chokes his voice.

In Cantonese. To throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.

| leave it away.

| 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 farther on; a small stream which anciently flowed into a marsh in Puh chen in the southwest of Shantung.
Yung.

从木木 and 賀 luminescence.

Yung.

From 木 wood and 賀 luminescence.

Yung.

To sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day.

鱼氏 a concubine of Hwangti, the Yellow Emperor.

Read el'dan. A vessel sailing quickly.

從 covering and rain; q. 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 annlets, ganzes; a screen before a privy.

貌 the presence of a person, his style and looks.

不 or 非 inexpressible, unendurable.

包 able, patient, long-enduring; to comprehend.

華 pretty, graceful, as a girl.

笑 simpering, always smiling.

從 從幾日 I'll allow a few days.

納 to contain; to behave kindly towards.

聖 an imperial portrait.

輕 light plain gauze silks.

無以自 no way to hide his mortification.

易 easy, not difficult; used ironically and interrogatively, as if it was not easy?

忍 patient, meek.

屋小 the house is small, but it will hold our knees; just enough, in narrow circumstances, we can get on.

失 to lose one's self-possession, disconcerted; to blush.

不於死 death even cannot excise the offense.

僅可 it just holds me, as a chair; just big enough to hold it.

讓 to kindly yield, to pass by, to give in.

顔好 a handsome face.
YUNG.

The bastard banian, (*Ficus pyrifolia* and *F. indica*) worshipped in southern China for long life; one name is 不死木 the deathless tree; the wood is used for chopping-blocks; though it closely resembles the Indian banian (*F. religiosa*), the Buddhists have not called it 菩提 or bo tree.

城 the Banian city, i. e. Fuh-chau; as 諫 or 諫 is the local dialect of that city.

樹 or 鬍 the pendent rootlets of the banian.

Water flowing full and gently within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.

月色 the moon is shining brightly.

A flower, 美花 the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; but this name is applied to several plants in different places.

Uneasy, not at rest.

抱恙 the disease is still violent.

武藝 well skilled in warlike accomplishments.

Gen's attached to the girdle.

珠 the tinkling of gems hanging to the girdle.

A mold in which to pour castings; a die for coins; to smelt, to fuse metals; to forge; to influence, as doctrine.

金之在 [as metal takes to the mold, — so do people to a ruler.

Some regard these two as essentially different.

A dace or tench (*Lenceicus*) common at Canton, of a greenish yellowish tint; there are two different sorts; the

Pen Ts'ao speaks of a common fresh-water fish under this name, with a very large head, and weighing as much as fifty catties, which is probably a species of *Percidz.*

From mouth and monkey.

The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping, as a fish.

水濁則魚 when the water is turbid, the fishes gasp.

延頸揮踵然 with out-stretched necks they all stood on tiptoe, mouths all agape.

小語 many voices talking in a low tone.

Read 以. To respond, as in singing.

唱和 they sang in response harmoniously.

From head and monkey; this character being the private name of the emperor K'ing-hing, is usually avoided, or contracted to 閃; 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.

何 to look up to.

印印 amiable and courtly, as the emperor.

其大有 his great bulk is imposing, as an elephant.

From insect and a caldron.

Vapor blending as it rises in the air, and cannot be repressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.

峻 tall, stately, as a fine steed.

天氣 和 a pleasant spring temperature.

水乳交融 as intimate as milk mingled with water.

會贯通 well versed in, made it thoroughly my own.

通 辦理 to make an arrangement for the time, to get the use of awhile; to borrow, as services

散 or 化 to dissipate or arrest, as malaria; to absorb or liquefy, and make new combinations.

洽 to understand fully; to instill into; to blend or unite with.

其樂也 his satisfaction and joy were complete.

昭明有 let his clear intelligence become perfect.

縣 in the north of Kwangsi.

Wide and deep, as a vast expanse of water, 流 applied to the lakes of China, and its great rivers.

From 度 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.

才 trivial talents, said by officers of themselves.

to employ those who are fit.

常 or 乎 ordinary, common, not of the best sort.

務 or 途 途 do not be anxious about the distant or doubtful.

當言 途 when unemployed he brag [what he could do]; when set at work, he disobeys.

碌碌 人 ordinary people, laborers.

氏 or 俗 the commonalty; rude, unlearned people.

合 if, premising.

惡陋劣 the worthless and degraded.

醫 a quack, a charlatan.

何 or 何 how; as 何傷 what harm was it, or came of it?

非武乎 did [the two princes] not have different intentions?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鴞</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A large bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壁 冢</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A wall of dirt thrown up for defense; a low wall, a redoubt, an adobie wall; the north wall of a hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坊</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A wall of mud wall around a village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衙</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A small feudalcy in the Chu dynasty, now Wei-hwui fu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>Used for the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A raised wall up to a house is; applied at first to that leading up to the palace, which was walled in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穴</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A grave, usually on a hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祠</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A narrow raised or paved walk in a yard,  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>英</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>Like the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勇</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>Bravery, courage; fearless, daring; brawny, soldierly; to advance fearlessly or resist manfully; to exert one's strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勇</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A title of military honor, indicating a low grade of the Manchu patuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伐</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>He destroyed the city walls of Tsung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A palace built by Han Wu-ti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>Composed of 用水 and 弓 a bow; used with its compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>源</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>Bursting forth, as plants or a fountain; a measure of ten斗 or pecks; middle, passing through, as a raised path; the ear by which a bell is upheld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壩</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A raised walk up to a house is; applied at first to that leading up to the palace, which was walled in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壕</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A pit; the hole into which the coffin is laid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>A grave, used for 痛 Pain; to feel for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From man and common. 

To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer; to serve; hired. 

1人 workmen; a hireling; to hire men. 

役 hired attendants. 

Read 'chung. To treat equally; impartial; alike; to do. 

吴天不 | Heaven is not impartial. 

A wall of dirt thrown up for defense; a low wall, a redoubt, an adobie wall; the north wall of a hall. 

壁 a mud wall around a village. 

其崇高 | [the sheaves] were high as a wall; — an abundant harvest. 

伐崇 | he destroyed the city walls of Tsung. 

我宫 | A palace built by Han Wu-ti. 

廈 | A small feudalcy in the Chu dynasty, now Wei-hwui fu. 

營 | Composed of 用水 and 弓 a bow; used with its compounds. 

翁 | Bursting forth, as plants or a fountain; a measure of ten斗 or pecks; middle, passing through, as a raised path; the ear by which a bell is upheld. 

用 | Used for the last. 

隆 | A raised wall up to a house is; applied at first to that leading up to the palace, which was walled in. 

The second form is nearly disused. 

The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm, 蝦 1 also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects. 

士 | A small grub found in rotten grain. 

勇 | Having a brave heart; bold, adventurous, animated. 

森 | To urge on, to stir up, to inspirit; to seduce into evil ways. 

涌 | From water and rising; but the second form with strong is most used. 

潮 | To bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising, rushing on, filling and running over; an affluent of the Yangtze' in the north of Hupeh. 

月 | The tide is coming in. 

海 | The [reflection of the] moon rolls on with the rushing waters of the Yangtze' |

泥 | her tears ran like a bubbling fountain. 

痰 | Phlegm rising in the throat. 

止 | A small canal or creek. 

从 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. 

From the last. 

To exult, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about. 

跳 | to dance, to jump. 

一 | 過 江河 he leaped the stream at one jump. 

褶 | to beat the breast and stamp, as hired mourners. 

踊 | to jump up and hit the ball; to bestir one's self. 


![Chinese characters and meanings](attachment:image)
YUNG.

1. 换 to obstruct, to block up; to stuff in.
2. 素臣 | 换 a bad minister conceals things.
3. 上或 | 换 to prevent superiors (or the emperor) knowing it.
4. 埋 to put mold and dung to the roots of plants; to mulch.

Like the preceding.

取 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.

1. 前 | 避 those who go before halo, and those behind crowd up, as when an officer goes out.
2. 抱 to hug, to clasp.
3. 尝 | 潮 the gust roars through the trees.
4. 大 a great rush, at one push.
5. 面 | 内 she took the child in her arms and slept.
6. 人 to screen the face.

肿 To swell, as a boil; swelling.

1. 腿 fat, pursy; bulging, as a barrel; a swelling, a boil.
2. 发 | it has swollen.

撩 The upper leather or leg of a boot.

永 | 换 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.

日 | long midsummer days.
1. 不 | 我 shall never want it.
2. 别 a final separation.
3. 若 | 他 days will not last much longer.
4. 享 | 福 to enjoy eternal bliss.

1. 止 it will entirely stop — the cough.
2. 古不 | 换 it will never wear out or spoil.
3. 以 | 上帝之恩 to perpetuate the favor of Shangti.
4. 以 | 終夜 to make a night of it, as roistering fellows do.
5. 不 | 程用 never again write him down to be employed.
6. 回夜 | they sat around the furnace all night.

咏 | 其从 mouth or words and flowing on.
1. To sing or hum in a drawing tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.
2. 一 | 换 to chant verses.
3. 唱 | 换 to sing hymns; 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.

泳 To dive and go under water.

1. 之游之 dive into it and swim in it.
2. 水 to dive and swim.
3. 汉之广矣不可 | 换 the country of the Han River is broad, and I cannot fully comprehend its people's manners.
4. 从 | 酒 spirits and wine
5. 受 | 吕 fiery contracted.
6. To lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.
7. 酒 | boisterous and happy under the influence of wine.

祭 | 换 from worship and brilliant.
1. A sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.
2. 从 worship and brilliant.
3. 天地 | 該 states that heaven and earth have no form, nor are everything useful exist among created things.
4. 用 | 这 | 用 a sword.
5. 我 | 他 I put great confidence in him.
meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

frugal; a careful use of.
more than can be used.

meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

very convenient and useful.

meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

money is profitable for all things; it can be done with money.

meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

commission or contingent expenses.

meritorious services.
indisposed, out of sorts.
more than can be used.
have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

have you breakfasted?
a trial of, an experimental use.
ignorant of human nature.
let him be promoted to the post of intendant.

why has he not received that?

stratagem arose from this.

quite capable (or adequate) of doing the right thing.

superiors and inferiors.

head it is of some use; it will be of service.

as he neither dislikes nor covets, what good quality does he not exhibit fully?
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